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OBERLIN COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE
TREASURER OF OBERLIN
COLLEGE FOR 1919-20

PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PUBLISHED BY THE COLLEGE
DECEMBER 10, 1920
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THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., PRESIDENT

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1922

ROBERT E. BROWN	<i>Waterbury, Conn.</i>
HARRIET L. KEELER,* LL.D.	<i>Oberlin, Ohio</i>
WILLIAM P. PALMER	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
HENRY M. TENNEY, D.D.	<i>Lakewood, Ohio</i>

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1923

THEODORE E. BURTON,* LL.D.	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
E. DANA DURAND, Ph.D.	<i>Minneapolis, Minn.</i>
CHARLES B. SHEDD	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>
LUCIEN T. WARNER	<i>Bridgeport, Conn.</i>

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1924

ALEXANDER HADDEN, LL.D.	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
HOMER H. JOHNSON	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
CHARLES H. KIRSHNER	<i>Kansas City, Mo.</i>
ROBERT A. MILLIKAN,* Sc.D.	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1925

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JOHN L. SEVERANCE	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
LUCIEN C. WARNER,* LL.D.	<i>New York, N. Y.</i>

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1926

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IRVING W. METCALF*	<i>Oberlin, Ohio</i>
GEORGE B. SIDDALL	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
MERRITT STARR	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>

TERM EXPIRES JANUARY 1, 1927

DAN F. BRADLEY,* D.D.	<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>
THOMAS HENDERSON	<i>Oberlin, Ohio</i>
AMOS C. MILLER	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>
JOHN R. ROGERS	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>

*Elected by the Alumni.

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Investment

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Cleveland, Ohio

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New York, N. Y.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

TERM OF SERVICE:

NOVEMBER 12, 1920—NOVEMBER 11, 1921

I. GENERAL INTERESTS

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HENRY C. TRUESDALL, '94, Toledo, Ohio
WHITING WILLIAMS, '99, Cleveland, Ohio
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WILMOT V. METCALF, '83, Oberlin, Ohio
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Student Life and Interests, of Men

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 KATHARINE WRIGHT, '98, Dayton, Ohio

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 EDWIN O. GROVER, Chicago, Ill.
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 SHERMAN D. CALLENDER, '95, Detroit, Mich.
 ALEXANDER HADDEN, '73, Cleveland, Ohio

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Political Science

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

HOW TO GET QUICKLY AT THE MATERIAL OF THIS REPORT

Attention is called to the topical division and frequent headings of the President's Report, to the full table of contents (pp. iii-v), and to the index (pp. 409-411).

Annual Report for 1919-20

Presented by the President to the Trustees at the
Annual Meeting November 12, 1920

To the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College:

GENTLEMEN—As President of the College I have the honor of presenting the report of the work of the College for the academic year 1919-20.

My absence of nearly fifteen months for service overseas involved putting the preparation of the annual reports of the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 in the hands of the Acting President, Dean Bosworth; for the material was not available for the report of 1917-18 when I left for Europe, and for the year 1918-19 Dean Bosworth was in direct charge and so had a detailed knowledge of the year's events which I could not have. I here gratefully acknowledge not only Dr. Bosworth's willingness to take on this burden of the two annual reports, but still more the rare skill and tact with which he guided the College through a year of peculiar difficulty.

As hitherto, the President's report aims to give a fairly complete survey of all the more important aspects of the college year under review.

The *outstanding facts* of the year may perhaps be said to be: the deaths of two important members of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Nathan C. Kingsbury and Dr. Hubert C. Herring; the general fifty per cent increase in the salaries of employees of the College; the reorganization of the Alumni Association; important changes in the Faculty; the change in certain long standing regulations affecting the inner life of the College; the establishment of a recreation center under direct college supervision; the increase in tuition charges; the raising of the limit of numbers to be admitted to the Col-

lege of Arts and Sciences from ten hundred to ten hundred and seventy; the increasing pressure of the problem of dormitory conditions, and the gains made at this point; the progress of Mr. Gilbert's plans for future college buildings; the Spelman bequest and other gifts; the notable growth in students in the department of Fine Arts; the growth of the research spirit in the College; the beginning of regular psychological tests of students; the preparation of the exhaustive survey of the work of the College made for the Inter-Church World Movement; the physical education and athletic program; the purchase of a new athletic field for women; the definite establishment of a supply store for all college buildings and dormitories; the success of the Men's Commons; and considerably increased insurance on College property. There should also be added, as of vital concern to the College, the accomplished union of the two Congregational churches of the town in one notably strong church—one of the largest in the denomination.

I

TRUSTEES

Deaths

Two members of the Board of Trustees have died during the year—Mr. Nathan Corning Kingsbury and Dr. Hubert Clinton Herring. Mr. Kingsbury died suddenly at his home in New York City, January 24, 1920; Dr. Herring came to his death by drowning at Martha's Vineyard, August 6, 1920. Both men had distinguished careers in their chosen fields of labor.

MR. KINGSBURY

The record of Mr. Kingsbury's life has been so clearly given by his fellow Trustee, Mr. George B. Siddall, that it may fitly be transferred to these pages.

Nathan Corning Kingsbury, a distinguished member of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, died at his home in New York City, January 24, 1920. Mr. Kingsbury was born at Mentor, Ohio, July 29, 1866. He attended the public schools at Flint and Constantine, Mich., until 1882, when he went to Hailey, Idaho. He obtained his first employment there as a clerk in the postoffice. Later he was employed on the Wood River Times in the same town. In 1884 he was engaged in that department of the Railway Mail Service operated on the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific. He entered Oberlin Academy in 1886 and continued as a student in Oberlin College until 1891. He left at the end of his junior year and went immediately into the employ of The Marinette Iron Works at Duluth, Minn. In 1895 he came from Duluth to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered the employ of The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company. While attending to his duties there he took the required course of study at the law school of the Ohio State University and was admitted to the Ohio Bar on June 6, 1899. The Jeffrey Company gradually turned over to him all of its legal business except such as had to do with its patents and he became its general counsel, which position he held until November, 1906, when he went to Detroit to take the position of vice-president of the Michigan State Telephone Company. He was admitted to the Michigan Bar June 4, 1907, and in October of the same year he became president of the telephone company. Still retaining this position, he went to Chicago on January 1, 1910, and became vice-president of the newly organized Harris Trust & Savings Bank. On January 1, 1911, he was elected a vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and went to New York. At the time of his death he was its first vice-president, having been elected to that office in June, 1919. He was also an officer in many of the subsidiary companies of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and was a director of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Chase Securities Corporation, the National City Bank, and held many other positions of trust in New York City and elsewhere. He sat in the councils of the greatest managers of business in this country and was rapidly becoming a leader among them. His achievements in the world of business were greater than most of us realize. * * * When he went into the telephone business he learned the difference between the management of private and public business and with rare

insight quickly discovered that he could serve the private interests of his employers best as he served the public interest best, and all through his career as a responsible manager of the greatest public service corporation in the world he amplified the functions of his position as a public servant. If other managers of our great public service corporations had had his view-point a generation ago many of the evils of this day would never have existed. When the war came he knew that he could serve his country best by helping to place the facilities of his great organization completely at the service of the military forces of the nation and of its allies. Some day the wonderful story of the telephone in the war will be written and full honor done to him and his associates. This work, together with his other duties, which were made, by reason of the war, increasingly difficult, took every ounce of his strength and nerve. He has paid the price, but his is the glory. The annals of this virile man are written. It is part of his immortality that we should remember him and record his virtues.

In 1915 Oberlin conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in June, 1916, he was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, honors which he prized most highly, for Oberlin and all of its interests were always very dear to him.

Mr. Kingsbury's fine human qualities, his rare personality, and the high spirit of courtesy and service which he carried into all his public work, make us deeply regret his loss. The Trustee minute concerning Mr. Kingsbury has been prepared by Mr. John R. Rogers, Mr. George B. Siddall, and Dr. Lucien C. Warner, and should find place here.

In the untimely death of Nathan C. Kingsbury, the business world loses a great executive. Capacity to manage great numbers of employees and large interests is a rare gift. Executive power is especially needed in great public service corporations. Such power Mr. Kingsbury had in rare measure.

The Christian Church loses a quiet but faithful and efficient member. In his religious life he talked little but did much. The cause of humanitarian endeavor loses one who thought much of what he could do to serve the great army of those who served him.

Oberlin College loses a faithful trustee, one who loved her ideals and hoped to do much to help the college in carrying on its work. He told one of his friends that he considered it the greatest honor of his life to have been elected a trustee of Oberlin.

Those who were permitted to know him have lost a friend, cheery, frank, generous, faithful and true.

His country has lost a patriotic citizen who used to the utmost his peculiar powers and experience, in the Great War in her behalf. Mr. Kingsbury began at the bottom of the industrial ladder and by sheer merit rose to a position of great power, influence and usefulness.

The Trustees of Oberlin College assembled for their annual session wish to express their profound sorrow over this strange Providence that took so suddenly a man so useful and so needed.

They wish to record their appreciation of him as a man, and as a trustee and extend their sympathy to his family and to all who knew and loved him.

Be it resolved that a copy of this minute be spread upon our records and a copy sent to his family.

DR. HERRING

Hubert Clinton Herring was born on a Wisconsin farm, in Lowville, October 30, 1859. His father, Silas W. Herring, was a pioneer farmer; his mother, Polly M., shared the rigors of frontier life. The education of Dr. Herring was gotten in country school, frontier academy, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Chicago, McCormick Theological Seminary, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1887 and served Presbyterian churches at Sioux City, Ia., at Winterset, Ia., and Chicago until 1898. In that year he accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Omaha, Neb., where he served until 1907 in a pastorate marked by unique growth and service. In 1907 at the urgent call of the Congregational National Home Missionary Society he accepted the newly created office of General Secretary of that Society. This position he retained until 1913. During these years he had a large share both in denominational reorganization and in the organization and development of such interdenominational organizations as the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council of Churches. In 1913 he was called to be the first Executive Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches under its new organization, carrying the work

of this new office with conspicuous ability, and honoring his denomination by his representation of it in all its relations to other denominations. His death came at the zenith of his powers. As the first Executive Secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, when standards were being established, Dr. Herring made the office henceforth indispensable.

Dr. Herring had enormous working power and gave himself to his work without stint, and at the same time with rare judgment and tact and unfailing good temper. He combined indeed in unusual degree marked executive ability with tolerance and good humour. It fell to his lot to have a leading part in many important readjustments in the denomination in which he worked, but he kept nevertheless the confidence and love of men of all parties. With broad vision, and an urgent progressive spirit, he united a wholesome sanity and undergirding faith in God and men. He did not shirk disagreeable responsibility, and yet he had the difficult grace of being ready himself to accept justified criticism promptly and wholeheartedly. The members of the Board of Trustees will greatly miss his wise and bouyant friendship and counsel. The Trustee minute concerning Dr. Herring, prepared by Dr. Dan F. Bradley, Dr. Henry M. Tenney and Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, follows:

In the sudden death of Dr. Hubert C. Herring the College has lost one of its most loyal and influential friends, and the Board of Trustees one of its wisest and most faithful members. Dr. Herring had not been a member with us long, but for many years his interest had turned in the direction of Oberlin, his sons received their training here, and as a conspicuous leader in all recent important religious movements he counted upon Oberlin's influence and power for good.

Dr. Herring's skillful hand had been felt for a generation not only in the development of Congregationalism east and west, but also in the steady rapprochement of the

great Protestant bodies, and his charity, urbanity, wise counsel and personal distinction had carried through many a difficult and notable project of far-reaching value. And he will long be remembered by the churches he served so well, and by the strong men associated with him in the religious progress of the nation, as a true prophet and a modest follower of the Master.

Election of Members

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, November 14, 1919, Mr. William C. Cochran, Mr. George B. Siddall, and Mr. Merritt Starr were elected to succeed themselves as members of the Board of Trustees for the full term of six years, beginning January 1, 1920. At this meeting also the Secretary reported that the Alumni had elected as Alumni Trustee for the same term, Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, of the class of 1878. The Trustees whose terms expire January 1, 1921, are Dr. Dan F. Bradley, Mr. Thomas Henderson, Mr. Amos C. Miller, and Mr. John R. Rogers. Dr. Bradley is the Alumni Trustee in this group. To fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Nathan C. Kingsbury, the Trustees, at their semi-annual meeting, June 14, 1920, elected Mr. Clayton King Fauver of New York, of the class of 1897, for the term ending January 1, 1925. The death of Dr. Herring creates a vacancy in the group of Trustees whose term expires January 1, 1922, and this vacancy should be filled at the annual meeting.

Important Official Actions

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees occurred November 14, 1919, and the semi-annual meeting June 14, 1920.

The records of these meetings show the regularly recurring but important business of the Board: the appointment for the year of the standing Trustee and Advisory Com-

mittees, reported elsewhere; the usual careful consideration of the annual report of the President, made this year by Dean Bosworth, and of the regular report of the Treasurer and of the Investment Committee, and the Treasurer's special report giving a classified list of all the College investments; the review of the Prudential Committee actions for the year; the granting of degrees and diplomas according to the recommendation of the General Faculty; and the approval of the entire list of Faculty changes and appointments recommended by the General Council. All these Faculty changes are put on record in a later section of the report, dealing with the Faculty. The report of the Auditing Committee, based on a complete examination of all books and documents of the Treasurer's office, was presented and approved.

At the annual meeting the Trustees gave general approval to the proposed reorganization of the Alumni Association, with the understanding that as details are worked out, any sections of the new plan needing the sanction of the Board of Trustees are to be brought to the Board at a later meeting for action.

The *outstanding action* of the Trustees at the annual meeting was the adoption of the recommendation of the President and of the General Faculty, that the salaries of the members of the Faculty be increased fifty per cent to date from September 1, 1919, (the President's judgment being that his own salary should not be included in the new scale). The detailed working out of the salary increases for other employes of the College was committed to the Prudential Committee, with the understanding that in general a similar increase would be granted. As finally adopted the new scale of salaries is as follows:

1. For the President, \$12,000.
2. For other administrative officers, as follows: the Dean of the College, \$6,000; the Director of the Conservatory, \$5,400; the Dean of the Graduate School of Theology, \$5,250; the Secretary of the College, \$5,100; the

Librarian, \$5,100; the Junior Dean of the Graduate School of Theology, \$4,950; the Treasurer, the Assistant to the President, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the regular salary of full professors; the Assistant in the Treasurer's Office, the regular salary of assistant professors; the Registrar of the College, the Secretary to the President, the Librarian in the Conservatory (part time), the Registrar and Secretary of the Conservatory, the regular salary of instructors.

3. For full professors, whether heads of departments or not, \$3,750 for three years, \$4,125 for three years, \$4,500 thereafter.

4. For associate professors, appointed or promoted to that rank since 1916-17, \$3,600.

5. For assistant professors and associate professors appointed prior to 1916-17, \$2,250 for three years, \$2,700 for three years, \$3,150 thereafter.

6. For instructors, \$1,500 the first year, \$1,650 the second year, \$1,800 thereafter.

7. For assistants in instruction, giving thirty hours per week to their work, \$1,000; for administrative assistants, including clerks and stenographers, \$840 the first year, \$960 the second year, \$1,200 the third and fourth years, \$1,440 thereafter.

8. For library assistants: college graduates, \$960 for two years, \$1,200 for two years, \$1,440 thereafter; high school graduates, with no college training, \$720 the first year, with an increase of \$60 per year for the next three years, after which the salary is advanced as ability seems to justify; high school graduates with some college training, salary to be fixed under the preceding scale after taking into account the number of years of college work completed.

9. For other employes, a scale fixed and revised by the Prudential Committee from time to time.

Few more important and far-reaching actions have been taken by the Board, infusing a new spirit of courage and hope into our own college life, giving aid to the critically needed movement for higher salaries for teachers everywhere, and reflecting distinct credit upon the College throughout the college world.

The President returned from his absence abroad with the clear conviction that the greatly increased cost of living made a large advance in salaries (for others than the President) imperative, if simple justice were to be done to teachers and other college employes. The need seemed

to the President so great as to justify extraordinary measures, that made this need paramount. The Committee of the General Faculty presented the concrete facts concerning the increased costs of living as they bore upon Oberlin's teachers. This report and something of the proposed plan for providing for the annual sum of \$162,000 required for a general fifty per cent increase in salaries had been sent to the Trustees beforehand for their careful consideration. The plan involved increasing tuition charges in both College and Conservatory, deferring for the present the payment of an accumulated deficit, turning to the Alumni and friends of the college for \$65,000 (in which the Trustees themselves generously shared), and counting upon some confidently expected increased revenues.

The college was disappointed in the last item, and other measures had to be adopted by the Trustees at their *semi-annual meeting*, to meet this lack. Upon recommendation of the General Council a drastic cut of about \$22,000 (not affecting the salary rate) was made in the budget for the year 1920-21, and the limit in the number of students in the college department was raised from ten hundred to ten hundred seventy. A special additional gift of \$10,000 was made by Mr. John L. Severance, and the Faculty added their subscriptions to those of the Alumni and other friends of the College, to insure the carrying through of the very important advance in college policy made by the Trustees at their annual meeting.

Since the semi-annual meeting the General Education Board have granted to the College an appropriation of \$40,000 for the salary increase,—a most welcome gift. But the situation still requires about \$20,000 in general subscriptions to carry the plan clearly through the two years as intended, since it now seems clear that the College cannot count upon further income from the Hall bequest for the

current year. Fortunately the new gift from the General Education Board fully makes good the additional income which had been expected from the Hall bequest.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the recommendation of the Faculty and of the Trustee Committee on Honorary Degrees, authority was voted for conferring the following *honorary degrees* at the commencement exercises, June 16, 1920: Doctor of Laws upon Professor Frank Pierrepont Graves, Professor of the History of Education and Dean of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, scholar, teacher, author, administrator, illuminating and vital interpreter of the History of Education; Doctor of Divinity upon Professor William James Hutchins, Professor of Homiletics in the Department of Theology of Oberlin College and President elect of Berea College, discerning, sympathetic, and inspiring preacher and teacher; and the degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Albert Emile LeRoy, missionary of the American Board and Principal of the Amanzimtoti Normal and Industrial Institute of Adams, Natal, South Africa, missionary educator and leader of outstanding significance.

The Trustees voted to approve of the recommendation of their Committee on Location, Plans, and Construction of College Buildings to adopt Mr. Gilbert's recommendation for the ultimate removal of Warner Gymnasium to another site, in order to provide a more satisfactory location for the proposed central recitation building for the College of Arts and Sciences. Ever since the General Plan for the location of buildings was adopted, it has been regarded as unfortunate that the position of the Men's Gymnasium should be at the very center of the plan. The moving of this building would make it possible to bring into the center of the plan the buildings which are really of central significance.

The decision concerning changes in the Men's Building and in the Academy Building, to provide further dormitory

accommodations, was committed with power to the Prudential Committee.

The budget for the year 1920-21 as adopted by the Trustees is presented here in outline:

BUDGET FOR 1920-21

Income

General	\$332,669
College of Arts and Sciences.....	209,177
Graduate School of Theology.....	35,818
Conservatory of Music.....	134,700
	<hr/>
	\$712,364

Expenses

General	\$203,531
College of Arts and Sciences.....	297,257
Graduate School of Theology.....	52,226
Conservatory of Music.....	159,350
	<hr/>
	\$712,364

Important Prudential Committee Actions

A brief summary of the more important actions of the Prudential Committee between the meetings of the Trustees, not elsewhere covered in this report, finds record here as usual, because the Prudential Committee is empowered by the Trustees to act for them *ad interim*.

The most important single action of the Prudential Committee was the careful working out of the entire salary scale in accordance with the general authorization of the Trustees, and as already recorded in the review of Trustee actions.

As the care of the physical property of the College is a chief charge of the Prudential Committee, the records for the year show as usual many building changes and repairs, which are summarized in the report of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

In line with the change in the regulation concerning dancing, as voted by the General Faculty, and upon recommendation of the Faculty, the Prudential Committee voted

on November 10th to fit up the basement of Rice Hall as a *recreation center*, under definite college supervision through a Recreation Director.

Such changes were made in the two *detention cottages* as now make it possible to deal with four contagious diseases at the same time.

The *headquarters of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds* were moved to the lower floor of the Martin Block, and much better accommodations were thus secured for a general supply store for the college. A meat market also for the college boarding houses has been in operation since March 1, 1920.

This transfer of the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds set free the Allen House for a modest provision for *rooms for the Y. W. C. A.*

To meet the pressing need of *further dormitory accommodations*, the Prudential Committee voted, as authorized by the Trustees at the semi-annual meeting, to proceed with alterations at the Men's Building that would accommodate thirty or more additional men at an estimated cost of \$10,000, and at the Academy Building to accommodate about thirty-five additional women at an estimated cost of \$12,000 to \$15,000. The additional accommodations in the Men's Building are made possible by taking one large unused room and two other rooms that had been given up by the men's literary societies. The Academy Building was vacant, and it seemed wholly desirable that it should be used to help provide for the dormitory need. By vote of the Prudential Committee this building is naturally to take the name of "Johnson House," as the former residence of Mr. Albert Harris Johnson, for fifteen years a most helpful Trustee of the College.

The most important *land purchases* of the year were the securing of the Dexter property on the northwest corner of Lorain street and Woodland avenue, and a part of the Web-

ster property on West Lorain street. The latter was secured for the greatly needed athletic field for women. The property is admirably suited to this purpose and is already in use.

Thanks to the unceasing vigilance of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Dufty, the college has not had to lose a day's work during the year on account of lack of coal in spite of the very difficult fuel situation in the country.

It is a pleasure to report that under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen *the hotel* has closed the year with a favorable balance.

At the suggestion of Trustee members of the Investment Committee, the Prudential Committee voted, after a careful survey of all buildings, to increase the amount of insurance carried by the college by \$261,000, making the total amount of insurance now carried \$965,500.

The Prudential Committee have also authorized at various meetings certain special *emergency appointments*, not passed upon by the Trustees. A full list of these appointments is given, in connection with those made by the Trustees, in the section of the report devoted to the Faculty.

II

DONORS

Fund for Increased Salaries

The great disturbance of values caused by the war and the consequent harrowing increase in the cost of living have created a very difficult situation for all institutions of learning and threatened to decimate the teaching profession. No slight increase in salaries could meet the crisis. The emergency was a very real one and called for emergency measures. Oberlin College felt justified, therefore, as already recounted, in laying under tribute every available source of income to make possible a really adequate increase in salaries. Even so, the college would hardly have ventured so large an increase in salaries as fifty per cent, following on a considerable pre-

vions increase in 1917, except for the expectation of early larger returns from the Hall bequest. We are thus once more reminded of *our great debt of gratitude to Mr. Hall* for making possible this really very great forward step.

The gratitude of the college is due to *all the friends*—Trustees, Alumni, Faculty, and others—who shared by their gifts in enabling the college to meet at once a great emergency. The Assistant to the President reports 929 subscriptions for this purpose totaling \$58,653.15. The President wishes especially to express his warm appreciation of the large number of gifts from the younger Alumni.

To enter permanently upon a policy concerning salaries that required an additional annual expenditure of more than \$160,000 necessarily involved some risk. The college is particularly grateful, therefore, to those who have helped it to meet unexpected difficulties in carrying through its plan. There should be mentioned here the additional gift of \$10,000 from *Mr. John L. Severance*, and the generous appropriation of \$40,000 by the *General Educational Board* from Mr. Rockefeller's special fund for increasing college salaries.

The Spelman Bequest

The College has received notice from the executor of the will of Miss Lucy M. Spelman of New York that the will provides that there shall be paid to Oberlin College one-half of her residuary estate, "to be used for preparing girls for service in foreign missionary fields." The amount that will come to the college from this bequest is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$250,000. At whatever valuation, this very welcome gift would enable the college to give much needed help to students coming under the provisions of the will, and at the same time set free other beneficiary aid.

The Living Endowment Union

As the work of the Living Endowment Union is to be merged hereafter in the reorganized Alumni Association, it is appropriate to call attention to the fact that the Union closes its twenty years of service of the college with the largest contribution made in any one year—\$4,149.99. There have been 1,049 members of the Union in this last year. Altogether the Union has contributed for current expenses of the college \$55,747.03, the interest on a large sum of money. The college gratefully acknowledges the vital help given by the Union in all these years, and hopes that all its members will continue their aid through the new Alumni Association; for the Union has helped particularly in increasing available funds for student aid.

The Carnegie Foundation

The Treasurer's report reminds us anew of the debt of gratitude the College owes to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, for retiring allowances granted to an increasing number of teachers. The aid thus given for the year under review amounts to more than \$10,000; and with the current year the Foundation is assuming the allowances of two additional teachers.

The Caroline Strong Mussey Memorial Endowment Fund

Mr. Irving W. Metcalf and Miss Caroline Elizabeth Mussey, as Trustees, have given \$5,000 to found a hospital endowment fund, primarily for citizens of Oberlin, in memory of Mrs. Caroline Strong Mussey. This fund is a welcome addition to other funds already given by the Oberlin Hospital Association for endowment of the new hospital, which we hope may not be too long delayed.

Student Aid Funds

The reports of the Treasurer and of the Assistant to the President also bear witness to gratifying additions to funds for student aid, both scholarship and loan funds. The total amount of such gifts for the year under review was: for current use (including the amount appropriated from the income from the Living Endowment Union) \$6,339.51; for capital account, \$3,931.66. The latter sum includes a special gift from the class of 1918 as the beginning of a scholarship fund in memory of Henry Burt Hudson, one of the brilliant members of the class, who perished in the war. The college particularly prizes help at this vital point of student aid, for the increase in all living expenses and the raised tuition charges make it imperative that there should be very much larger scholarship and loan funds, if Oberlin is to keep its opportunities fully available for students who must be wholly or partly self-supporting.

Gifts to Shansi

Though the gifts made for Oberlin's educational work in Shansi are not gifts to the regular work of the college, they may still fitly find mention here as gifts of Oberlin students, teachers, and alumni to work done in memory of the Oberlin men and women who perished in the Boxer revolution in Shansi. For the year under review a budget of \$10,400 was sent from Oberlin. Of this amount \$2,500 came from the Hall fund granted by the executors of the will of Mr. Charles M. Hall. All the rest was from individual contributions.

Gifts Reported by the Treasurer

Most of these gifts have already received mention, but a brief summary statement may be made here. The gifts reported by the Treasurer are divided into two classes: Gifts for Current Use and Gifts to Capital. The whole amount

of *Gifts for Current Use* in the year under review was \$66,121.25. The largest single item in this total is \$43,731.15, paid in for the increase in salaries. Gifts for student aid, already summarized, rank next in amount. A number of most welcome gifts, amounting to \$770, have been made for certain special departmental needs. Here belongs, too, mention of a large gift of glassware for the Zoölogical Department from Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf. The gift of \$300 from the class of 1920 is to be put with similar sums from three other classes to furnish a Rose Window for Finney Memorial Chapel, according to designs already approved by Mr. Gilbert.

The total amount of *Gifts to Capital* reported by the Treasurer is \$13,701.66. Besides scholarship and loan funds, and the gift for hospital endowment—both already mentioned—there are some contributions to special class funds, and a gift of \$4,540 from Judge Madison W. Beacom, the income from which for the present goes to the donor. The details concerning all of these gifts may be found in the Treasurer's report.

Gifts Reported by the Librarian

The Librarian reports that 5,977 volumes have been added by gifts to the library during the year under review, out of a total of 10,107. The Librarian says that perhaps the most notable gift of the year came from the family of the late Mr. S. M. Sayler of Huntington, Ind., through Mr. O. M. Sayler of the class of 1909. The gift consisted of eighteen packing boxes of books, pamphlets, and newspapers. Among the books was a very extensive collection of the documents of the State of Indiana, particularly rich in the very earliest documents published by that State. Another large gift was from Professor G. Frederick Wright, who turned over to the library a collection of some thousands of pamphlets which he had been assembling during his many years of professional activity. As was to be expected, these were largely in the

fields of geology and religion, and although there were many duplicates, a very large proportion proved to be additions. Special mention also should be made of the gift of Professor Albert T. Swing, which included a very large number of standard works in the field of Church History, and a valuable collection of books in the field of German literature, and of the gift from Mrs. L. B. Hall of 100 or more volumes, largely historical. Other gifts have been received from various Trustees, teachers, citizens, and other friends of the college.

Other Gifts

The most notable other gift of the year came to the Art Museum from Mr. A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences,—a gift of twenty choice oil paintings, adding very much to our art collection. Other welcome gifts for the Art Museum, named in detail in the report of the Curator, are from Judge Madison W. Beacom of Cleveland, and from the estate of his brother, Col. John H. Beacom; from Miss Edith E. Metcalf of Oberlin; from Mr. Andrew H. Noah of Akron; and from Mrs. Elisabeth Severance Prentiss of Cleveland. Mrs. Prentiss's gift includes a fine marble bust of Dr. Dudley P. Allen, that most fitly finds its place in the beautiful building erected in his honor. Valuable stereopticon slides were also given by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus and Professor W. J. Hutchins, and three fine steel engravings, to the Graduate School of Theology, by Mrs. John B. Rogan of Glendale, Ohio.

The President desires here to acknowledge, on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of the college, all the gifts now reviewed, and thus publicly to express to each individual giver the earnest thanks of the college.

The gifts making possible the fifty per cent increase in salaries would alone mark the year as most notable.

III

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Changes

Several important changes have occurred among the administrative officers during the year under review.

To the great relief of the President and at his request, *Dean Cole* consented to withdraw his resignation as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The leave of absence of *Dr. Florence M. Fitch*, the Dean of College Women and Chairman of the Deans of Women, on account of continued ill health was extended through the year. Before the end of the year Dr. Fitch's physicians became clear that she ought not to carry longer the very taxing work of the Deanship, and in accordance with their advice she resigned her work as Dean. She is, however, to continue and enlarge her teaching in the department of Biblical Literature. The change will make it possible for Dr. Fitch to give much more time to the Bible work of the Freshman women than hitherto, and should register large gain at this very important point. Dr. Fitch's clear insight, balanced judgment, rare impartiality, and comprehensive grasp of the work of her office have not only enabled her to make valuable contributions to the life of the college—as in her comprehensive study of the boarding halls, and of a constructive recreation policy—but have also been widely recognized in the college world at large. She had already carried the heavy load of the Deanship of Women—one of the most difficult administrative tasks in any college—for sixteen years, a decidedly longer period than that of most deanships, and she has earned the clear right to turn now to the less exacting work of teaching.

During the absence of Dr. Fitch the work of the office of the Dean of College Women fell upon *Miss Frances J. Hosford*, Assistant in the office of the Dean of College Women. Miss Hosford carried this responsibility not only

for the second semester of 1918-19, but, as Acting Dean, through the entire year of 1919-20. The college is greatly indebted to Miss Hosford for the broad wisdom and never-failing tact which she brought to the conduct of the office. Her success in this delicate and difficult task fittingly crowns her thirty-two years of valued service to the college both in the Academy and in the College of Arts and Sciences. She retired at the end of the year as Associate Professor Emeritus.

Miss Anna M. Klingenhagen has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Fitch's resignation of the Deanship of College Women. Miss Klingenhagen is a native of Plymouth, Mass. Her education was obtained in the Plymouth High School; at Wellesley College, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902; and in the University of Chicago, where she received the degree of Master of Philosophy in 1909, and has passed the examinations and completed all the work for the Ph.D. except the thesis. Her teaching experience covers six years of high school teaching at Plymouth, Mass., and Bridgeport, Conn.; six years in private schools at Norwood, Mass., and Lake Forest, Ill.; two years in the State Normal School at Oneonta, N. Y.; and nine years in the State University of Iowa, where she was first Assistant Professor and then Professor of History. Her administrative experience covers nine years of very successful service as Dean of Women in the University of Iowa. She comes to Oberlin with the hearty recommendation of her colleagues at the University of Iowa.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees *Dr. Carl C. W. Nicol* was promoted to be an Associate Professor of Psychology and Philosophy, and received permanent appointment as Dean of College Men.

Dr. Delphine Hanna resigned her position, as Director of the Women's Gymnasium and head of the department of Physical Education for Women, in the middle of the year, after a service of thirty-five years. She did pioneer service

in the whole work of physical education, feeling her way in a field of difficulties and prejudices to established and recognized success. In the very midst of her work, in various leaves of absence, she took pains to get still more thorough preparation for her work at Michigan and Cornell and at various summer schools of physical education, keeping thoroughly abreast of the changes in a rapidly growing department of study. Her policies for the department were clear, intelligent, and thoroughly thought out, and even with meagre resources persistently pressed toward excellent results. With constant resourcefulness she contributed not only to her own department, but through long membership on the Women's Board greatly helped in the whole life of the women of the college.

Dr. Helen Finney Cochran, Associate Professor of Physical Education, was promoted to be Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education and given permanent appointment as Director of the Women's Gymnasium, and so head of the department of Physical Education for Women. Dr. Cochran thus succeeds to the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Hanna.

Professor Edward Safford Jones, after leave of absence for two years of service in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army, returned to his work as Assistant Professor of Psychology and was made Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments. With his appointment the college has definitely entered upon its long cherished plan of a psychological study of all students, with the hope of helping them both in the choice of their studies during their college course and in the choice of their life work.

To fill the newly created office of Director of Recreation, *Mrs. Ellen Birdseye Hatch* was transferred from the Department of Physical Education. Mrs. Hatch brought to this pioneer task both the technical and personal qualifications

needed, and the success of the new enterprise has greatly depended upon her initiative and guidance.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Charles P. Doolittle as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, *Mr. Arthur Dufty* was appointed, coming to Oberlin from very successful similar work at Purdue University. Mr. Dufty began work August 1, 1919, so that the year under review was the first full year of his service.

In the withdrawal of Dean Cole's resignation as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, it was understood that he should have as soon as possible *additional help* in the heavy and varied responsibilities of his office, to free him from a multitude of routine tasks and to give him more opportunity to grapple with the larger problems of the central department of the college. With the appointment of such added help it may be hoped that the administrative staff will continue unchanged for some time to come.

Treasurer, Secretary, and Assistant to the President

The general officers of the college besides the President are the Treasurer, Secretary, and Assistant to the President, and their reports, as having to do with all departments of the college, naturally take precedence in the review of the year.

Report of the Treasurer

The *gifts* to the college reported by the Treasurer for the year under review have already been considered.

The earlier portions of the Treasurer's report include a classified statement of the net income from general investments, distributed this year at the rate of 4.75 per cent; a carefully classified account of the cost of operating the central heating plant, the expense for the year being \$30,952.53; a table showing the income and expense for the year and the accumulated deficits by departments; and the usual comparative statement showing the growth in endowment,

scholarship and loan funds, and in total assets of the college, including buildings, grounds, and equipment. This comparative statement covers the period from 1855 to the present and brings out clearly the material growth of the college.

The funds in the hands of the Treasurer show little change from last year. The total endowment funds of the college, including neither funds carrying annuities nor scholarship and loan funds, are shown to have reached \$2,590,983.67. When the scholarship and loan funds, now amounting to \$249,957.10 (an increase of \$5,968.59) are added to these endowment funds strictly construed, the total endowment of the college in the sense in which the term is ordinarily used is \$2,840,930.77. There is held by the Cleveland Trust Company as trustee further endowment for the benefit of Oberlin College amounting to \$150,000. This would make the total endowment assets of the college, exclusive of the Hall bequest, \$2,990,930.77. The Treasurer estimates this year the value of buildings, sites, and equipment used for college purposes at \$2,305,150. This, less the amount included in "Advances," added to the total of investments, makes the entire property of the college as shown in the comparative statement, \$6,192,451.46, an increase over last year's total of \$164,498.11. If the Allen bequests held by the Cleveland Trust Company of \$200,000 (endowment and hospital building fund) are included, as they should be for a true view of the resources of the college, the total assets would make an aggregate of \$6,392,451.46, *exclusive of the Hall bequest*. The college is now receiving as regular income from its residuary interest in the estate of Mr. Charles M. Hall \$190,000 a year. This would correspond, at five per cent, to the capital sum of \$3,800,000. If this were added to the total just given, the complete assets of the college would exceed \$10,000,000. The material growth of the college may be illustrated by the fact that the President has himself seen the total assets of the college grow to a sum thirty times as great as they were when

he first came to the college as a student. It is thus possible to believe that there may be still larger growth ahead.

On the other hand, while the comparative statement of the Treasurer gives encouragement in the long view, we are nevertheless brought face to face with the disagreeable fact that total endowment assets of less than three million dollars (exclusive of the Hall bequest) and scholarship and loan funds of less than \$250,000 are quite too small for a college of Oberlin's size and standing; and that the last three years show *very small gains* either in endowment, or scholarship funds, or building funds except for the paying in of the bequest of \$500,000 (and its accrued interest) of Mr. Charles M. Hall for the great auditorium. And even the comparatively small sum sought for immediate expenditure on salaries has fallen short, and this, while many other colleges were registering large financial gains. *All this probably means that the Hall bequest looms so large in many minds, that it serves to discourage all other giving.*

Now this situation should be frankly faced. Total assets of \$10,000,000, large as they seem, are not sufficient to carry the regular expense of the college on the new salary scale. For the increase in salaries alone (\$162,000) would require, at five per cent, a capital sum of just about three and one quarter millions,—a sum larger than our entire endowment aside from the Hall bequest. There is no way by which such a sum can be easily met.

The year 1918-19 showed a surplus available for payment of accumulated deficits of something more than \$45,000, and from this sum the Trustees voted to include in the annual budget \$30,000 a year until the deficit and the more unfavorable "Advances" were entirely paid. But when the urgent need of a large salary increase became apparent last fall, the Trustees, as already recorded, voted to defer the payments on the accumulated deficit, and to allow the entire \$45,000 surplus to be applied to the salary increases for the years 1919-20

and 1920-21. At the end of that time at least \$30,000 of the \$45,000 surplus should be applied to the steady and rapid reduction of accumulated deficits and unfavorable "Advances."

If this is done, and the amount represented by the drastic cut of \$22,000 in the budget is restored, then to carry the \$162,000 a year required for the new scale of salaries, the only regular new money available after the current year, aside from the expected added income from the Hall bequest, is \$49,000 a year from increased tuitions in the College and Conservatory, and from enlarged enrolment in the College of Arts and Sciences; and \$15,000 of the surplus of \$45,000 just referred to and as shown in the original budget of 1919-20. That would make a total of \$64,000 annually available toward the \$162,000 required. This would leave \$98,000 to be met either from an increase in the income from the Hall bequest after the current year, or from special gifts or new endowment. The present outlook for an early increase in the Hall income is not promising. But at best, even if the increase from the Hall bequest should come after the current year as hoped, and should be as large as the present income—\$190,000—more than one-half of it, it will be seen, would be required to meet the salary scale now in force. In the meantime there are clamorous other needs, as will later appear; so *that it is plain that if those needs are to be met much money must come from sources other than the Hall bequest.* The present situation is, that the College is required to provide by current gifts either for \$98,000 a year, or—if all payment on accumulated deficits is still deferred and the drastic cut of \$22,000 in the year's budget is continued—for a minimum of \$46,000 a year.

Report of the Secretary

The report of the Secretary falls as usual into two main divisions: Publications; and Office Work, Records, and Statistics.

The *publications* of the year have been those regularly issued, with the single important exception of the special bulletin giving Oberlin's War Service Roster, printed in the Annual Report of 1918-19, but revised and reprinted under date of May 20, 1920. The Secretary reports that the annual catalogue for the last three years has been much reduced in size and that the reduction has apparently been accomplished without sacrifice of essential information.

The work of the *publicity bureau* was necessarily somewhat diminished last year on account of Professor Sherman's absence, but with his return that work has been resumed upon the old basis. Few Alumni probably understand the very large amount of intelligent publicity work that is done through the Oberlin bureau in papers scattered all over the country. As a matter of fact, the News Bureau sends Oberlin items by long distance, by telegraph, and by mail to seventy-two newspapers, magazines and periodicals in all parts of the country. The latest figures available from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual show that the sworn circulation of these publications is more than two million copies. Two years ago the advertising expert of a Cleveland firm estimated the value of the Bureau's copy for a year as the equivalent of \$34,000 worth of paid publicity. That the work of the Bureau is appreciated is indicated by the fact that the editor of a leading journal in one of the largest cities of a neighboring state wrote to the Bureau: "Your institution is taking a wise step in the direction of legitimate institutional publicity." The truth is that we are actually securing more space in the general press, during the course of the year, than is secured by a considerable number of institutions very much larger than Oberlin. This fact has

been more than once called to the attention of Professor Sherman at gatherings of newspaper men, where he has been in attendance by request to speak in their general program on the subject of college publicity, and to explain in detail what Oberlin is doing in these lines. Professor Stiven has carried very effectively the Conservatory side of the News Bureau's work.

The college *calendar*, while it is the most expensive single item of special advertising undertaken by the college, seems to have proved itself abundantly worth while. There are few points of contact with the friends of the college that are more appreciated than the sending of the really beautiful annual calendar.

The two *bulletins now most needed*, in addition to the regularly published bulletins, are a new edition of the book of views of the campus and buildings, and the new quinquennial for 1921. The expense of printing the quinquennial is so large and the pressure upon the budget just now so severe, that it has seemed best to postpone the issuing of the quinquennial for the present.

The Secretary's report on the *ballot for Alumni Trustee* shows that more than one thousand nominating votes were cast, resulting in the nomination of the following five candidates for the Board of Trustees: Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, of the class of 1903; Dr. Dan Freeman Bradley, of the class of 1882 (the retiring Trustee); Dr. William Goodell Frost, of the class of 1876; Rev. Joel Babcock Hayden, of the class of 1909; and Mr. Mark Lawrence Thomsen, of the class of 1898. The result of the final ballot will be announced at the meeting of the Board.

The statistics for the year show that the college issued 319 degrees and diplomas. The total number of degrees and diplomas granted during the existence of the college is now 8,785. The total number of individual graduates from the different departments of the college since its foundation is

now 7,230, pretty evenly divided between the sexes. The net total of living Alumni is 5,585, of whom 2,520 are men and 3,065 are women. The number of *new* students for the year 1919-20 was 723. This makes the aggregate of all students who have been in attendance in any department since the foundation of the college to June 15, 1920, 44,429, divided as follows: graduates 7,230; non-graduates 37,199. The total enrolment of students in all departments for the year 1919-20 was 1,708. This number excludes entirely all so-called "unclassified students," and is wholly of students of college or graduate rank.

The Secretary presents the usual statistics concerning the *proportion of men and women* both in the entire institution and in the College of Arts and Sciences. The percentage of men in the entire institution for the year 1919-20 (the Conservatory enrolment is naturally very largely of women) was 32.79 per cent. The percentage of men in the College of Arts and Sciences was 38.79 per cent. The total number of men enrolled in the college department, 448, is the largest in the history of the college, with the exception of the S. A. T. C. year of 1918-19. As to the proportion of men in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the entire institution, we may expect gradually to equalize the numbers of men and women in the College of Arts and Sciences by continuing our present policy of admission. But even so, the number of women in the Conservatory will keep the proportion of women in the entire institution unduly large. For the number of women candidates for admission to both College and Conservatory is steadily larger than the number of men candidates, and no change in courses will alter that fact. The sole cure for the inequality of numbers in the entire institution is, as the Secretary suggests and as the President has long held, the establishment of a department or school which will appeal almost exclusively to men, like a *fully equipped technical school*. Such a school could be

very fitly planted at Oberlin for, as has been often pointed out, this whole region from Cleveland to Sandusky is practically certain to become increasingly a great industrial center. The President hopes that the establishment of such a technical school at Oberlin may not be far distant.

The Secretary includes as usual *figures for the fall term* of the present year, corrected to October 12th. These figures show an enrolment of 1,127 in the College of Arts and Sciences, of 21 in the Graduate School of Theology, and of 377 in the Conservatory of Music. The net total for these departments is 1,525. The larger number in the College of Arts and Sciences is in accordance with the vote of the Trustees to raise the limit for this year from 1,000 to 1,070 in the college department. To insure this average for the year, a number somewhat larger than 1,070 must be admitted in this first semester. With our policy of limitation of numbers, the comparison of the numbers of students in attendance loses, of course, much of its significance. We are not trying to excel our previous record of numbers, but to do the best possible quality of work for all those admitted.

In the enrolment of the institution, the Secretary's figures still show the usual large percentage of *students from outside the State* of Ohio. For the year under review 56.33 per cent come from outside the state, as against 53.30 per cent for the year previous. The five states sending the largest number of students are: Ohio, 746; Pennsylvania, 171; New York, 116; Illinois, 95; Michigan, 80.

The Secretary's figures concerning the *officers of instruction and administration* for the year 1919-20 show in all the departments of the college an active teaching staff of 117; an administrative staff of 31; and a library staff of 17, a total of 165. Of the teaching staff of 117, 49 are of the rank of professor, 15 of the rank of associate professor, 21 of the rank of assistant professor, 24 of the rank of instructor, and 8 others, assistants. Of the entire staff of 165, 80 are

credited to the College of Arts and Sciences, 9 to the Graduate School of Theology, and 39 to the Conservatory of Music, and 37 are counted "General."

Report of the Assistant to the President

In the discussion of gifts and of the increase in salaries practically the whole of the report of the Assistant to the President has been anticipated. The Assistant is hoping for large results from the newly organized Alumni Association. He emphasizes, naturally, the imperative need of completing the salary fund and of the early erection of the new central recitation building for the College of Arts and Sciences and of the buildings for the School of Theology.

Heads of Departments and Associated Officers

The work of the administration of the college includes not only that of the general administrative officers now reviewed, but also that of the Heads of Departments and of the officers associated with them: the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, with the Dean of College Men, the Dean of College Women, the Registrar, and the Chairman of the Committee on Admission; the Senior and Junior Deans of the Graduate School of Theology; the Director of the Conservatory of Music, with the Dean of Conservatory Women; the Librarian, and the other general officers of the College—the Director of the Men's Gymnasium, the Director of Athletics, the Director of the Women's Gymnasium, the Director of Recreation, the Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments, the Director of the Summer Session, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

The College of Arts and Sciences

Dean Cole's report of the central department of the college is presented in the usual form, and deals successively with the membership and actions of the Faculty; reports from the individual members of the Faculty; instruction; students; administration; and needs. The active *membership* of the college Faculty for the year was 71. Four of this number were officers who gave no regular instruction. The list of 67 teachers comprises 21 professors, 14 associate professors, 15 assistant professors, 11 instructors, and 6 assistants. The nominal ratio of regular teachers to students was one to 16.2, a ratio too high for the best results.

Dean Cole pays a fine and well-deserved tribute, in which the President heartily joins, to the *three veteran teachers* who have retired during the year under review—Professor Anderegg, Dr. Hanna, and Miss Hosford. The Dean adds to this tribute another to the work of Dr. Fitch as Dean of College Women.

The Dean takes under his survey this year not only the actions of the College Faculty but a number of *actions* taken by the General Faculty, which bore upon college department interests. He calls attention to the fact that upon recommendation of the Committee on Admission entrance requirements have been made a little less rigid. The whole discussion of increase in salaries took place in the General Faculty. Two faculty meetings were devoted to the consideration of problems relating to the proposed new recitation building of the College of Arts and Sciences. On the 20th of April the Faculty took an important step in voting to require health certificates of applicants for admission to College, beginning the current year, to consist of a health statement filled out by each applicant and sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Admission; and a physician's certificate sent directly by the physician to the head of the department of Hygiene and Physical Education for men or for women on the day of a

thorough medical examination of the student. The purposes of these certificates are, to insure the student's discovering any defects in his physical condition and devoting the necessary attention to them before coming to Oberlin; to secure in a more satisfactory way the data needed for the Directors in the Men's and Women's Gymnasias; and to fit into the plans for the psychological study of individual students, initiated during the year under review.

The Dean calls attention also to the thoughtful policy recommended by the Committee on Graduate Study and Degrees and adopted by the General Faculty on May 25th. The report is of such importance as to deserve that its recommendations be reprinted here:

1. That the college continue to offer and to encourage graduate work in all departments.

2. That as opportunity and financial conditions warrant, laboratory facilities and library endowments be increased so as to make possible graduate work of broader scope and highest quality.

3. That there be urged upon the administrative officers of the college the need of special endowments for the support of graduate fellowships. There should be a number of such fellowships available for the use of properly prepared students in all departments of the college. These should be of a value comparable with similar fellowships offered by other educational institutions, and some of them should be available for the graduates of other colleges only. Later possibly teaching and research instructorships might well be established.

4. That the Faculty request the Committee on Appointments, when filling vacancies or new positions, to consider the abilities of the candidates for supervising graduate study and research as well as their fitness for undergraduate teaching.

5. That for the members of the Faculty having charge of the work of graduate students there be a reduction in the undergraduate teaching schedule so as to allow the teacher to bring to the advanced work the time and energy needed to make it most successful.

In taking this action it is recognized both by the Committee and by the General Faculty that it would not be possible immediately to carry out all the recommendations of the report in full. But the standard set by the adoption of

this report was intended to serve as an ideal toward which the college is to advance as rapidly as possible. Even as the case stands, as the Dean says, the college has attained a rather enviable position among colleges for the amount and excellence of its research, as a letter to the President from the Secretary of the Division of Educational Relations of the National Research Council indicates. One paragraph from that letter may properly be quoted:

When visiting Oberlin College a few weeks ago as the representative of the National Research Council for the purpose of discussing with faculty members certain fundamental conditions of research, I was very greatly impressed with the exceptional research spirit which was manifest and with the success with which the research point of view was being presented to undergraduate students. This situation and the organization of a Research Committee in the College is so unusual and distinctly in advance of the situation often found in colleges that the Division of Educational Relations of the Research Council desires to refer particularly to these achievements at Oberlin in encouraging research in other institutions.

The *reports* of individual members of the Faculty naturally bring out the gains and needs in each department.

A portion of the Dean's summary statement of the most pressing *needs* undoubtedly reflects the feeling of most of the Faculty and may be given place at this point:

Buildings. A new recitation hall, to cost about \$300,000 and replace Peters Hall as the center of the college activities, must stand at the head of every list of needs. Next comes the urgent necessity for a new Physics building, to cost, with the special equipment required, not less than \$350,000. Then the useful but dangerous frame buildings housing the departments of Botany and Geology ought to be replaced with more commodious fireproof buildings. The Chemistry building is even now in need of enlargement, and new, adequate quarters for the department of Psychology would contribute enormously to its usefulness. And it is perhaps not too soon to note that Spear Laboratory, already outgrown by the department it houses, must be moved from the campus by the end of 1929, and will undoubtedly have to be replaced by a new domicile for the department, fully ready for use, in September of that year.

Additional Teachers. As may be seen from the reports summarized above, the departments of English, Economics, Education, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Chemistry, and Physics are now asking for additions to the staff, mainly for the purpose merely of carrying the present work with a satisfactory degree of effectiveness, and only secondarily to add new lines of work. The needs of the department of History, while not especially urged this year, are not less acute than they have been shown to be in former reports.

Promotion of Teachers. A serious weakness in the dealings of the college with its teachers has been the excessive slowness with which competent teachers have been advanced from rank to rank. It does not seem that it should be necessary for an adequately prepared and successful instructor to remain in that rank more than three years, for that period should generally be long enough to demonstrate fitness for an assistant professorship. In the assistant professorship the claims of successful teachers for promotion should be canvassed formally at definite periods, say at the end of each three-year term, and promotions made in all cases where the teacher is qualified for it. Such a policy would require more money for salaries, of course, but it is to be hoped that at least the means to provide for some urgent cases may speedily become available.

Additional Equipment. It is most unfortunate that we have had actually to reduce departmental appropriations for the current year, in order to meet the deficiency caused by the failure of the expected increase in income from the Hall Estate. These appropriations should not merely be restored at the earliest possible moment—they should be largely increased at almost every point. And to them should be added, as has been said many times, appropriations for large additions to the library, for general and departmental lectureships, and for clerical assistance of various sorts for the teaching staff. A doubled income for the College of Arts and Sciences would not be more than could be used immediately to the great advantage of all sides of the work.

Some special points may be noted in individual departments.

Professor Jelliffe urges especially the need of additional teaching in *English Composition*. Assistant Professor Edwards reports gains in the classes in *Public Speaking*. There was a wholesome increase in the number of students electing *German* during the year under review. The *Departments of*

Greek and Latin report unusual success in the presentation of two classical plays. A Latin Club was organized and successfully carried through the year. Some very advantageous changes were made in the courses in *French*, making it possible for students of different kinds of preparation to be taken care of much more effectively than before. The *Department of Fine Arts* reports a considerably increased number of students in that department, additions to the Art library sufficient to bring the total number of volumes well over 2,500, and the purchase of several thousand lantern slides, including about 500 in color. The number of students electing the studio courses already exceeds the capacity of the building. Professor Cairns of the *Department of Mathematics*, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Mathematical Association of America, has had a large share in the very notable work of that Association in its study of the actual values of the various parts of Mathematics and of its relation to the other parts of the educational system. Professor Grover, returning from a further year's leave of absence on account of ill health, reports for the *Department of Botany* that he finds the work of the department in a very healthy condition in spite of his absence, the class in first year Botany being the largest in the history of the department. The main responsibility for the department through the two years has been competently carried by Dr. Nichols. During the year under review Professor Budington and Professor Lynds Jones have assisted the department by carrying courses in Organic Evolution and in Dendrology. The *Department of Chemistry* reports that twenty-two students completed major work in the department last year, and four more took the Master's degree. There were four honor students among those doing major work, so that there were eight persons altogether working on research problems. The teachers of the department united in making it possible for Professor Holmes to be absent from the department for about five weeks in the

spring for a series of special lectures through the west before universities and chemical societies. The lectures dealt chiefly with colloids of which Professor Holmes has made special study. The *Department of Geology* shows notable growth in the number of students electing work in that department. Dr. Leonard of the *Department of Hygiene and Physical Education* reports that the new scheme of courses put into effect for the year under review commends itself thoroughly after a year's trial.

For the *Department of Physics* Professor Williams makes a special survey of the work in Physics at Oberlin for the eleven years past, and contrasts the demands now made upon a department of Physics with those of a decade ago. Dean Cole's summary of the conclusions from Professor Williams' survey deserves to be presented in full:

The technical and professional schools are demanding much better preparation, many of them requiring a bachelor's degree as prerequisite to admission. Careful work in Physics in the college course of a candidate for admission to such a school is a fundamental necessity. In Chemistry a quiet revolution has been going on for a number of years, which has more and more been bringing into that study the concepts of Physics. Under present conditions the necessary teaching of the principles of Physics is being done largely in the department of Chemistry itself, thus involving an undesirable overlapping of work. To change conditions so as to make Physics a prerequisite to at least the advanced courses in Chemistry would at once put an enormous burden on the department of Physics. In Biology also, the methods of Physics are employed in many of the processes used in studying biological phenomena. And, finally, all forms of engineering are, of course, built upon the principles of Physics. Besides affording the training prerequisite to these lines of work, a department of Physics ought to be pointing out to students the fields of research which are opening up to physicists trained for research. Most of the real training in research will be obtained in the graduate school, of course, but it should be begun in the undergraduate course.

In view of these openings, many of them new and all of them highly important, it is urged that the department of Physics should have immediately a very large increase in the space and the apparatus available for its work. Instead of the present situation, in which the department occupies two rooms in the basement, two on the second

floor, and four on the third floor of Peters Hall, there should be a new building, approximately 75 by 150 feet, to cost somewhat more than \$200,000, and to have a permanent equipment costing approximately \$150,000 more. These figures sound very large, but they are not more than a reasonably good provision for the future of the department calls for.

The *Department of Zoölogy* reports that the return of Assistant Professor McEwen from military service permitted a redistribution of the work of the department in a way that unquestionably made for its greater effectiveness. The number of students electing the course in Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates was fifty per cent greater than in any previous time in Professor Budington's experience; and the number of students from Oberlin working in the summer at the Marine Laboratory at Woods Hole was larger by two than from any other single institution. Professor Lynds Jones reports especially upon the summer Ecology trip, which was taken by seven women and five men, and which he thinks was unusually successful. Professor Jones believes "that a trip of this sort, with a definite purpose behind it, is as valuable to the students from a general educational standpoint as any work they could do. It greatly broadens their horizon."

In the *Department of History* courses were re-planned so that with the current year there could be a separation of the lower classmen and upper classmen in both European and American History. The results already show the wisdom of the change. The *Department of Economics* reports an unusually satisfactory and prosperous year from the standpoint of departmental growth. Enrolment in most of the advanced courses was increased and there was a marked gain in the number of major students. The *Department of Political Science* again urges the need of a strong assistant in that department. The *Department of Sociology* urges the wisdom of opening Sociology to Sophomores, though the department recognizes that that policy would probably require additional instruction. The *Department of Philosophy*, too,

reports an unusually satisfactory year, with good numbers in the advanced electives. For the *Department of Psychology* Professor Stetson reports that the Department is still getting on with less than the full time of two men, where the full time of at least three men is called for. At the same time the work in psychological testing and vocational guidance, planned and authorized two years earlier, was actually inaugurated last year with the return of Professor E. S. Jones from war service. The Dean's summary of new work undertaken in this field is added:

The new pieces of work undertaken in this field were the giving of intelligence tests to members of the Freshman class, comprising the army Alpha test for general level of intelligence, and a set of tests of ability in English Composition. These tests made a very favorable showing for Oberlin students, as compared with those of other colleges and universities in which the same tests had been given. They will serve as the basis for future studies in comparison with the records of the same students in their college course, and with the estimates of the students by their teachers and by other students. The value of such work as a help in vocational guidance is of course quite clear. A further piece of new work was the testing of Seniors and cautious use of the results in the work of the Bureau of Appointments. The material secured is now being used as the basis of studies in the comparison of these test results with the grades of the students in college, with the estimates of the students by their teachers, and with the standing and activity of the students in extra-curricular interests.

The President is particularly glad that this work of psychological testing and of vocational guidance is now fairly launched, for he believes that the work has great possibilities for the help of the students of the college. The *Department of Education* reports that the number of students has increased to such an extent in the introductory course in Education that it has been found necessary to give the course in two sections for the coming year.

Reference may be made directly to Dean Cole's report for the *general suggestions* of the Faculty, which indicate some clear possibilities of gain in various directions.

In the Dean's consideration of the statistics concerning *instruction*, it appears that for the year under review thirty-four courses announced in the bulletin were not given because they were not elected by a sufficient number of students. Ten sections of courses that were given were also dropped in the course of the year, as it proved possible to carry in the remaining sections the number of students electing the course. On the other hand, twelve courses not announced in the bulletin were organized and given. It was found necessary also to organize twenty-three additional sections in the courses offered, to provide adequately for the students registering in them. In the two semesters of 1919-20 there were 505 classes and sections, as compared with 481 the preceding year and 512 the year before that. The average enrolment in these 505 classes was 24.5; the corresponding figures for the two preceding years were 21.5 and 19.6. As the Dean remarks, the steady growth of this average for some years past is distinctly unfortunate. The number of instruction units furnished in 1919-20 shows an astonishing and apparently quite unprecedented increase over that of the year before. The Dean believes this to be evidence of an improving disposition on the part of students to devote themselves seriously to college work, as shown by their ability and willingness to take full schedules of studies. The Department of French furnished the largest number in instruction units, with English Literature second, Chemistry third, Economics fourth, Mathematics fifth, History sixth and Bible seventh.

In the section concerning *students*, the details concerning both the enrolment and the scholarship of the students are fully given.

In making his report as *Dean of College Men*, Dr. Nicol makes the following interesting comment on the changes made in college regulations last year:

The modification of two longstanding regulations was perhaps the most significant event of the year. It would be impossible to judge after so short a period the precise effect of these changes. It is my belief, however, that the modification of both the dancing and smoking regulations has benefited the entire institution. There is not on the campus and in the class room an atmosphere of bitter criticism and an undercurrent of deceit. For many years the social life of the college was developed and maintained without social dancing as a part of its program. The modification of the dancing regulation has without doubt made social dancing the most prominent feature of the social life of the college. Dancing is however to be subordinated to the interests of a much broader recreational program which is to include, ultimately, all forms of student recreation.

The modified regulation concerning the use of tobacco reads as follows:

Students are required to abstain from the use of tobacco in all college buildings, except dormitories and the dormitory portions of the Men's Building, and on all college grounds, including the athletic fields.

This regulation has been interpreted by the Faculty as applying to vacations as well as to term-time.

To this regulation is added the following request:

The college requests students to refrain from smoking in public when away from Oberlin on trips as members of representative teams or clubs, spectators at athletic contests, or in other distinctively college groups.

In addition the Men's Senate as well as the entire body of men students have agreed to foster a tradition which is to confine smoking to the outskirts of the town.

Dean Nicol adds:

It would not be strictly accurate to say that neither regulation, request or tradition had been violated. Unquestionably more men are smoking and those who smoke are smoking more than was the case before the regulation was modified. This is to be regretted. On the other hand men no longer find themselves in a paradoxical situation with reference to a regulation with which they are out of sympathy and yet one which they feel they should support knowing at the same time that it is being greatly violated.

The upperclassmen have in the second place loyally supported the tradition against smoking on frequented streets.

In the third place, the entire study body (due to the modification of both regulations) seems very clearly to be in a much more wholesome frame of mind, emphasizing positive values rather than heckling about inconsequential negatives.

While rejoicing in the increased accommodations for men, by the alterations in the Men's Building, Dean Nicol urges the still further need of more and better rooming houses.

Miss Hosford, as *Acting Dean of College Women* for the year under review makes the report for that office. Her wise paragraph on the new recreational program may well be quoted in full:

A new departure of much interest and importance has been the establishment of a recreational program upon the general lines suggested by Dr. Fitch in her report of 1916-17. This is under the supervision of a faculty committee. Mrs. Ellen B. Hatch has been appointed Director of Recreation. The most obvious work of this committee has been the fitting up of Recreation Hall, and its use for an hour of supervised dancing in the after-dinner period. The use of Saturday evening for more formal dancing parties, all under supervision, should be mentioned. On the whole, the results of this innovation have been gratifying. The spirit of the students has been excellent; real gains in social training and in attention to the "sweet small courtesies" are already evident. The free hour after dinner has always been a problem with reference to the inexperienced or irresponsible element among us. It is a great relief to know that we can now offer a supervised amusement more attractive than the streets or the moving pictures. The Easter vacation has always been difficult to fill in a satisfactory manner. This year Mrs. Hatch worked out an attractive program of walks, excursions, and other recreations for those whose homes are too distant for the one week's interim. I think that we have made a move in the right direction, but it is only a beginning. The problem of exercising any real influence over the free hours of modern youth is one of stupendous difficulty and importance. They need our sympathy much more than our criticism. No other generation has had its youth in such a bewildering time. If they are to be helped into self-control and discrimination it will not be by the establishment of committees alone, but by the wise use of all the agencies of the college, and the friendliness of every member of the Faculty.

Miss Hosford reports for the women that the loss of classes through illness, 1.93 per cent, is the lowest since 1916-17. It is noteworthy, as Miss Hosford says, that "barring honor court cases, all of our serious discipline for some years has been connected with the automobile problem. This is admitted, the country over, to be a most serious menace to the conduct and to the safety of young women." In Miss Hosford's judgment also, "the general principle of student government has now been on trial for a considerable time and in many institutions. Experience would indicate that it has come to stay, and to help, but not to occupy the chief seat of authority." Various problems among the women point, Miss Hosford believes, to one solution—more dormitory accommodation, larger buildings with higher priced matrons, and our best places put at a figure which shall make them a respectable commercial investment. At the same time Miss Hosford urges "great attention to the problem of the self-supporting student, in its various aspects of scholarship, loans, employment, and living expenses."

The records of the *Registrar* of the College of Arts and Sciences concern 1,155 students. The Registrar's report includes a table showing the choice of majors of the last five classes. For the year 1920, the departments registering the largest number of major students, in order, are: English, Physical Education and Economics (same number), History, Chemistry, Political Science, and Sociology (same number).

The report of the Secretary of the college as *Chairman of the Committee on Admission* makes a study of the entire enrolment of the College of Arts and Sciences. The report shows that 347 students of freshman rank came to the college from 229 different high schools, academies, and other preparatory schools. At the same time 67 students were admitted to Oberlin with advanced standing from 55 institutions. No student is classed as a Freshman who presents less than fourteen units of entrance credit as defined in the cata-

logue. For full rank as a Freshman the student presents fifteen entrance units. Ordinarily the preparation received in a good high school ought to include sixteen entrance units, but the college allows college credit for the extra unit of preparation only upon an examination to be taken on the first Monday after the opening of the college year. The statistics for the whole class entering in the fall of 1919 show that the number entering with less than fifteen units was only ten per cent of the total, and that more than seventy per cent of the students presented more than the fifteen units required for full Freshman rank.

The plan for preliminary registration of Freshman, outlining the present policy of the college in that regard, may well be given in full from the Secretary's report:

For several years the college has followed a plan for issuing formal promises of admission for men and women, including both students of Freshman rank and those of advanced standing. The pressure for admission of women students in the College of Arts and Sciences has increased enormously in recent years. Before the war, places for women in September were available as late as the preceding April or May; but for the year 1920-21 all available places in the Freshman class for women were definitely promised by December 1, 1919. For the year 1921-22 the situation is as follows: at date of October 25, 1920, the names of 278 women had been placed on file for admission to the Freshman class in September, 1921, and of this number only 175 can be accommodated. The Committee on Admission has therefore voted to consider the list closed for 1921. Special consideration will, however, be given to applications that reach the committee from women who graduate with first or second honors in high schools.

During the war unusually large numbers of women were enrolled in the college, and the proportion of women in the college is still so great that the Committee on Admission has closed its lists for the admission of students with advanced standing. No more students with advanced standing will be accepted for September, 1921; but the college provides that special consideration will be given to applications from women of superior scholarship whose records in the college previously attended show that they are "A" grade students.

Reservations of places in the Freshman class in September, 1922, and in September, 1923, are now being made. At date of November 4, 1920, thirty-two places have been

definitely promised to women as members of the Freshman class in September, 1922, and fourteen to women in September, 1923.

The attention of alumni is called to the fact that the lists for future years are open two or three years in advance and that it is possible at this time to secure definite promises for the admission of Freshmen for the years 1922, 1923, and 1924.

The Graduate School of Theology

The report of Dr. Bosworth as *Senior Dean* calls attention to the fact that theological schools with very few exceptions have been slow in returning to their pre-war condition. The same thing generally holds, it is to be noted, with graduate schools in the universities. The war meant that for something like three years the colleges were not graduating the normal number of men. It is to be expected, therefore, that the number of candidates for professional work would be similarly decreased. For the year under review the number of students enrolled was 39, among them an unusually large number working for the Master's degree. Of the 18 who received the Master's degree at commencement, 5 did their major work in the School of Theology.

The report of the *Junior Dean* makes a careful analysis of the usual source of student supply for the School of Theology. Both the Senior and Junior Deans express the confident belief, which is shared by the President, that the present crisis in theological education is only temporary. And when the reaction comes, as Dean Bosworth says, "a type of theological thinking adapted to new conditions will be called for. The Oberlin School of Theology in all the past has furnished progressive leaders and we may confidently expect that it will be ready for the new day that is coming."

The exhaustive survey of the School of Theology made at the request of the Survey Department of the Interchurch World Movement brought out, among others, two very interesting facts: that 37 different denominations had been represented among our theological students in the past decade,

and that the total annual per capita cost of our work (per student) during the decade averaged \$398.65—an exceedingly low figure for any kind of graduate or professional work, and far below the expense of most other high grade professional schools. The breadth and quality of service which the Theological School has been rendering, and its essential value in the midst of a great college, both emphasize the pressing need of the erection of the new buildings for the Theological School. Any dormitory accommodations so provided, not at once needed by the Graduate School, could be used for college students with great advantage.

Both the Senior and Junior Deans express their great regret in the loss of Professor Hutchins from the Faculty for his new work as President of Berea College, but they rejoice in the coming of Dr. Graham who will take both sides of Professor Hutchins' work—the Homiletics in the School of Theology, and the Bible work for Freshman men in the College.

The Conservatory of Music

The *Director of the Conservatory* reports that in number of students, in the high average grade of students, in the size, attainments, and personality of the graduating class, in the quality of the recitals, in the harmonious relations existing between Faculty and students, and last but not least essential, in the financial showing—in all these the year under review has surpassed any year of recent times.

Professor Heacox devoted his year of absence to an exhaustive survey of the work in Theory in other schools of music and departments of music in the colleges and universities of the country. He believes that this study will be of genuine value to him in all his future work. One of his conclusions may be stated in full:

Our relations to the college as regards credit for music are ideal. Nowhere does there seem to be a finer spirit of coöperation between the two departments, and the college credit is ample, just, and inclined to encourage a music major with a six-year course in view, that shall obtain both the A. B. and the Mus. B. degrees. This is as it should be. The demand is for musicians with college training.

The Director also notes that the Third National Convention of the American Guild of Organists was held in Oberlin the week following commencement, with an attendance of about 150 delegates. This was the first time that the Convention had been held outside of New York City. The visitors were most appreciative of Oberlin as a place of meeting. For example, the *Diapason*, the leading organ journal in the country, said:

The beautiful trees, the splendid equipment of buildings, and the quiet of the academic town of Oberlin offered an ideal setting for the meeting, and there could hardly have been a place more fitted for the contemplation of the best in organ music. One of the most important factors in the success of the convention was the great four manual organ in Finney Chapel, on which all the recitals were given. This satisfactory instrument, one of great power and at the same time of the most delicate refinement, was built a few years ago by Ernest M. Skinner.

The *Dean of Conservatory Women* reports that the enrolment of Conservatory women for 1919-20 was 392, the largest in the history of the Conservatory. There was a consequent somewhat uncomfortable over-crowding of some of the dormitories, that has been greatly relieved with the current year by making the Academy Building available for dormitory use. Dean Nash agrees with Miss Hosford in recommending that the salaries of matrons be increased. Dean Nash also adds her testimony to the improvement which has come with the changing of the regulation concerning dancing. She says:

Making the dancing a part of the recreational program and opening the basement of Rice Hall for a recreational center gives an opportunity for the centralization of social life that Oberlin has needed. When we consider the problems that dancing creates in all educational institutions, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon this year's experiment with this form of recreation, the students working well in harmony with the recreational director and Board in their efforts to establish standards of grace and dignity in movement and posture. We feel, too, that we have the coöperation of most of the students in our efforts to create a sentiment against immodest dress, late hours, and extravagant entertainment, and that the students have a most commendable desire to carry out their part of the arrangement made when their request for dancing was granted.

The Dean also expresses her satisfaction that the college is now in a better condition to take care of illness among the women than at any previous time.

The Library

The *Librarian*, Professor A. S. Root, calls attention to two events of special interest in his review of the year's work. The first is that the library reached and passed accession number 200,000. The second outstanding event of the year has been the cataloguing of the collection of Chinese and Japanese books, numbering approximately 450 volumes, which have been accumulating through gifts of missionaries and through gifts of Chinese and Japanese students.

The gifts to the library already mentioned, with purchases and exchanges, have added to the library during the year 10,107 bound volumes, making the entire number of bound volumes now in the library 204,500. Besides the bound volumes, the library has 164,019 unbound volumes and pamphlets and 6,500 unbound volumes of newspapers. The total number of pieces, excluding duplicates, now in the charge of the Librarian is 404,219. In addition the library possesses 106,000 duplicates, making the total number of pieces in the charge of the Librarian 510,219. The Librarian

once more renews his appeal to the constituency of the college for early printed books. The work of the cataloguing department for the year, is thus briefly summarized:

During the year 9,636 bound volumes were catalogued and 6,138 pamphlets. This required the preparation of 48,386 new cards and the alteration by the giving of additional information of 10,631 cards previously prepared; 700 cards were withdrawn from the catalogue. Our card catalogue is now estimated to contain 651,086 cards. Seven hundred and fifty-nine volumes and 225 pamphlets required changes in their classification mark; 243 volumes and 88 pamphlets were withdrawn as duplicates.

319,249 pieces in charge of the Librarian are considered as completely catalogued, and 27,500 as temporarily catalogued. This leaves 57,470 still uncatalogued.

The library was open 305 days during the year. The total number of readers was 183,970 as compared with 162,280 the previous year. This increase was entirely in the reference room and in the open shelf rooms. The number of books drawn for outside reading was 66,074 as compared with 63,920 drawn during the previous year.

The Librarian indicates as the great *needs* of the library: First, more room in which to house its possessions. By the end of the school year 1920-21 he estimates that every foot of available space in the present building will be occupied. And, second, increased income for book purchases. The Librarian's judgment is that book prices and the prices of periodicals have increased fully one hundred per cent since 1914. This seriously affects the purchase of new books.

Other General Officers

There remains to be reviewed the work of various other officers of the college, who have to do with certain aspects of the work of the entire institution; the Chairman of the Women's Board, the Director of the Men's Gymnasium, the Director of Athletics, the Director of the Women's Gymna-

sium, the Director of Recreation, the Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments, the Director of the Summer Session, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

In the absence of Dean Fitch throughout the year on account of illness, no report is formally made upon the aspects of her work as *Chairman of the Women's Board*, though the carrying through of the recreational program was, as Miss Hosford has already noted, in line with Doctor Fitch's special study and recommendations in her report for the year 1916-17. In general, the President believes that it may be confidently said that the general conditions for women are now the best they have ever been.

The report of the *Director of the Men's Gymnasium*, Dr. F. E. Leonard, shows that 85.44 per cent of the men in all departments made some use of the gymnasium, and 94.78 per cent of college undergraduates. The physical examinations of the men make a heavy demand on Doctor Leonard's time. They require from him fourteen hours a week for the first eight weeks of the college year. The new equipment for taking full length photographs in the examining room was all in place in time for occasional use during the last two weeks of the examination period. The Director expresses his sense of the importance of the health statement now required from applicants for admission to the college.

The *Director of Athletics*, Professor Charles W. Savage, was absent on leave for the year, and the report is made by the Acting Director of Athletics, Professor Thomas Nelson Metcalf. The most notable fact of the athletic year was that the year 1919-20 was the first year of the new scheme of athletic organization, adopted by the general faculty in the spring of 1919. For the first time the college took over full responsibility for the conduct, support and supervision of both intercollegiate and intramural athletic. In the judgment of the Director: "The new plan worked admirably.

The passing of the student athletic association and the taking over of the control of all athletics by the college seems clearly to have been a real advance."

Under the new scheme, the appropriation of five dollars per man, a total of \$2,050 for the year, while not sufficient fully to provide either the facilities or the equipment needed, was enough to be a very marked improvement. Thanks largely to this appropriation, the athletic fields were put in the best condition they ever were in, and more athletic equipment was loaned to students than ever before. The result was a most gratifying participation in athletic activities on the part of the students. The Director greatly regrets that the rather drastic cut forced in the budget for 1920-21 cut the appropriation for athletics from five dollars per student to three dollars per student. The most disappointing thing in the athletic year has been the shutting out of tennis on account of lack of suitable courts.

Better fields, better equipment, and better coaching have attracted more men than usual into intramural athletics. In each season at least two members of the staff of the department of physical education for men devoted a considerable portion of their time to the supervision of intramural athletics. They were very ably assisted by the twelve senior men who were majoring in physical education. This is an important item in the plan. A single illustration of the intramural athletics may be given. Over 100 intramural basketball games were played by 24 organized teams. Sixty-three per cent of the men in college engaged in some branch of intramural or intercollegiate athletics.

In intercollegiate athletics the varsity foot ball team had the best season since 1913, again tying for the leadership of the Ohio Conference, this time with the College of Wooster. The college was fully represented also in all other intercollegiate sports.

Professor Metcalf lists the following needs:

1. A larger appropriation for the athletic program. This should be at least \$5.00 and preferably \$8.00 per man.
2. Gifts to complete and beautify the athletic fields, the chief items of expense being the completion of eighteen tennis courts (\$5,000.00), grandstands for the foot ball and base ball fields, an entrance building and new boundary fences.
3. Gifts to wipe out the "New Fields" Advance (\$14,363.62).
4. An additional instructor in the department of physical education to help swing the intramural program.
5. A playing floor for basket ball which will provide space for a larger body of spectators, and at the same time afford greater playing area for intramural games.
6. An indoor running track suitable for fast running and for competition.
7. A swimming pool.

The report of the *Director of the Women's Gymnasium* is made this year by Dr. Helen F. Cochran, who succeeds to the work of Doctor Hanna. Doctor Cochran has been in physical training work since her graduation in 1906, and has been connected with the work at Oberlin since 1909. In the meantime she has had leave of absence to take her medical degree. She was Acting Director of the Women's Gymnasium from 1911 to 1913. She thus naturally succeeds to Doctor Hanna, as Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education, and Director of the Women's Gymnasium.

Doctor Cochran agrees with Professor Metcalf in expressing satisfaction with the new scheme of athletic organization by which entire responsibility for the conduct, support and supervision of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics is taken by the college. In Doctor Cochran's judgment it has made possible better care of the grounds, larger equipment for the sports already organized, the introduction of lawn bowls, golf, soccer, and giant volley ball, and the beginning of a fund for the permanent improvement of the new athletic field. It was possible, too, to offer the use of Dickinson House for social gatherings without charge; and

the house was used during the year by 82 parties ranging from small birthday parties to meetings of various societies and state organizations. The Director is especially happy in the new women's athletic field, which includes about seven and one-half acres of land, and will provide generously for all the outdoor sports of the women.

The great *need*, of course, is for a new Women's Gymnasium. The present gymnasium is taxed to the limit simply to accommodate those enrolled in credit and required courses. This means that the Women's gymnasium at present is able to serve only about half of the women in the institution, when the department of Physical Education should be providing opportunity for every one to take regular exercise. The need of a new and ample women's gymnasium is certainly no imaginary need.

Mrs. Ellen Birseye Hatch, as has already been indicated, was appointed last fall to the newly created position of *Director of Recreation*. A faculty advisory committee was also appointed, with the Recreational Director as Chairman. This committee held regular meetings each Monday during the remainder of the college year. The Women's Gymnasium was made the center of the recreational program in the earlier part of the year before the remodeling of the basement of Rice Hall. The rules of the National Dancing Teachers' Association were adopted, and cards giving these regulations were printed and posted. The Director feels that the co-operation of the students has been very satisfactory.

Organizations other than classes have been limited to one dancing party during the year, and no student or group of students is permitted to hold dances for profit. The recreation center and the plans of the Recreational Director have been particularly helpful in affording wholesome recreation during the short Christmas and spring vacations. The need for other forms of recreation than dancing for our students is recognized. The general plans for this year's program in-

clude a variety of forms of entertainment. The present recreation center is, of course, not wholly satisfactory. As a basement room, it is hard to ventilate, it has too low ceilings and inadequate floor space, and does not offer other forms of recreation than dancing, as an adequate recreational building should do.

After being more closely in touch with the work than any other person, Mrs. Hatch expresses the judgment that the "experiment of allowing the Oberlin men and women to dance together under careful supervision, has been a success, but I am sure that very much more should be provided than just dancing, to solve the problem." A word at this point may be quoted from one of our thoughtful Alumni, Professor Florence M. Snell of the class of 1893, herself a college teacher of long experience. In a letter to her classmates, she says, "Any one who meets the director of recreation here as I have, will never worry about the outcome of dancing in Oberlin, for her personality insures its being made a help and not a hindrance in the college life." The President's own judgment may be expressed as he put it in answer to the inquiry of another college president: "We have thought our plan—bringing dancing into a general recreational program, limiting hours and places, and providing for a competent director at college expense, who may supervise the whole—has worked on the whole, about as well as we can expect. I did not suppose, of course, that we should get rid of all difficulties, but the general situation, I am inclined to think, has been bettered by the change. The plan meets all reasonable requirements on the students' side, and guards against abuse."

The *Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments*, Professor E. S. Jones, gives a very full report of the activities of his office. Two sides of the work are emphasized: the extension of the help of the Bureau of Appointments to Alumni, and the psychological study of individual students, with the view to guidance both in their period of study and in their later choice of a vocation.

The new policy of charging *no fee* for enrollment in the Bureau of Appointments is making it easier for graduates to ask for assistance from the Bureau, and will make it possible for the Bureau to get many more Seniors completely registered than before.

In accordance with the plans at the beginning of the year, an early attempt was made to get into touch with *positions of a business or industrial nature* in particular, as it was thought more effort should be directed toward finding good openings in this field. The answers to inquiries sent to more than 300 industrial and business organizations in the state of Ohio, disclosed a remarkably wide interest in obtaining college men, aroused largely, no doubt, by the army experience, when in the officers' training camps and elsewhere, the college man surpassed his less well-trained and less well-selected competitor. Later in the year a similar attempt was made to get into touch with *social service organizations*, and a quick response was received from many organizations desiring social workers.

The correspondence with *Alumni* has been much increased during the year.

A statement upon *the research work* concerning the college student, has already been quoted from Dean Cole's report upon the Psychological Department.

The Bureau received 770 *calls* for men and women during the year under review, for a wide variety of occupations, though chiefly, of course, for teaching. The Bureau was able to make recommendations for 371, or 48 per cent; of 530 teaching positions, recommendations were made for 266, or 50 per cent. Full details are given in the report.

A really very large field of work is manifestly open to the Bureau of Appointments as now reorganized. But effectively to do its double work for Alumni and for students, the Bureau and the Psychological Department together will require considerably more help than is now available.

The *Director of the Summer Session*, Professor E. A. Miller, reports an attendance of 160 students, of whom 33 were graduates. Sixty-five of the students were men and 95 were women. Thirty-four courses in all were given in this summer session, involving a total of 183 week-hours. The total number of instructors engaged was 16. The summer session showed a surplus of about \$200.

The work of the *Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds* is more accurately described as the new Superintendent, Mr. Arthur Dufty, describes it, as the department of *purchasing, maintenance, and construction*, and much has been done in all three branches of work during the year under review. The year has been a difficult one for the department, on account of high prices, lack of material, labor complications, lack of a general headquarters for the work, inadequate equipment, and the pressure of more tasks of repair and construction than the labor available could meet. The general facts contained in the report of the Superintendent have been so largely anticipated in the consideration of the actions of the Prudential Committee, as to require no further discussion at this point.

The Work of the President

The work of the President for the year under review has covered, as usual, administration, teaching, outside representation, publication, and financial work. Not all parts of the work are related with the same closeness to the life of the college, but it is hoped that no part is without its contribution to real college interests.

With the constant growth of the college it is inevitable that the demands upon the time of the President for *administration* should become more insistent. There are many directions in which it is plain to the President that more time is really needed for personal conference if the best results

are to be obtained. The problem of the proper distribution of the President's time among the various aspects of his work is a constant but nearly insoluble one.

One of the chief regular responsibilities of the President is the care for the *Chapel service*. The President does not begrudge the time and thought that are required by this service, for he believes that the Chapel service has a very important function to fulfill in the life of the college. The whole institution nowhere else comes together and nowhere else so fully feels its unity. The Chapel service gives the chief opportunity for keeping clearly before the students the final aims of education and of life. The attempt in planning for these services is to make every service genuinely significant and such as to deserve to count in the life of the students. There has been the usual variety in the Chapel services of the year under review. There have been twelve services with special music, some of them making a powerful appeal to the whole student body. Three of these special musical services gathered about Christmas and Easter. Besides twelve addresses at Chapel given by members of the Faculty and by the President during the year, twenty-nine other addresses have been given by a wide range of speakers. I think the students of Oberlin hardly appreciate the incidental opportunities which thus come to them, as compared with the students in many colleges more removed from the main avenues of travel.

On account of the very uncertain demands of the year under review, it seemed best for the President in his teaching to give up altogether attempting to meet the college Seniors in their required work or the Middle class in the Graduate School of Theology; and the three-hour course with the theological Seniors was taught in two sessions. Professor Bosworth carried alone the two-hour required course for the college Seniors. For the current year the President is himself carrying the full two-hour course with the college Seniors,

but is in part combining the work of the theological Seniors and Middlers.

The work of the President in *outside representation* is summarized as usual in a later section of this report with similar appointments of other members of the Faculty.

The President's *publications* are also noted in a later section, in connection with those of other members of the Faculty.

The *financial* problems of the college required more than usual attention on account of exigencies arising in carrying through the fifty per cent increase in salaries. Results so far as already achieved have been recorded in the previous sections of this report. A good deal of time has been given to the study of the comprehensive needs of the college presented in the closing section of this report.

IV

FACULTY

Faculty Changes

The various changes which have occurred in the Faculty during the year covered by this report, as authorized by the Trustees, or by the Prudential Committee, acting *ad interim* for the Trustees, are here presented, arranged by departments.

The College of Arts and Sciences

RETIREMENTS AS PROFESSOR AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR EMERITUS

Frederick Anderegg, Professor of Mathematics, after thirty-three years of service.

Miss Delphine Hanna, Professor of Physical Education; Director of the Women's Gymnasium, after thirty-five years of service.

Miss Frances Juliette Hosford, Associate Professor of Latin; Acting Dean of College Women, after thirty-two years of service, in which were thirty-one years of teaching

in Academy and College, five years as Dean of Academy Women, three years as Assistant in the office of the Chairman of Deans of Women, and one year as Acting Dean of College Women.

ENTERING ON WORK AFTER LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Frederick Orville Grover, Professor of Botany, after two years of absence, one for travel and study, one on account of health.

Miss Florence Mary Fitch, Professor of Biblical Literature; Dean of College Women, after one and one-half years of absence on account of health.

Charles Winfred Savage, Professor of Physical Education; Director of Athletics, after one and one-half years of absence, one year for study and travel, one-half year on special service.

Philip Darrell Sherman, Associate Professor of English, after one year for study and travel.

CHANGE OF TITLE

Edwin Lathrop Baker, Assistant Professor of French, to be Assistant Professor of Romance Languages.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Charles Beebe Martin, Professor of Greek Literature and Greek Archaeology, for one year, for study and travel.

Charles Henry Adams Wager, Professor of English, for one year, for study and travel.

George David Hubbard, Professor of Geology and Geography, for one year, for study and travel.

Charles Gardner Rogers, Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Department of Zoölogy, for the second semester, for study and travel.

Davis Edwards, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking in the Department of English, for the second semester, for further study.

RESIGNATIONS AND END OF TERM OF SERVICE

Miss Florence Mary Fitch, Professor of Biblical Literature; Dean of College Women; resignation as Dean of College Women, after sixteen years of service.

Harry Clark, Associate Professor of Physics, after one year of service.

Jacob Speelman, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, after three years of service.

Glenn Seymour Skinner, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, after one year of service.

Miss Nessie Lucile Hobbs, Instructor in Physical Education, after two years of service.

Mrs. Edith Putman Horner, Instructor in French, after two years of service.

Miss Ollie Eldora Ragon, Instructor in Fine Arts, after two years of service.

Miss Edna Helen Shaver, Assistant in Chemistry, after two years of service.

Miss Gladys Irene Champney, Assistant in Fine Arts, after one year of service.

Norman Hill Wright, Assistant in Chemistry, after one year of service.

Herbert Parker Lansdale, Jr., Assistant in Psychology, after one year of service.

Miss Mabel Eleanor Brouson, Clerk and Stenographer in the office of the Registrar, after two years of service.

Miss Ruth Martha McFall, Clerk in the office of the Bureau of Appointments, after five years of service.

PROMOTIONS

William DeWeese Cairns, Associate Professor of Mathematics; to be Professor of Mathematics, permanent appointment.

Miss Helen Finney Cochran, Associate Professor of Physical Education; to be Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education; Director of the Women's Gymnasium, permanent appointment.

Russell Parsons Jameson, Associate Professor of the Romance Languages; to be Professor of Romance Languages, permanent appointment, and head of the department for two years.

Carl Conrad Werule Nicol, Assistant Professor of Psychology and Philosophy; Dean of College Men, to be Associate Professor of Psychology and Philosophy and Dean of College Men, permanent appointment.

Arthur Irving Taft, Assistant Professor of English; permanent appointment.

Howard Hall Preston, Assistant Professor of Economics; permanent appointment. (Resigned Aug. 2, 1920, after three years of service.)

Edwin Lathrop Baker, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages; permanent appointment.

Jesse Floyd Mack, Assistant Professor of English; permanent appointment.

Robert Stanley McEwen, Assistant Professor of Zoology; permanent appointment.

Warren Edward Steller, to be Instructor in Physical Education, for one year. (Appointed Graduate Assistant in Physical Education by Prudential Committee, Feb. 11, 1920.)

REAPPOINTMENTS

Thomas Nelson Metcalf, Associate Professor of Physical Education, for two years.

Miss Hazel Kyrk, Assistant Professor of Economics, for one year.

John Bellows DeForest, Assistant Professor of French, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 12, 1920.)

Louis Finley Keller, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, for two years.

Davis Edwards, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking in the Department of English, for one year.

Miss Edna Louise Brownback, Instructor in English, for one year.

Miss Cora Letitia Swift, Instructor in French, for one year.

Mrs. Antoinette Beard Harroun, Instructor in Latin, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Nov. 4, 1920.)

Miss Grace Bruner Daviess, Instructor in Physical Education, for one year. (First appointment by Prudential Committee, Jan. 21, 1920.)

Miss Dorothy Ellsworth Birkmayr, Assistant in Fine Arts, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 12, 1920.)

Miss Bertha Evangeline Bails, Assistant in Botany, for one year, part work.

Miss Dorothy Adelaide Bourn, Secretary to the Dean of College Women, for one year.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Miss Anna Marie Klingenhagen, Professor of History; Dean of College Women, for two years. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Edward Hill Cox, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, for two years.

Ernest Rice Smith, Acting Assistant Professor of Geology, for one year.

Otto Koppius, Assistant Professor of Physics, for two years.

Wilbert Lester Carr, Assistant Professor of Latin, for two years. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Herman H. Thornton, Assistant Professor of French, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 12, 1920.)

Leonard Bayliss Krueger, Assistant Professor of Economics, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 12, 1920.)

Miss Barbara Wellington, Instructor in Physical Education, for one year. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Miss Florence Agnes Somers, Instructor in Physical Education, for one year. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Miss Edith Edna Kelsey, Instructor in Fine Arts, for one year. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Mr. Bernard Francis Dostal, Instructor in Mathematics, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 2, 1920.)

Mrs. Katherine Marcy Heacox, Instructor in French, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Nov. 4, 1920.)

Chester Forrester Dunham, Instructor in English, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Nov. 4, 1920.)

Miss Mary Grace Springer, Assistant in Zoölogy, for one year.

Miss Gertrude Williams, Assistant in Chemistry, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 30, 1920.)

Mrs. Neta Crater Shirk, Stenographer and Clerk in the Office of the Registrar, for one year. (Prudential Committee, July 9, 1920.)

Miss Martha Rebecca May, Clerk in the Office of the Bureau of Appointments, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Aug. 12, 1920.)

The Graduate School of Theology

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Edward Increase Bosworth, Senior Dean of the Graduate School of Theology; Professor of the New Testament Language and Literature, for the first semester.

RESIGNATION

William James Hutchins, Professor of Homiletics; to become President of Berea College, Berea, Ky., after thirteen years of service.

REAPPOINTMENT

Miss Ruth Ormsby, Stenographer in the Offices of the School of Theology. (Prudential Committee, Nov. 4, 1920; first appointment, Prudential Committee, Nov. 5, 1919.)

NEW APPOINTMENT

Thomas Wesley Graham, Professor of Homiletics, for two years. (Prudential Committee, July 9, 1920.)

The Conservatory of Music

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

William Jasper Horner, Professor of Singing, for one year, for study and travel.

Friedrich August Goerner, Professor of Violoncello, for the first semester, for study and travel.

RESIGNATIONS AND END OF TERM OF SERVICE

Mrs. Amelia Hegmann Doolittle, Assistant Professor of Pianoforte, after thirty years of service.

John Edgar Snyder, Instructor in Organ and Theory, after four years of service.

Miss Lelah Enid Harris, Instructor in the Children's Department, after three years of service.

Miss Dora Jean Demuth, Instructor in Pianoforte, after one year of service.

Miss Joyce Hazel Hetley, Instructor in Theory, after one year of service.

ENTERING ON WORK AFTER LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Arthur Edward Heacox, Professor of Theory, after one year of absence, for study and travel.

Charles King Barry, Professor of Pianoforte, after one year of absence, on account of health.

REAPPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Mary Umstead Bennett, Assistant Professor of Pianoforte, for one year.

Walter Henry Frederick, Assistant Professor of Wind Instruments, for one year.

Donald Morrison, Instructor in Violin, for one year.

Miss Gladys Ferry Moore, Instructor in Ear Training and Theory, for one year.

Mrs. Florence Hall Clague, Instructor in Pianoforte, for one year, part work.

Mrs. Ruth Schoeffel Morrison, Instructor in the Children's Department, for one year.

Harold David Smith, Instructor in Theory and Organ, for one year.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Robert Maitland, Professor of Singing, for one year. (Prudential Committee, June 26, 1920.)

Mrs. Robert Maitland, Assistant Professor of Singing, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 30, 1920.)

Miss Margaret Holmes Whipple, Instructor in Pianoforte and in the Normal Course, for one year.

Paul Egbert Grosh, Instructor in Organ, for one year.

Miss Lydia Belle Brown, Instructor in Theory, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 16, 1920.)

Mrs. Elisabeth Martin Rood, Assistant in the Office of the Dean of Conservatory Women, for one year, part work. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 16, 1920.)

General

RESIGNATIONS AND END OF TERM OF SERVICE

Miss Bernice LeMoyne Hart, Assistant in the College Library, after one year and one-third of service. (Resigned Dec. 1, 1919.)

Miss Inez Aletha Hill, Secretary to the Assistant to the President, after five and one-half months of service. (Resigned Feb. 15, 1920.)

Edgar Weld King, Secretary to the Assistant to the President. (Appointed by the Prudential Committee, Feb. 16, 1920. Resigned Sept. 1, 1920.)

PROMOTION

Mrs. Ellen Birdseye Hatch, Instructor in Physical Education, in the College of Arts and Sciences, to be Director of Recreation.

REAPPOINTMENTS

Miss Edith Melvina Thatcher, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Mrs. Mary P. B. Hill Wright, Curator in the Art Museum, for one year.

Miss Laura Nell Chase, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Dora Cargill, Stenographer and Clerk in the Office of the Treasurer, for one year.

Mrs. Charlotte Jenks Ormsby, Stenographer in the Office of the Secretary, for one year, part work.

Miss Elizabeth Johnston McCloy, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Eleanor Maude Hickin, Reference Librarian, for one year. (Resigned Oct. 14, 1920, after two years of service.)

Miss Gladys Alberta Hart, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Dorothy Lakeman Garland, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Carolyn Bentley Hitchcock, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Esther Marie Lindeman, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Mrs. Martha Greenlees Hart, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary, for one year, part work. (First appointment by Prudential Committee, Dec. 17, 1919.) (Resigned Oct. 14, 1920.)

Miss Winifred Marion Warner, Assistant in the College Library, for one year. (First appointment by Prudential Committee, March 31, 1920.)

Mrs. Janet McKelvey Swift, Assistant in the College Library, for one year. (First appointment by Prudential Committee, April 7, 1920.)

Miss Margaret Delia Morgan, Stenographer in the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Oct. 7, 1920; first appointment by Prudential Committee, April 7, 1920.)

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Miss Minnie May Hart, Assistant in the College Library, for one year.

Miss Alma J. Frey, Secretary to the Assistant to the President, for one year. (Prudential Committee, June 19, 1920.)

Miss Estella Mary Slaven, Reference Librarian, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 16, 1920.)

Miss Glenola Sutfin, Assistant in the Office of the Treasurer, for one year. (Prudential Committee, Sept. 30, 1920.)

The length of the list of changes in the Faculty might seem to indicate that the main teaching body was actually changing more rapidly than is the case. The number of single items is increased by the fact that the list includes a considerable number of annual appointments, and of appointments of student assistants, who are naturally not long in

service. At the same time the number of new appointees is probably rather unusual. Twenty-eight new persons have been added to the instruction and administration staff with the present year, ten of the rank of Professor or Assistant Professor. It will not be necessary to review all the items in this long list of Faculty changes, but attention should be called to certain cases not mentioned in previous sections of this report.

RETIREMENTS AS PROFESSOR EMERITUS

As already indicated, the college has lost three notably strong teachers and personalities in the retirement of Professor Anderegg, Dr. Hanna, and Miss Hosford. Through his whole long term of service as Dean Cole says, "Professor Anderegg's teaching has been characterized by magnificent mastery of his subject, a very high degree of skill in presenting it, and unflinching insistence upon thorough and painstaking work on the part of the students." The work of Dr. Hanna and Miss Hosford has been already discussed.

ENTERING ON WORK AFTER LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Three Professors, Professor Grover, Dr. Fitch, and Professor Barry, were absent on account of ill health but are returning to their work this fall with renewed strength. Professor Savage and Professor Heacox gave their sabbatical year very largely to a careful study of their own department of study in other institutions. Professor Sherman began a very profitable study of Elizabethan material with the distinguished Shakespeare scholar, Mr. Arthur Henry Bullen in England, but was obliged to give up the work in January on account of a very severe attack of sciatica. He has fortunately, however, quite recovered and returns to his work in good health.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Professor Martin, Professor Wager, and Professor Hubbard of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Professor Horner of the Conservatory of Music are all away for the full year for study and travel. Dean Bosworth of the Graduate School of Theology and Professor Goerner of the Conservatory are both absent on leave for the first semester. Professor Rogers and Professor Edwards of the College Department are granted leave of absence for the second semester. Other teachers were eligible for leave of absence but their leave was postponed on account of the severe pressure on the budget.

RESIGNATIONS AND END OF TERM OF SERVICE

Dr. Fitch's resignation as Dean of College Women has been already fully considered.

The other resignations follow short terms of service, except that of Professor William James Hutchins of the Theological Department, after thirteen years of service, and that of Mrs. Amelia Hegmann Doolittle of the Conservatory of Music, after thirty years of service. In accepting Professor Hutchins' resignation the Board of Trustees fitly say: "The far reaching-influence of his work on the whole institution on the Campus and abroad, and representing as he did the Oberlin spirit, in churches, institutes, and schools, can never be fully computed, and the Trustees look forward to a distinguished success in the new honor that has come to him as President of Berea College." Both Professor Hutchins and Mrs. Doolittle have rendered large service to the college, and their going is regretted on the part of their colleagues of all departments.

PROMOTIONS

The promotions of Dr. Cochran to be Director of the Women's Gymnasium, of Dr. Nicol to be permanent Dean of College Men, and of Mrs. Hatch to be Director of Recreation, have all been recorded. Professor Cairns succeeds Professor

Anderegg as Professor of Mathematics, and Professor Jameson succeeds Professor Wightman as Professor of Romance Languages. The other promotions recorded are all in regular course and well deserved. They include four permanent appointments of strong teachers in the College of Arts and Sciences.

REAPPOINTMENTS

The reappointments also in all departments are of tried teachers and officers and are in line with the regular procedure of the college.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of Miss Anna M. Klingenhagen as Dean of College Women has been already duly recorded.

In the Theological Department Dr. Thomas Wesley Graham was appointed to succeed Professor William J. Hutchins as Professor of Homiletics. Dr. Graham comes to Oberlin from a notably successful pastorate of eight years at the Andrew Presbyterian Church, near the University of Minnesota. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Toronto in 1903, where he remained for a year's service as Christian Association secretary, after which he completed his theological course of three years at Chicago at the McCormick Theological Seminary. Here his scholarly work in the class room won for him the Bernadine Orme Fellowship for general proficiency, and as the holder of this Fellowship he pursued graduate theological studies in 1907-08 in the United Free Church College in Glasgow. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him last June by Macalester College because of his splendid record "as theologian, preacher, scholar, business man and soldier." His war service was a noteworthy one.

The Vocal Department of the Conservatory is greatly strengthened by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mait-

land, who come to Oberlin with a fine reputation as cultured musicians and gifted singers. Mr. and Mrs. Maitland have had wide experience as singers in England, Belgium, Germany, and France.

The new appointments include six Assistant Professors in the College of Arts and Sciences: Mr. Cox, Mr. Smith, Mr. Koppius, Mr. Carr, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Krueger.

Mr. Edward Hill Cox returns to the position in the department of Chemistry which he held in 1917-18. In the following year he was on leave of absence for war service, and for the past year he has been engaged in graduate study in Harvard University.

Mr. Ernest Rice Smith is a graduate of Oberlin College, in the class of 1912. Since graduation he has been a graduate student at Cornell University and instructor in the University of Michigan. He is to have charge of Professor Hubbard's work during Mr. Hubbard's year of absence on leave.

Mr. Otto Koppius comes to Oberlin from the University of Chicago. He is a native of Germany, born in 1889. He came to this country in 1906, and was naturalized in 1912. After graduating from a junior college in Alabama in 1909 and teaching there for two years, he went to the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1913. He has been Fellow in Physics in the University for a year, Instructor in the University High School for a year and a third, Assistant in the University for a year and Instructor there for a year and two-thirds and for several summer sessions. In the absence of the senior teachers on war service he was in charge of the general work of the department for more than a year. His nomination and endorsement for the position here came from Professor Millikan. Mr. Koppius received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1920.

Mr. Wilbert Lester Carr graduated from Drake University, Des Moines, Ia., with the degree of A. B., in 1898, and of A. M. in 1899. He was instructor in Latin in Drake Uni-

versity from 1899 to 1902, Fellow in Latin in the University of Chicago from 1902 to 1904, and instructor in Latin in the University High School at Chicago from 1904 to 1906. He became supervisor of Latin in the Indianapolis Public Schools in 1906, remaining in that position for three years, after which he returned in 1909 to the University High School of Chicago as instructor in Latin and Greek. This last position he held for eleven years, in six of which, from 1912 to 1918, he was also assistant to the Principal. He was also instructor in the teaching of Latin in summer quarters in the University of Chicago from 1909 to 1920. His training and experience are peculiarly adapted to the special work he is to do here.

Dr. Leonard Bayliss Krueger is a graduate of the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wis., in the year 1910. After two years as Principal of the High School at Genoa Junction, Wis., he went to the University of Wisconsin in 1912, and graduated from that institution, with the degree of Ph.B., in 1914. He was Fellow in the University of Pennsylvania for one year and received there the degree of A. M. in 1915. After a year as instructor in Economics at Swarthmore College, where he filled temporarily the place of the head of the department and taught all the courses in the department, he returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1916, where he was a graduate student and research assistant for a year, and then instructor for three years. In the course of his instructorship he had charge of all the work in Statistics given in the University, the professor regularly in charge of that subject being on leave for war work in Europe. Mr. Krueger received his degree of Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1920.

Mr. Herman H. Thornton is a graduate of Wittenberg College in the class of 1918. He was in the army for fifteen months in 1918-19 as official interpreter, having received a diploma from the Sorbonne, certifying to the adequacy of his preparation for that work. After his discharge from the

army he was instructor in Romance Languages in South High School, at Youngstown, for the year 1919-20. He spent one term in the summer of 1920 in graduate study at the University of Chicago.

The new appointments also include six Instructors in the College of Arts and Sciences and three Instructors in the Conservatory, all coming to us with admirable preparation and from successful teaching experience.

Important Official Actions

The more important actions of both the College and the General Faculty have already been reviewed in the report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and may therefore be passed without further comment at this point.

Outside Work and Lectures

Various members of the Faculty besides the President have, during the year, represented the college, both officially and unofficially, in wide and varied forms of activity outside of the regular work of the college. These forms of activity are recorded, as illustrating the many-sided ways in which the officers and teachers of the college are rendering service beyond the college, not only in academic, but in unacademic lines. For the college owes a service to the community outside its strictly academic functions. The following list is intended to summarize the outside work, lectures, appointments, official connections, and special honors of the members of the Faculty during the year.

Outside Work and Lectures

KING, PRESIDENT HENRY C.

Lectures, sermons, or addresses at educational institutions:

Grand Rapids High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.; The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, address at the inauguration of President Wishart; Oak Park and River Forest High School, Oak Park, Ill.; Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.; Hillsdale

College, Hillsdale, Mich., two addresses; Toronto University, Toronto, Ont., sermon at the University, and address before a special group at Hart House; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., the Cole Lectures, on "A New Mind for the New Age," preaching at the Convocation service, and address at the University Assembly; Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School, Nashville; Fisk University; Peabody College, Nashville; University School, Nashville; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., baccalaureate sermon, address at Vesper service, and one to the Faculty; Elyria High School, Elyria, Ohio.

Miscellaneous lectures and addresses:

Before educational gatherings: Cleveland Association of Collegiate Alumnae, at Oberlin; Parents and Teachers Association, at Oak Park, Ill.; Mid-Year Educational Conference of Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., two; National Education Association Department of Superintendence, Cleveland; Ohio College Association, annual meeting, Columbus; Western New York Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Buffalo; Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, Youngstown; National Convention of American Guild of Organists, Oberlin, address of welcome.

Before commercial and civic organizations: Rotary Club, Elyria, Ohio; City Club, Cleveland; Advertising Club, Cleveland; East Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; joint meeting of the City Club and the Women's City Club, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, on their Community Campaign; the Forum, Brookline, Mass.; Rotary Club, Akron, Ohio; Kiwanis Club, Nashville, Tenn.

Before other organizations: Oberlin Women's Club; Women's Club, Springfield, Mass.; Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Mass.; Fathers and Sons Banquet, Oberlin.

Addresses on special religious occasions:

Sermons before churches: Second Congregational Church, Oberlin, three, including one on "The Meaning of the Union of the Churches;" at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Detroit, Mich.; Pilgrim Congregational Church, Oak Park, Ill.; Union Congregational Church, Richmond Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; installation sermon for Rev. C. A. Lincoln at Kings Highway Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Ont.; United Church (Congregational), Oberlin.

Other special addresses: On "Some Outstanding Impressions from the Over-seas Work," at an Oberlin Community service; before the Oberlin College Y. M. C. A., two; at the centennial of Cleveland Congregationalism at Pilgrim Church, Cleveland; at the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Detroit, Mich., two; at the Community Thanksgiving service, Oberlin; before the Congregational Club of Toledo, Ohio; at the Forefathers Day meeting of the Congregational Club of Columbus, Ohio; before the Y. M. C. A. cabinet, Oberlin; before the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.; before the Northern Ohio Missionary Volunteers at Oberlin; before the Congregational Ministers of Toronto and vicinity, and before the Toronto District Congregational Association, Toronto, Ont.; before the Medina Congregational Association, at Elyria, Ohio; at the Ministers' meeting at Nashville, Tenn.; before the Pennsylvania State Congregational Conference, at Milroy, Pa.; address of welcome at the International Congregational Council, Boston, Mass.; address on "Christianity and the Nations," at a session of the International Congregational Council, on July 4, at Boston; address at the funeral of Dr. H. C. Herring, Cambridge, Mass.; address at the funeral of Dr. W. F. Thatcher, Oberlin.

To these should be added an address at the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, at Chicago, Ill., and the college baccalaureate sermon at Oberlin.

Addresses at alumni gatherings: Ohio Valley Association at Cincinnati; Association of Dayton, Ohio, and vicinity; Alumni of Chicago; Association of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, Springfield, Mass.; New England Association, Boston; Association of Western New York, Buffalo.

Addresses at Oberlin in connection with the work of the college, including the opening address of the college year; address at the Y. M. C. A. Stag; two addresses to Freshmen on "The Oberlin Inheritance;" address at the Theological reception; before the Social Science Club; to the new students of the Conservatory; Chapel address on "The Moral Grounds of the Change in Regulations;" address at the foot ball banquet; Chapel address on "Honesty and Reliability;" three Chapel addresses on "The Challenge to the Present College Generation;" Chapel address on "Christmas, Vacation, New Years;" Chapel address on the Chapel service and one on the Plan for

Organic Union of Churches; Day of Prayer address; some special Sunday morning discussions of After-the-War Problems.

Attendance at the meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches, at Grand Rapids, Mich.; the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges, at Chicago; meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, in New York; three meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Congregational Churches, in New York; presided at the annual meeting of the Second Congregational Church, Oberlin; attended the Inter-Church Conference on Organic Union, at Philadelphia; two meetings of the Committee on International Congregational Council at New York; presided at two conferences of Congregational College Presidents, one at New York and one at Boston, and at a conference of New England College Presidents, at Boston; attended the meeting of the International Congregational Council, at Boston; the meeting of the Commission on the Congregational World Movement, at Boston, and of the College Survey Committee, at Northfield, Mass.

Elected Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, member of the Education Commission, and appointed one of the 400 nationally chosen delegates to the International Congregational Council in Boston, in July; Chairman for some time of the Oberlin Congregational Church Union Committee; President of the American Missionary Association for 1919; member of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, and Chairman of the Committee on Education; member of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; member of the Committee on Ecclesiastical Cooperation, and Chairman of the American Mayflower Council of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; appointed member of special Commission on the Conservation of the Values of the War Work of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations; member of the Committee on Federal Legislation of the American Council on Education; re-elected Director of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches; member of the Board of Missionary Preparation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and made a member of its Committee to take charge of a series of reports on

Religious and Peoples; elected a Trustee for three years of Near East Relief; member of the National Committee of The Sulgrave Institution; appointed Chairman of the Committee on Social and Ethical Aspects of the Problem of the Committee to Study the Tobacco Problem; member of Committee on Congregational Work at Ohio State University, of the Congregational Conference of Ohio; member of Advisory Council of the Bureau of Vocational Information; and Chairman of the College Survey Committee of the Congregational Council.

ALEXANDER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LEIGH

Attended the conference of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, at Cleveland.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Selection for the State of Ohio; attended the meeting of the Committee in Cleveland and took part in the selection of the Scholar for 1919 from Ohio.

ANDREWS, PROFESSOR GEORGE W.

Organist Second Congregational Church and later of the United Church (Congregational) of Oberlin, and during the summer Organist in Broadway Tabernacle, New York City.

Conductor Oberlin Conservatory Orchestra; also Conductor of the Oberlin Musical Union, giving a concert in December with a choral program of shorter works, and festival in the spring including "The Specter's Bride" by Dvorak and "Aida" by Verdi, with New York City soloists and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

Preparation for the Third National Convention of The American Guild of Organists, held in Oberlin in June.

BAKER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EDWIN L.

Reading from French Poets, at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Lecture on "Some Literary Oases South of the Rio Grande," before a convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, at Defiance, Ohio.

Piano recital and reading at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and at Swampscott, Mass.

Elected to membership in the American Association of University Professors.

BOHN, W. FREDERICK, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

Addresses at meetings of the Alumni at Grand Rapids, Mich., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Washington, D. C., Akron,

Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

Miscellaneous sermons and addresses on a variety of subjects before churches, high schools, clubs, etc.

Represented the college at the meeting of the American Association of Colleges, at Chicago; at a series of conferences under the auspices of the Interchurch World Movement, at Columbus, Ohio; at a national gathering of alumni secretaries and other college officers at Ann Arbor to discuss especially financial campaigns and other matters of related interest; at the National Council of Congregational Churches at Ann Arbor, and the International Council of Congregational Churches at Boston.

BOSWORTH, DEAN EDWARD I.

Preached at the University of Toronto, and regularly during the summer in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, Cleveland.

Gave two addresses at an Ohio State Y. M. C. A. Student Conference in Springfield, and four in the Northern Ohio Student Volunteer Convention.

Attended the meeting of the New York City Alumni.

Represented Oberlin College at the inauguration of President Edward S. Parsons, at Marietta College, and gave an address at the inaugural banquet.

BRECKENRIDGE, PROFESSOR WILLIAM K.

Organist, First Congregational Church, Oberlin.

BUDINGTON, PROFESSOR ROBERT A.

Address, "Why Study Biology?" at the Amherst, Ohio, High School, and one on "The Message of Darwin" at the Oberlin High School.

Appointed a member of the Nominating Committee to choose officers for the American Society of Zoölogists for 1921.

CAIRNS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR WILLIAM D.

Attended meetings as follows: American Mathematical Society at the University of Michigan, in September, at Columbia University in December, and at the University of Chicago, in April; Mathematical Association of America at the University of Michigan in September, and at Columbia University in January; Ohio Section of the Mathematical Association of Amer-

ica in April; and was present at the organization meeting of the National Council of Mathematics Teachers at Cleveland, in February.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Mathematical Association of America, for the fifth year.

COCHRAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR HELEN F.

Talks, as follows: "Physical Education as a Vocation," at the Vocational Conference under the Interchurch World Movement at the College for Women, Western Reserve University; "Morality and Dress," before the Oberlin Women's Christian Temperance Union; "Weighing of School Children," before the Parent-Teacher Association of the Prospect and Pleasant Street Schools, Oberlin; "Health and Sanitation," one of a series of talks on home making, under the college Y. W. C. A.

Attended some of the meetings of the International Conference of Women Physicians held in New York City under the auspices of the National Young Women's Christian Association, and observed the Physical Education work at Teachers' College of Columbia University, Barnard College and the Central Y. W. C. A.; also attended the meeting of the Association of Directors of Physical Education for Women held at Mount Holyoke College.

COLE, DEAN CHARLES N.

Attended the meetings of the Association of American Colleges, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at Chicago, serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the latter Association; and the meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, at Cleveland.

DAVIESS, INSTRUCTOR GRACE B.

Attended the Middle West Conference of the Athletic Conference of American College Women, held at Missouri State University.

DEFOREST, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR JOHN B.

Attended the meeting of the Modern Language Association, at Columbus.

EDWARDS, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DAVIS

Appeared in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and J. Hartley Mann's *Happiness*, at the University of Wisconsin;

a dramatic recital at Chautauqua, N. Y.; and programs in dramatic readings in Ohio, including readings of John Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln*.

Attended the Annual Convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, at Chicago.

Carried a full schedule of graduate work in the Department of Public Speaking at the summer session of the University of Wisconsin, and took a course of private lessons in dramatic reading with Professor S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago, during August, at Chautauqua, N. Y.

ELDRED, INSTRUCTOR MABEL C.

Instructor of Physical Education at the University of Indiana, during the summer, having entire charge of the work in the Women's Gymnasium for the summer session.

FISKE, PROFESSOR G. WALTER

Represented the Oberlin Faculty at the biennial conference of Theological Seminaries of North America, held at Princeton University Graduate School.

Served on the commission on leadership training, of the National Country Life Association; the committee on education, of the International Sunday School Association; the commission on social service and the rural church, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, also the commission on religious education, in the same organization; and the commission on fundamental agencies, of the International Conference of Workers with Boys.

Gave seventeen addresses and sermons in Oberlin, and various sermons and lectures in other cities, including a summer pastorate of fourteen weeks at the Washington Street Congregational Church in Toledo.

FULLERTON, PROFESSOR KEMPER

A two-weeks' course of lectures on "Isaiah: His Crises and Ours," at the Silver Bay Summer School.

Occasional sermons.

Attended the meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis at New York, read a paper on "The Conquests of David," and was elected Vice President of the Society for 1919-20.

GEHRKENS, PROFESSOR KARL W.

Address on High School Music, before the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, at Cleveland.

Five lectures on Music Teaching, at the Huntington County (Ind.) Teachers Institute.

Report on High School Music, at the Music Teachers National Association, at Philadelphia.

Chairman of the Round Table Discussion on Theory Teaching, at the Supervisors National Conference, at Philadelphia; member of the Board of Directors of the Supervisors National Conference and Music Teachers National Association; member of the Committee on High School Music of the National Education Association (report now being printed by the United States Department of Education); and Secretary of the Educational Council of Supervisors National Conference.

GEISER, PROFESSOR KARL F.

Member of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association, and attended the annual meeting at Cleveland.

Taught Political Science in Ohio State University during the summer session of 1920.

GROVER, PROFESSOR FREDERICK O.

Member of the Administrative Board of the Ohio Biological Survey; and of the Library Committee of the Ohio Academy of Sciences.

Made a member of the Chicago University Chapter of Sigma Xi at the one hundred and eleventh convocation of the University, June 10, 1919.

HANNAH, PROFESSOR IAN C.

Lectures at Ely School, Greenwich, Conn.; Miss Spence's School, New York; Atlantic City High School; Dwight School, Englewood, N. J.; Brooklyn Institute; Kansas City University Extension Society; Universalist Church, Peoria, Ill.; Sinai Social Center, Chicago; Art Institute, Chicago; Burlington (Ia.) High School; and Carthage (Mo.) Christian Church.

Lectured on Spanish American Architecture at the summer meeting of the University of Cambridge, England, and conducted a class of students over Ely Cathedral.

Formally admitted a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, in June.

HATCH, INSTRUCTOR ELLEN B.

Member of the Faculty of the Chautauqua Summer School of Physical Education, 1920.

HEACOX, PROFESSOR ARTHUR E.

General survey of the work, in the department of Theory, of other schools and departments of Music in the colleges and universities throughout the United States, and a study of the Orchestra in public schools, during the year of sabbatical leave of absence.

HOLMES, PROFESSOR HARRY N.

Addresses as follows: On "Industrial Colloid Chemistry," at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; on "Applied Colloid Chemistry," at the University of Cincinnati, before the American Chemical Societies of San Francisco and Seattle, at the State College of Washington, the Montana School of Mines, Montana State College, the University of Wisconsin, and Iowa State College; on "Colloid Chemistry," at Northwestern University, before the American Chemical Society of Los Angeles, at the University of Washington, State College of Washington, Montana School of Mines, Montana State College, State College of North Dakota, and the University of Wisconsin; "Emulsions," at Leland Stanford University, Montana School of Mines, State College of North Dakota, the University of Wisconsin, and Iowa State College; "Gels," at the University of California, State College of Washington, Montana School of Mines, North Dakota Academy of Science, University of Wisconsin, and Iowa State College; "Science in the Great War," before the Kiwanis Club of Medina, Ohio.

Paper read at the semi-annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, at Philadelphia, "Preparation of Colloid Gold and Silver by New Reducing Agents;" and one on "Mineral-Oil Soap Jellies as a Foundation for Greases," at the semi-annual meeting of the same society, at St. Louis.

Reappointed Chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Colloids, and presided over the Colloid Symposium at St. Louis; made a member of the American Chemical Society's committee on the Publication of New Journals, elected Secretary of the Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, and was this fall elected Chairman of the same division.

HUBBARD, PROFESSOR GEORGE D.

Addresses, talks, etc., as follows: "Some Future Industrial Centers in the United States as Suggested by Geographic Factors," before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church at Elyria; "New World Movement," at the Mount Zion Baptist

Church, Oberlin; "Three Phases of Christian Life," before the Baptist Young Peoples Union of the same church; "Industrial Centers and Geographical Conditions," before the Association of American Geographers, at St. Louis; "The Interchurch World Movement," at the Norwalk, Ohio, Baptist Church and at the Avon, Ohio, Baptist Church; "The Future of the Church," before the Men's Club, and "Parables from Geology," at the Baptist Church, of Wilmington, Vt.

Represented the college at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Chairman of the Oberlin Boys' Work Committee, and teacher of the Student Sabbath School Class in Oberlin Baptist Church.

Considerable time has been devoted to writing for the Ohio Geological Survey.

JAMESON, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RUSSELL P.

Paper on "Club and Extra-Class Activities," before the Romance Languages section of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association, at Cleveland.

Lecture, and program (with assistance of Oberlin students) on "French Patriotic and Popular Songs," before the Musical Arts Society of Elyria.

Attended the session of the Modern Language Association, at Columbus, and was elected Chairman of the Romance Language section meeting for December, 1920.

Represented the Association of the Modern Language Teachers of America at the educational conference held in connection with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Indiana University, at Indianapolis and Bloomington, Ind.

President of the Oberlin Musical Union.

JELLIFFE, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR R. ARCHIBALD

Addresses before the Associated Women's Clubs, Massillon, Ohio, the Oberlin High School, and the Elyria High School.

Attended the meeting of the Modern Language Association at Columbus.

JONES, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EDWARD S.

Paper on "Subjective Estimates of Intelligence," before the Ohio College Association, at Columbus.

JONES, SECRETARY GEORGE M.

Attended the meeting of the Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association, at Columbus, serving as Secretary.

JONES, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LYNDS

Two lectures before the public schools of Elyria, under the auspices of the Elyria Civic Club; an illustrated lecture before the Boy Scouts of Burton and Elyria, Ohio; and an address before the Oberlin Grange.

Attended the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at St. Louis, and presented two papers.

KELLER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LOUIS F.

Taught in the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, and coached and managed the base ball team of the Chautauqua Athletic Club.

KIMBALL, PROFESSOR ARTHUR A.

Director of the Choir of Second Congregational Church, and later of United Church (Congregational), Oberlin.

KITCH, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ETHEL M.

Attended the meeting of the American Philosophical Association, at Ithaca, N. Y.

KYRK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HAZEL

Received the degree of Ph.D., magna cum laude, from the University of Chicago, at the September convocation.

LEONARD, PROFESSOR FRED E.

Represented the college at a dinner given in Boston in honor of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent at the end of his forty years of service as Director of Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard College; also represented the college at a gathering called to initiate a national organization of college and university health services, at Chicago; and attended an annual Conference on Public Health and Legislation called by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association.

Attended the annual meetings, at New York, of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, and spoke on the administration of physical education and intercollegiate athletics in one department, as conducted at Oberlin College; was made Chairman of a special committee appointed to formulate the aims and scope of physical education, and a preliminary report was sent out to members of the Society and

a few others in February; the revised report was completed in April. Also attended the annual meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Athletic Research Society, in New York.

Presided at a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Section of the American Physical Education Association, at Cleveland, and exhibited and described a series of fifty lantern slides illustrating various phases of the history and present status of physical education in Europe and America.

Inspected the Hyde Park High School, the new building of the Y. M. C. A. College, in Chicago, and the gymnasias of the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University.

President of the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; President of the Oberlin Hospital Association and chairman of its Board of Trustees; Chairman of the Oberlin Community Peace Chest; member of the Oberlin Village Board of Education (since Jan.); deacon in the Second Congregational Church and later in the United Church (Congregational), Oberlin; elected President of the Faculty Club of Oberlin College for 1920-21.

LORD, PROFESSOR LOUIS E.

Attended the meeting of the American Philological Association, at Pittsburgh, and a meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South at Cleveland, and as representative of the latter Association presented a paper, "Two Imperial Poets," at the meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, in Baltimore; also presented a paper, "Elyas Repin, a Nineteenth Century Russian Painter," at the College Art Teachers Association, in Cleveland.

As lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, gave the following lecture, "Russian Nineteenth Century Painting," at the University of Wisconsin, at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and by invitation of the Director, delivered this lecture at the Art Museum at Syracuse.

LUTZ, PROFESSOR HARLEY L.

Attended the meeting of the American Economic Association, at Chicago, and of the Ohio College Association, at Columbus. Paper on "Problems of Uniform State Income Taxation," at the National Tax Conference, at Salt Lake City.

Special adviser to the Ohio Joint Taxation Committee, and Tax Expert of the Ohio Tax League.

Elected a member for three years of the executive committee of the American Economic Association.

MACK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR JESSE F.

Paper before the Modern Language Association of America.

MACLENNAN, PROFESSOR SIMON F.

Attended the meetings of the American Philosophical Association (eastern branch) at Ithaca, N. Y.

Elected a member of the Research Council in Science, and an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

METCALF, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR T. NELSON

Represented the college at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and attended the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society and of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges and Universities, at the latter meeting reading a paper on "Standards and Tests in Physical Education."

Taught for the third summer in the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, and served as Dean of Men at that School.

MILLER, PROFESSOR EDWARD A.

Commencement address for the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School.

Chapel address on Theodore Roosevelt, on the anniversary of his birth.

Represented the college at the meetings of the Ohio Athletic Conference, serving as Secretary; the Ohio College Association; the Ohio Association of College Teachers of Education, as President; the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association; the Association of College and University Teachers of Education.

Member of the Advisory Board of the *School Review*.

MILLER, PROFESSOR HERBERT A.

Lectures in Toledo and Akron; before the State Convention of the D. A. R., Lansing, Mich.; Ohio Library Association; Youngstown Professional Woman's Club; Hungry Club, Pittsburgh; University Extension, Pittsburgh, two; Schaufler Training School; Forum of the First Reformed Church, Dayton; Ohio Conference of Social Work, Cincinnati; Kentucky Conference of Social Work, Louisville; Czecho-slovak Mass Meeting, Cleveland; Fort Wayne Woman's Club League; The Uni-

versity of Chicago; The University of Chicago Settlement Forum; Winnetka Woman's Club; St. Paul Institute, St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago College Club; Chicago City Club; Cleveland Women's City Club; Associated Charities Conference, and Pilgrim Church, Cleveland; Twentieth Century Club, Detroit; Labor Forum, Elyria; Saturday Night Club, Cleveland (course of ten); Oberlin High School, Oberlin College Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; Oberlin Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and to the Y. M. C. A. Staffs in Czechoslovakia, three. Paper, before the American Sociological Society, Chicago.

Spent the summer on investigations in southeastern Europe.

Member of the Ohio State Committee on Americanization, and of the Schaufler Missionary Training School Corporation; President of the Oberlin Independent Voters Club.

MOORE, PROFESSOR DAVID R.

Lectures as follows: On Japan, before the Business Men's Club at Sandusky; on Korea, before the Young Men's Business Association at Elyria; on Argentina, at the Episcopal Church, Elyria; on The Background of the War, before the Ninety-Five Club of Elyria (and helped to outline a course for them for a season's study); on International Relations, before the D. A. R. at Fremont; several in Oberlin, before the Literary and Social Club, the Chinese Club, in the Summer School series, etc.

Attended the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and some sessions of the Political Science Association.

OAKES, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR EVA M.

Informal addresses before the Young Woman's Club of Bellevue, Ohio, and as one of a series arranged by the Y. W. C. A. of Oberlin College.

PRESTON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HOWARD H.

Attended the meeting of the American Economic Association, at Chicago.

ROGERS, PROFESSOR CHARLES G.

Member of the staff in the work in Embryology at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, during the summer. Received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Syracuse University, at its Fiftieth Year Jubilee exercises in June.

ROOT, LIBRARIAN AZARIAH S.

Thirty six addresses, twenty-seven of which may be classed as professional, namely: addresses before the state meetings of the Library Associations of Western Pennsylvania, and Michigan; addresses to the heads of departments of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Athenaeum; an address to the cataloguing staff of Harvard University; an address before the special Library Association of Boston; ten lectures on the history of printing at the Western Reserve Library School; six on the same subject at the Library School of the New York Public Library; three addresses before the Library School of Wisconsin; one before the Library School of Pratt Institute; and the commencement address before the Library School of the New York Public Library. Locally gave talks at Elyria, Wellington (two), Norwalk, and Oberlin (five).

Elected a member of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and served on its sub-committee on Ways and Means, and its Finance Committee; also as a member of a special committee on the subject of Standardization and Certification. Treasurer of the Ohio Library Association; Chairman of the College Section of the Ohio Library Association; Chairman of two special committees of the Bibliographical Society of America, one on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and the other a committee on the Completion of Sabius Bibliography. Locally, served as member of the Prudential and Investment Committee of the College; as President of the Oberlin Board of Education; as President of the Oberlin Federation; as a member of the Executive Board of the Oberlin Community Chest; as a member of the Joint Committee for bringing about the union of the two Congregational Churches; and Chairman of the sub-committee on Legal Questions.

Attended the meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, a special meeting of the American Library Association, at Chicago, and the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association.

SAVAGE, PROFESSOR C. WINFRED

Attended the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society, the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges and Universities, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Physical Education Association, the Superintendents Association of the National Education Association.

Reëlected by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to membership on the American Intercollegiate Foot Ball Rules Committee for 1920.

Read papers before the Physical Education Section meeting at the Superintendents Association of the National Education Association, and before the College Section of the American Physical Education Association.

Represented the college at the Sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Dartmouth College.

Served third year as Director of the Chautauqua Summer School of Physical Education.

STIVEN, PROFESSOR FREDERIC B.

Rècital at the National Association of Organists Convention, at New York; also recitals in Cleveland, Mansfield, Ohio, and Oberlin.

Organist and Director of Music at Calvary Presbyterian Church in Cleveland.

Secretary of the Northern Ohio Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

SWIFT, INSTRUCTOR CORA L.

Studied French in the summer session of the University of Chicago.

UPTON, PROFESSOR WILLIAM T.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Ohio Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

WARD, PROFESSOR CLARENCE

Attended the annual meeting of the College Art Association at Cleveland.

WILLIAMS, PROFESSOR SAMUEL R.

Member of the Magnetic Theory Committee of the National Research Council, which committee is preparing a survey of the present state of magnetic theories, each member of the committee being made responsible for a section of the work.

WOLCOTT, REGISTRAR F. ISABEL

Attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, at Washington, D. C., presenting a paper on "Admission Requirements."

Member of the Committees on Resolutions, and Registration Procedure, of the Association of Collegiate Registrars.

YOUTZ, PROFESSOR HERBERT A.

Address on "The Contest between the Mechanical and Personal Estimates of Life," before the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Lawrence College. Elected a member of the Chapter.

Taught two courses in the summer session at Columbia University, one on Philosophy of Religion, the other on Personal Idealism.

This list of the outside activities of the Faculty shows that the College was not only represented at gatherings of its own Alumni but at a very wide range of educational and scholarly organizations. The record also makes plain that the Faculty have felt the obligation that belongs to the scholar to make available for as many as possible the results of his own specialized researches. There is a long list of such addresses, therefore, as well as of highly specialized papers before many scholarly bodies. It is difficult to select names at this point, where so many have shared in the work.

The Faculty of the College have also shared as usual in the summer teaching of other colleges and universities.

The official positions held by members of the Faculty in various scientific and educational bodies reveal the share that the College is having in such coöperative work.

The College is honored in the honor paid to Professor Charles G. Rogers in the honorary degree of Doctor of Science granted him by Syracuse University at its fiftieth year jubilee.

Publications

The list of publications of the faculty is also intended to reflect not only distinctly educational and scholarly writings, but books and articles of a more popular sort, as illustrating again the breadth of community service so rendered by the college. The main publications of the faculty for the year follow:

KING, PRESIDENT HENRY C.

America's Present Task. (*Alumni Magazine*, October, 1919; *The Christian Century*, December 4, 1919.)

Why Prohibitions Are Repealed. (*Alumni Magazine*, December, 1919.)

Reasons for the Changes. Part II of the pamphlet "Recent Changes in Regulations Governing Students in Oberlin College." (Issued by Oberlin College, December, 1919.)

The Necessity of American Students Having the International Mind. (*The Intercollegian*, December, 1919.)

The Christian Challenge of the Present World Situation. (*Association Men*, December, 1919.)

Professor Cole Remains as Dean. (*Alumni Magazine*, February, 1920.)

The Educational Challenge of the Present World Situation. (Abstract.) (1920 Volume of Proceedings of the National Education Association.)

Possible Gains from the Council. (*International Congregational Council Bulletin*.)

Why Support the Congregational World Movement? The Moderator's Message. (*The Congregationalist and Advance*, April 22, 1920.)

A Plan of Church Union Adopted by the American Council. (*The Congregationalist and Advance*, April 29, 1920.)

Daring the Issue. College Baccalaureate, June 13, 1920. (Privately printed.)

Tribute to Dr. Hubert C. Herring. (*The Congregationalist and Advance*, August 19, 1920.)

A New Mind for the New Age. The "Cole Lectures" delivered at Vanderbilt University. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)

BUDINGTON, PROFESSOR ROBERT A.

Influence of Certain Ductless Gland Substances on the Growth of Plant Tissues. (*Biological Bulletin*, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, Sept., 1919.)

CAIRNS, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR WILLIAM D.

A Derivation of the Equation of the Normal Probability Curve. (*Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, Dec., 1919.)

Certain Properties of Binomial Coefficients. (*Ibid.* Jan., 1920.)

DICKINSON, PROFESSOR EDWARD

The Teaching of Music. Chapter XXIII in "College Teaching; Studies in Methods of Teaching in the College," edited by Paul Klapper. (The World Book Company, 1920.)

A Chapter in the volume "Ideals of America," consisting of addresses before the City Club of Chicago on "The guiding motives of American Life by leaders in various fields of thought and action."

FISKE, PROFESSOR G. WALTER

Developing Normal Home Relations for Boys. A chapter in a volume published by the American Educational Society.

Magazine contributions and book reviews for the *American Journal of Sociology*, the Pilgrim Press publications on Religious Education, and the Methodist Adult Bible Class Monthly.

FULLERTON, PROFESSOR KEMPER

The Rythmical Analysis of Is. 1:10-21 and the Original Form of the Refrains in Is. 2:6-21. (*Journal of Biblical Literature*.)

On the Procession of Nehemiah. (*Ibid.*)

The Stone of the Foundation, Is. 28:16. A monograph. (*American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, Oct., 1920.)

Reviews in *The American Journal of Theology* and *The Biblical World*.

GEHEKENS, PROFESSOR KARL W.

An Introduction to School Music Teaching. (G. C. Birchard and Company.)

Instrumental Music in Public Schools. (*Music Trades*, Aug. 7, 1920.)

Required Theoretical Work. (National Conference Year Book, 1920.)

Report of Committee on High School Music. (Music Teachers National Association Volume of Proceedings for 1919.)

Editor, Volume of Proceedings, Music Teachers National Association.

HANNAH, PROFESSOR IAN C.

Articles for *The Survey* on social problems.

HOLMES, PROFESSOR HARRY N.

Anti-Dimming Preparations for Gas Masks. (*Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Vol II, p. 1111, 1919.) (Co-authorship with Professor F. F. Jewett and graduate students.)

HUBBARD, PROFESSOR GEORGE D.

Geographical Factors in the Economic Progress of the South.

(*Bulletin Philadelphia Geographical Society*, Oct., 1919.)

Science and Prayer. (*Watchman-Examiner*, Jan., 1920.)

Parables from Geology. (*Journal and Messenger*, Jan., 1920.)

JAMESON, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR RUSSELL P.

Club and Extra-Class Activities. (*Modern Language Journal*,

March, 1920.) Le Cercle Francais. (Privately printed.)

JONES, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EDWARD S.

The Army Tests and Oberlin College Freshmen. (*School and Society*, March 27, 1920.)

Mental Tests of Oberlin Freshmen. (*Oberlin Alumni Magazine*, March, 1920.)

JONES, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LYNDIS

Revision of "Keys to North American Birds, and Suggestions for Work in Ecology." (Privately printed.)

Preliminary Study of the "Migrations of Birds." (Privately printed.)

Editor, *Wilson Bulletin*.

JOY, INSTRUCTOR FLORENCE L.

Gleanings from the Class in Freshman English. (*The English Journal*, April, 1920.)

Suggestions for Constructive Criticism of College Themes. (*American Education*, Sept., 1920.)

LEONARD, PROFESSOR FRED E.

The Aims and Scope of Physical Education. (The revised report of a special committee of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, Professor Leonard being Chairman of the Committee and Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton University the other members. (*American Physical Education Review*, June, 1920.)

Article on the division of physical education for the *Hi-O-Hi*.

Retirement of Dr. Delphine Hanna. (*Oberlin Alumni Magazine*, April, 1920.)

LORD, PROFESSOR LOUIS E.

Elyas Repin, a Nineteenth Century Russian Painter. (*Bulletin of the College Art Association*.)

What Is the Matter with Our Colleges? One Answer. (*School and Society*, Aug. 18, 1920.)

LUTZ, PROFESSOR HARLEY L.

Report of the Special Joint Taxation Committee.

Report on State Income Taxation, to the Joint Taxation Committee.

Classification of Property for Taxation Handbook. (Ohio Tax Payers League.)

Progress of State Income Taxation Since 1911. (*American Economic Review*, Vol. X, March, 1920.)

MILLER, PROFESSOR EDWARD A.

History of the Development of High Schools in Ohio Prior to 1850. (*School Review*, June, 1920.)

Revision and new edition of the History of Educational Legislation in Ohio 1803-1850. (Published by the Department of Education in monograph series, University of Chicago.)

MILLER, PROFESSOR HERBERT A.

Sociological Significance of the Czechoslovak Republic. (*The Sluzba*—a Czechoslovak Magazine published in Prague—Aug., 1920.)

Book Reviews in *The Survey* and *The American Journal of Sociology*.

PRESTON, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR HOWARD H.

The Federal Reserve Banks' System of Par Collections. (*Journal of Political Economy*, July, 1920.)

Farm Land Values in Iowa. (*American Economic Review*, Sept., 1920.)

STIVEN, PROFESSOR FREDERIC B.

Conservatory correspondent of the Oberlin News Bureau.

UPTON, PROFESSOR WILLIAM T.

Music critic for *The Oberlin Review*.

Oberlin and the American Composer. (*Oberlin Literary Magazine*, Nov., 1919.)

Some Newer Names among Contemporary American Song-Writers. (*Musical Observer* [N. Y.] Oct., 1920.)

WAGER, PROFESSOR CHARLES H. A.

Preface to "Immortality" by Wm. Newton Clarke. (Yale University Press.)

The list of Faculty publications shows as usual a considerable number of scientific and educational papers.

V

ALUMNI

As the President has often insisted, the final strength and influence of a college are pretty accurately measured, probably, in the long run, by the faith and enthusiasm of its Alumni. If its Alumni believe in it with all their hearts, are enthusiastic concerning its ideals, and bring to it corresponding support, it is practically certain steadily and continuously to count in the life of the nation and of the world. The college rejoices, therefore, in any *reorganization of the Alumni* which will bring them into closer touch with the college and into more continuous interest in it. Teachers and officers alike have welcomed the reorganization of the Alumni effected last June. It is hoped that a strong secretary may soon be found, and a sufficient guaranty fund secured to enable the Association to get promptly under way. It is believed that under the reorganization the local and district Alumni Associations may mean all the more.

The Living Endowment Union

The record of the Living Endowment Union for the year under review has already been carefully considered in connection with the review of the Gifts of the year. As there said, the Living Endowment Union completes its twenty years of service to the college with the best year of its history. According to the new plans the Union ought to be put as soon as possible into the hands of the Alumni themselves.

Alumni Day

There is no doubt that Alumni Day in commencement week has been growing steadily in interest and importance, and many children of Alumni are getting a most pleasant introduction to the college in connection with that day, with its campus illumination and evening celebration. It may be

doubted whether there is a more beautiful or enjoyable commencement function in the whole country than that of the evening of Alumni Day. We are all greatly indebted for the growing success of that evening to Professor Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Illumination and Alumni and Town Participation, and to Mr. Wirkler, the Director of both the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs.

Necrology

The necrological report of the Alumni for the year under review, as submitted by the Secretary of the College, brings the record to date of October 1, 1920, and is printed in full with the supplementary reports in this volume.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that of the 66 Alumni whose deaths have been reported during the year, 43 were men and 23 were women. The average age of the men at the time of death was 60.6; the average age of the women at the time of death was 62.4; the total average age of the 66 Alumni was 61.2 years. The corresponding figure for the year 1918-19 was 57.5; for the year 1917-18 it was 62.0; for the year 1916-17 it was 63.2; for the year 1915-16 it was 66.1; for the year 1914-15 it was 65.6. In the Secretary's report of last year he called attention to the abnormally low average age of deceased alumni for the year 1918-19 due to the fatalities of war and the ravages of influenza. The figure for 1919-20 is still below the normal, and the examination of the necrological records shows that influenza-pneumonia is probably responsible for the low average.

The earliest graduate now living is Mr. Edmund A. West of Chicago, a graduate of the Classical Course of 1843. Mr. West was 97 years of age April 28, 1920. At the present time he is also the oldest surviving graduate in point of years. The next earliest graduate of the college surviving is Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of the class of 1847. Mrs.

Blackwell is also the next oldest surviving graduate in point of years. Mrs. Celestia Holbrook-Beach of the class of 1848 is the third in the list.

The report as usual gives individual sketches of the Alumni, and these sketches cannot be reviewed without a fresh sense of the vital service being rendered by Oberlin graduates. The President will continue this year the custom adopted three years ago, of making one Chapel service, soon after the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, a memorial service for Alumni who died during the year. Through this service it is possible to remind the present students of the contribution made by Alumni to the life of the college and to the world, and it is only fitting that this recognition of their lives should be made by the college.

The list includes *two distinguished honorary Alumni*: Jesse Macy, LL.D., 1915, whose long and distinguished service as a teacher at Grinnell College was noteworthy. Except for the interruption due to service in the Civil War, he was connected continuously with that institution from 1859 to the time of his death. He was the author of important historical volumes, and was well known both as a teacher and as a lecturer. Nathan Corning Kingsbury, Hon. A. M., 1915, the distinguished Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was also a member of the College Board of Trustees. Mr. Kingsbury's death occurring at the age of 53 years, at the height of his career as a business man, and as an executive in one of the country's most important corporations, seems most untimely. Further record of his life and the memorial presented to the Trustees appear elsewhere in this report.

Special mention may be made of two Alumni, both of them *physicians* filling a very large place in the communities in which they lived,—Dr. Edward Blanchard Patterson of the class of 1880, and Dr. Winthrop Foster Thatcher of the class of 1898. Doctor Patterson had a long and useful career in

the practice of medicine, most of the time as physician and surgeon for copper smelting and railroad corporations. Doctor Thatcher won for himself a peculiarly vital and important place in the esteem of the Oberlin community where he had lived since 1908. Indefatigable in the practice of his profession, carrying into his work the highest professional and Christian ideals, his death is mourned by an unusually large circle of Oberlin Alumni and Students, especially those of recent years.

The record of the year includes a number of men and women *in the teaching profession*. It is appropriate to call especial attention to the death of Miss Frances Mary Beaumont of the class of 1868, who for more than forty years was a teacher of English literature in the high schools of Cleveland. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence of one who brought to the teaching profession the careful preparation and the fine idealism which characterized Miss Beaumont. Among the younger teachers of promise whose names are included in the list of those who died during the year, are Miss Helen Dungan of the class of 1911, a very successful teacher of Latin; Leslie Morell Conner of the class of 1913, teacher of Physical Training; George Delwin Allen of the class of 1907, instructor in the University of Minnesota in Animal Biology; William Floyd Harris of the class of 1905, a very successful Superintendent of Public Schools.

Among the younger Alumni whose deaths seem peculiarly untimely, it is fitting to mention Howard Wolcott Treat of the class of 1910, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Captain in the service of the government during the war in the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and later an engineer in an important automobile corporation.

It is appropriate to call attention to the list of *Alumni of the Negro race* who have honored their Alma Mater in the work they have done. A quite unusual number have died

during the past year. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Caroline Virginia Still Anderson, a well-known graduate, for many years a teacher, and after 1878 a physician in active practice, in the latter years of her life collaborating with her husband Rev. Matthew Anderson in the conduct of the Berean Industrial School, Philadelphia. Rev. George Washington Moore of the class of 1883 rendered noteworthy service in the colored schools of the South, especially as Superintendent of Schools for the American Missionary Association. Eugene Harris of the Theological class of 1890 was for a time Professor in Fisk University, and was later a court-reporter in the West—a successful and useful citizen.

In this connection it is interesting to note that among the Alumni who have died this year in addition to Mr. Harris, there were two well-known Alumni who had been connected with Fisk University, in whose work Oberlin has always had great interest: Dean H. H. Wright of the class of 1873, connected with Fisk University from 1883 to 1914, for ten years Dean of the College, and for a considerable length of time Acting President; and Miss Ida Frances Hayden of the class of 1893, who taught successfully in South Africa, and in 1908 took up her work at Fisk University where she lived until her death last year.

Among the older Alumni who have died during the year is included Rev. Henderson Judd of the class of 1852, who entered Oberlin College in 1848, and received his degree from the Seminary in 1855, being ordained to the ministry in the following year. He was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1866, and for more than sixty years was an active clergyman in that denomination. He died at the advanced age of 92 years; Dr. Smith Newell Penfield of the class of 1858 had a most unusual and distinguished career as a musician. His parents were among the early settlers of the Oberlin colony and were related to Philo P. Stewart, one of the founders. After graduation Mr. Penfield was a teacher of music for

many years, pursued graduate study in Leipzig, Germany, and finally made his home in New York City where he was one of the foremost church organists. He was honored by musical organizations, and received in 1885 the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of New York. He was a composer of note and a frequent writer for musical journals.

The early history of Oberlin is recalled also by the death of Miss Mary Joanna Morgan, daughter of one of Oberlin's distinguished teachers, Professor John Morgan. Miss Morgan's name appears as a student in some department of Oberlin College from 1848 to 1863. She taught for some time in Whittier College.

Mention should also be made of the death of Dr. Chauncey Northrop Pond of the class of 1864, widely known among the Alumni, of long service in the ministry, and for many years a resident of the village of Oberlin. In his latter years he was especially untiring in his devotion to the work of charitable, social, and industrial organizations. Dr. Pond kept a singularly hospitable mind to newer forms of good.

It is entirely appropriate to make special mention of the death of John Quincy Donnell of the class of 1870, a man who had an exceedingly useful career as a teacher, in the practice of law, as a member of the state legislature of Indiana, and as a newspaper publisher and editor until 1895. The remarkable fact about Mr. Donnell was that at the age of ten he suffered loss of sight from paralysis of the optic nerve, and that he was totally blind for 62 years of his life.

The list of those recorded in the necrological report of the Secretary includes as usual a number of graduates in other professions than those already enumerated. Among the lawyers may be mentioned Noel Gale of the class of 1882, an able attorney in the city of New York; and Edward Beverstock of the class of 1889, who was prominent not only in his profession but also in politics and in church work. Mr.

Beverstock entered the practice of law in 1891 in Bowling Green where he remained until the time of his death.

Among the ministers, in addition to those already mentioned, the work of Rev. Giles Gorton Brown of the class of 1897, a missionary of the American Board, should be commented upon. Mr. Brown was peculiarly fitted for the work of a minister and missionary, and rendered significant service in Ceylon where he went immediately upon the completion of his theological course in 1899, becoming shortly thereafter head of the mission and principal of Jaffna College.

What has been said of those whose names have been mentioned might with equal appropriateness be said of many others in the list under review, and the college acknowledges with deep gratitude the honor which comes to it steadily in the worthy lives of its Alumni. Nothing else so attests the service which the college has rendered to the nation and our common life.

VI

STUDENTS

Attendance

The statistics concerning the enrolment of students have already been discussed in connection with the regular report of the Secretary of the college. Recent careful studies of the enrolment figures of American colleges and universities by President Hughes of Miami University, and by the Institute for Public Service, make clear that the demand for college education is growing rapidly. The Institute's study had to do with the enrolment figures of 210 typical colleges and universities. The conclusions of the Institute may be here given:

The six-year increase since 1914 is equal to eighteen institutions the size of Columbia in 1914 or 100 colleges the size of Vassar. Taking the estimate for 1950, it means finding facilities over three times the total for 1920 at six or seven times the salary cost; it means adding 644,000 students or 200 colleges the size of Yale last year, sixty universities the size of California, 400 colleges the size of

Oberlin, over 1,000 colleges the size of Williams, 1,400 colleges the size of Bryn Mawr. Even if these 210 colleges arrange to advance to 1,138,000 they will have reached only a small fraction of high school graduates. Certain it is that no traditional growth of facilities and no legitimate cost ought to be allowed to limit the number of young Americans who can be educated.

It is clear, as the President has elsewhere said, that the crisis of the war and its consequences threw into relief the indispensable value especially of higher education, not simply for the advantage of the individual in competitive struggle, but for the whole good of the race. College education proved up as an aid to promotion. And there is no doubt that higher education gained distinctly in prestige during the war. The figures just quoted show how rapidly college attendance is increasing, and the practical certainty that it will increase far beyond the capacity of established institutions to meet it. Evidently a larger opportunity than the colleges have ever had is now before them. They need to make ready for it by careful forecasting and planning.

In our own case we shall probably do well to maintain our policy of limitation of numbers in order to insure the high quality of the education which we are giving, but with the distinct idea that the limit shall be raised from time to time as our growth in facilities may justify. At present there seems no doubt that the pressure of numbers is so great in some of our colleges and universities as seriously to threaten the quality of the work done. But if Oberlin is to bear its share in the educational responsibility of the country, it must evidently rapidly enlarge its provision in endowment, buildings, and equipment to be prepared for the larger task which it cannot well shirk. The situation in the nation at large disclosed by the study of the Institute for Public Service practically compels just such a comprehensive forecast of the needs of the college as is made in the closing section of this report.

Foreign Students

The work of the college for foreign students grows from year to year in extent and in interest. Our committee is working in hearty sympathy with the Committee on Friendly Relations in New York City, and through the many-sided work of the local Cosmopolitan Club. For the current year the Chairman of the committee is carrying on correspondence with business men's organizations and churches in surrounding cities, with a view to arranging for visits, under their auspices, of small groups of our foreign students, in order to present the unique work Oberlin is doing in this field, and to coöperate with the local Americanization programs in these cities.

Health

As President of the Oberlin Hospital Association Dr. Leonard submits his usual *hospital record*, which shows that during the year ending September 30, 1920, 24 students in Oberlin College received 241 days of treatment in the Oberlin hospital, and service valued at \$1,084.85. (The figures for 1918-19 were 39 students, 353 days, and \$1,120.25). This was 12.44 per cent of the total number of patients (193), 14.13 per cent of the total days of service rendered (1,699), and 16.16 per cent of the total earnings of the hospital (\$6,712.04). The bills of three persons, who had received 56 days of treatment were remitted in whole or in part under the terms of the college Trustee grant of \$750. The service thus charged off was valued at \$147. It appears thus that the direct contribution from the Trustee appropriation to the hospital for the year amounted to a little more than \$600. The truth is that the pressure upon the hospital for lack of space is so great that students who ought naturally to go to the hospital have to be cared for in other ways. The crying need of the new hospital is made more plain every year.

There was one *death* among the men of the college, that of Donald Macgregor Norton (March 12th) of the Sophomore class of the College of Arts and Sciences. Among the young women there have been no deaths while in Oberlin; but two have occurred shortly after leaving. Miss M. Winifred Williams of the Sophomore class in the College of Arts and Sciences left college in February to care for her mother, who was ill of influenza, and she herself died of pneumonia within a very few days. Miss Ruth E. Young of the Freshman class completed the college year but died soon after at Battle Creek of spinal meningitis.

The college greatly regrets that early in the year under review *Dr. Florence L. McKay* gave up her practice in the town to accept important work with the government. Dr. McKay had given most valuable service to the college as college *Health Officer* during several epidemics. Her work deepened the growing conviction on the part of the college officers of the desirability of the definite appointment of two college physicians, one for the men and one for the women, as soon as possible. Few more valuable things could be done for the health of Oberlin's students than for the college to appoint some such physicians as Dr. McKay, with her clear ideas of the possibilities of health work in a great college. The college rejoices with the town in the appointment of a thoroughly trained District *Public Health Officer*, Dr. William McIntosh, of the class of 1913. Dr. McIntosh is Health Officer for the whole of Lorain County outside of the cities of Elyria and Lorain.

As already indicated, the college is probably in better condition to take care of illness than at any previous time. The two detention cottages, together with the infirmary at the Browning House for women, and somewhat similar accommodations for the men at Mrs. Sherrill's, supplement the limited accommodations of the hospital in the most desirable way. The effective work of the Visiting Nurse among women,

made possible by the Dudley P. Allen Fund, is also to be noted. The "positive physical efficiency program" which we ought steadily to hold before us is: the continuation of the scientific use of the gymnasias and of out-door sports for physical education; the constructive recreation program entered on last year; the erection of the Allen Memorial Hospital and the knitting up with that of adequate nurse service for the care of serious illness; the care of minor illness and convalescence in the infirmaries; regular dispensary service at the hospital, the appointment of visiting nurses for both men and women; and the appointment of college physicians.

Scholarship

The *scholarship* of the students has been already discussed in connection with the report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Beneficiary Aid

The gains and needs in the matter of *beneficiary aid* have been set forth at some length in the review of Gifts. But it should be made entirely clear at this point that the aid given to students has not for years been confined to the help afforded by the special scholarship and loan funds. For many years it has been true, that every time the Trustees have increased term bills a considerable part of the increase has been set aside to help needy students. In the last increase in term bills, for example voted by the Trustees at their last annual meeting, \$15,000 of the \$55,000 increase was reserved for student aid. In addition to these so-called "*Trustee Scholarships*," almost the entire income from the Living Endowment Union for several years has also gone to student aid. It is highly desirable that the so-called "*Trustee Scholarships*" should be replaced by specific scholarship and loan funds as rapidly as possible. But the provision made by these "*Trustee Scholarships*" shows how much in earnest the college is

to keep its opportunities open to students wholly or partly self-supporting. The college officers should not lose sight, either, of the fact that the college has some direct responsibility for doing everything possible to keep general living expenses at a reasonable level.

One of the most valuable supplements of such beneficiary aid as the college has been able to give to needy but deserving students, is helping them to *employment*. This work has been continued during the year under review both by the Assistant Secretary of the College, and by the two Christian Associations. The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. reports that there have been constantly listed more opportunities for work than applicants. Over seventy different students have secured work that has been worth between \$2,500 and \$3,000. The Association listed men also for summer work of many kinds.

Student Expense in Oberlin at the Present Time

In connection with this whole problem of the self-supporting student there may well be here included a careful statement of student expense in Oberlin at the present time.

In order to secure accurate information as to expenses of students in Oberlin College, to answer the questionnaire of the Interchurch World Movement, a request was sent in the month of April, 1920, to seventy students in the College of Arts and Sciences, selected as representative students from all four classes, asking for a careful report as to expenses during the year 1919-20. Of the seventy students, forty-seven replied, seventeen men and thirty women, and the information furnished below is based upon the replies of these forty-seven students:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1. NECESSARY COLLEGE EXPENSES:		Men	Women
Tuition		\$135	\$135
Room, heat, and light.....		64	89
Board		200	195
Laboratory and other fees.....		9	16
Books and stationery.....		25	30
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$433	\$465
2. PERSONAL EXPENSES:			
Clothing		\$125	\$281
Travel		49	75
Laundry		35	40
Social expenses		53	38
Miscellaneous items		34	94
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$296	\$528
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....		\$729	\$993

In furnishing the information concerning the personal items in the second part of the above table we asked that the item of expense for clothing be given as three-fourths of the student's total expense for clothing for the entire year of twelve months.

The item for travel included railroad expenses in coming to Oberlin in September and returning in June, as well as all other travel expense during the year including the vacations. Oberlin students are drawn from unusual distances and the inclusion of as large an item as the item for travel may perhaps lift the Oberlin totals unfairly as compared with similar figures from other schools. The figures shown, however, are the averages from the reports of the students who replied to the questionnaire.

It should be noted that there is a very marked difference in the items reported by men and women for clothing, for travel, and for miscellaneous expenses.

For the similar figures for the year 1920-21 the averages shown above would need to be increased by \$69 as follows: \$15 for the increase in term bills and \$54 for an average advance of \$1.50 per week in the cost of room and board.

Conduct

The *conduct* of students for the year under review needs only a brief word. The year showed rapid progress toward more normal conditions after the war, and revealed a spirit of greater contentment and readiness to coöperate. The change in regulations undoubtedly helped to this result. With the current year it is still more manifest that the students are addressing themselves with fresh enthusiasm to constructive endeavor in the life of the college. There has seldom been a more wholesome condition in the student body. It should not be forgotten in fairness that the time is a difficult one for all young people. As I have already quoted Dean Hosford as saying, "they need our sympathy much more than our criticism. No other generation has had its youth in such a bewildering time." The spirit of "self-determination" is rife, and is by no means without large justification. It must be remembered that the whole conception and process of education must be permeated through and through with reverence for personality, one's own and that of others. And that spirit is peculiarly needed just now in all our education. The seeming occasional "fractionousness" of the younger generation may unconsciously reflect this need.

Outside Activities

The most signal change in the outside activities of the students for the year under review came as the result of a *new athletic policy* on the part of the college, by which, with the hearty approval of the students, the college took over entire responsibility for the conduct, support, and supervision of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics. Another important change was the formation of the organization known as *the Student Chest*, which undertakes to provide through one organization for the support of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Shansi Memorial Association, the Student Vol-

unteer Band, Central European Relief, and any other benevolent undertakings that from time to time may be taken up.

Otherwise there has been little change in the outside activities of the students, but there have been important actions taken in various matters by the Men's Senate, the Women's League, the Conservatory Boards, the Honor Courts, and the Christian Associations. These have all continued their important work of securing intelligent coöperation between Faculty and students, and of enlarging and bettering the service of the college to its students.

Besides these activities there are also those of the various class organizations in the different departments; of the literary societies; of the The Associated Students of Oberlin College—the successor to the old Union Literary Association—and the publications issued under its auspices—the *Oberlin Review* and the *Oberlin Literary Magazine*; of the Hi-O-Hi—the regular annual of the Junior Class; of the Student Missionary Volunteer Band; of the Union of the Graduate School of Theology; of the Men's Glee Club and the Women's Glee Club; of the Men's Mandolin Club and the Women's Mandolin Club; of the Varsity Club; of the Women's Gymnasium and Field Association and its subordinate clubs.

The other organizations which have a *joint Faculty and student membership* are the Shansi Memorial Association, the Musical Union, the Conservatory Orchestra, the various church choirs, the Dramatic Association, the Press Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club. No one can review this range of outside activities without a fresh realization of the important part they play in the life of the college, and at the same time of the wisdom of the policy of the college in restricting the number of hours to be given to such work lying outside the curriculum.

The Men's Glee Club continued under the able direction of Mr. J. E. Wirkler, Assistant Secretary of the College. It

had arranged a schedule of 21 concerts outside of Oberlin. Of these it was necessary to cancel ten on account of the prevalence of influenza. The other concerts were carried out as arranged. No college, it may be safely said, is better represented by its Glee Club than Oberlin. *The Women's Glee Club*, also under the direction of Mr. Wirkler, in addition to the two concerts given at Oberlin, carried through a spring itinerary of nine concerts, involving only one-half day's absence from college work. The work of the Club, like that of the Men's Glee Club, is kept up to a high standard; and yet effort is made in both clubs not to have the rehearsals encroach unduly on the regular work of the curriculum.

The Christian Associations

For the year under review the work of the Y. M. C. A. was under the special direction, as General Secretary, of Mr. Walter N. James of the theological class of 1917; and the work of the Y. W. C. A. continued under the direction of Miss Marian L. Colcord. Both Secretaries rendered excellent service.

The college counted itself very fortunate to secure for full time work a man with the training and experience of Mr. James. It is only sorry that it could not retain his services for other years; for it is quite true, as Mr. James says in his report, that the tenure of office of a college Y. M. C. A. secretary should be at least four years, if he is to plan an adequate policy and promote it satisfactorily. One of the great needs of the college is for a suitably paid Y. M. C. A. Secretary of experience on full time. Such a man should plainly be of faculty calibre, and be able to give himself completely to the moral and religious life of the institution.

Mr. James speaks most appreciatively of the general spirit of the men, as well as of that of those most closely associated with him in the Cabinet. The organization for work of the Oberlin Y. M. C. A., the Secretary feels, is thoroughly

systematized, well coördinated and comprehensive. The Association Cabinet concentrated its efforts during the year under review on putting content into the task assigned each committee and individual, so that the religious impulse of the men could find a ready and direct means of expression. One new department was successfully launched during the year—the vocational guidance committee. All the other various sides of the Association work were carried forward as usual.

The Y. W. C. A. had also a very satisfactory year, carrying on the regular lines of work of the Association with success and in fine spirit. The Association had a total membership of 850.

The President wishes once more to express his appreciation of the great value of the work of the two Associations in the whole life of the college, and in developing and conserving student interest for such special occasions as the Day of Prayer, Shansi Day, and the Community Lenten services. The help of the Association in finding employment for self-supporting students has already been mentioned.

Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association

In recounting the gifts for the year, mention has already been made of the budget carried for the year under review by the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association. A few paragraphs may be quoted from the report of the Secretary of the Association, the Assistant to the President, Mr. W. F. Bohn:

The largest class contribution from the Alumni is to be credited to the class of 1910, which contributed \$203. It is especially gratifying that the Alumni are taking steadily an increasing interest in supporting this work.

By the vote of our representatives on the field, the work of the Association is now concentrated in the one city of Taiku instead of being divided as heretofore between Fenchow and Taiku. This will doubtless mean that the work on the "Flower Garden Campus" may now be more rapidly developed. Elementary and preparatory work is offered, and a Junior College giving two years of college work is now in operation.

The plan adopted some time ago, of sending out a student representative to teach for a short term in Shansi, has been progressing with marked success. Lonis E. Davis, ex-1919, served a term, followed by his brother, John L. Davis, 1918, and this year Leonard C. Peabody of the class of 1920 has gone out to represent the Association on the teaching staff of Taiku for 1921. These young men bring to the work in China something of the atmosphere of the present day Oberlin, and are able to be of very great service in the regular teaching, in athletics, and in the general interests of the school. Mr. Peabody will return next year to take up graduate study in Oberlin and in turn will be able to promote enthusiastic interest here at home.

There are numerous problems, particularly affecting the administration of the work of the Shansi Memorial Association, which will need to be solved in the near future. A particularly valuable report has been made by Principal H. H. K'ung, whose service at the head of this work assumes increasing importance through the years, and the Executive Committee will be facing the questions involved in his report, in the near future.

Full credit should be given to the efficient student committee which has coöperated through the year, in keeping the Shansi interest before the student body and in soliciting funds from the Alumni. Their work has been indispensable.

Dr. George D. Wilder, of the Oberlin class of 1891, in a recent visit to Shansi spoke especially about the splendid *esprit de corps* manifested by the Alumni of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Academy. He said of it: "It is a priceless thing, but elusive; do everything you can not to jeopardize it. You have the foundations for almost any accomplishment with such a remarkable spirit."

Lectures, Concerts, Recitals, and Dramatic Performances

The lectures, concerts, and other entertainments brought to Oberlin chiefly through the college, constitute no small factor in the broadening and enriching of the life of the students, and the list for the year 1919-20 is therefore here given in chronological order. The bare list shows how much of value has been offered to the students in this way during the year under review:

September 17—President Henry Churchill King. "America's Present Task." Opening chapel address.

September 17—Rev. Nicholas Van der Pyl. Opening address of the Graduate School of Theology.

October 18—Hon. William J. Bryan. "Work Accomplished and the Task Before Us." Address.

October 21—Mme. Helen Stanley. Song recital.

October 21-22—Vocational Conference. Addresses by Miss Emma Hirth.

October 23—President Marion LeRoy Burton. "What Must the Colleges Do?" Lecture.

November 4—Mr. Josef Lhevinne. Piano recital.

November 11—Latin Play in English. "Menacchmi," Plautus.

November 13—Professor Frank J. Mather, Jr. "Modern Tendencies in Art." Art lecture.

November 18—The Letz String Quartet. Mrs. William M. Bennett, pianist. Concert.

November 21—Professor Charles H. A. Wager. "George Eliot." Lecture.

November 25—Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson. "My Five Years in the Arctic." Lecture.

November 29—The Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Conductor. Orchestra concert.

December 2—Mrs. Melville F. Johnston. Art lecture.

December 5—Mr. Syngman Rhee. Address.

December 9—Professor S. H. Clark. John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." Dramatic reading.

December 11—The Rt. Rev. C. B. Williams. "The Present Day Demands on Educated Young Men and Young Women." Lecture.

December 16—The Oberlin Musical Union. Concert. Dr. George W. Andrews, Conductor. Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Soprano soloist.

December 1-31—Exhibition of Oils—New York Society of Painters, American Federation of Arts.

January 29—Professor C. H. Young. "By-ways in the Peloponnesus." Art lecture.

January 30—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Nicolai Sokoloff, Conductor. Mr. Mischa Levitzki, Pianist. Orchestra concert.

February 6—Professor Edward A. Miller. "Teaching as a Temporary or Permanent Occupation." Vocational lecture.

February 7—The Oberlin College Men's Glee Club. Concert.

February 10—Professor Herbert A. Miller. "Social Welfare." Vocational lecture.

February 11-13—Dr. Tasuku Harada. "The New Spirit of Japan in Political Reconstruction." Three lectures.

February 12—Professor Harry N. Holmes. "Industrial Research and Applied Science." Vocational lecture.

February 13—Miss Hazel Kyrk. "Business Possibilities and Secretarial Work for Women." Vocational lecture.

February 16—M. Carlo Liten and Company. Three French plays.

February 18—Professor Harley L. Lutz. "Business Openings for Men." Vocational lecture.

February 18—The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Leopold Stokowski, Conductor. Orchestra concert.

February 22, 29, March 7, 14, 21—Lenten Services. Sermons by Bishop DuMoulin, Rev. Johnston Ross, President Charles F. Wishart, President George R. Grose, and Professor Hugh R. Mackintosh.

February 23—Dr. Gaius G. Atkins, Jr. "The Meaning of Americanism." Washington's Birthday address.

February 24—Mr. William Butler Yeats. "The Theater of the People." Lecture.

February 26—The Oberlin Conservatory Orchestra and Members of the Conservatory Faculty. Concert.

February 26—Professor K. B. Harrington. "A Little Journey from Rome." Art lecture.

March 1—Rev. Charles W. Gilkey. "Religion and Education." "The Present Need for Christian Workers." Two addresses.

March 2—Miss Jane Addams. Two addresses.

March 5—Rev. and Mrs. T. T. Lew. Shansi Day addresses.

March 8—The Salzedo Harp Ensemble. Mme. Povla Frijsh, Soprano soloist.

March 11—Mr. Whiting Williams. "What is on the Worker's Mind." Lecture.

March 12—Capt. Carl W. Lewis. “Problems of Gas Warfare.” Lecture.

March 13—The Oberlin College Women’s Glee Club. Concert.

March 15—Professor Ian C. Hannah. “Japanese Architecture.” Art lecture.

March 15-April 15—Exhibition of Water Colors. American Federation of Arts.

March 16-23—Professor Hugh R. Mackintosh. “The Originality of the Christian Message.” Six lectures. Haskell Foundation.

March 16—Miss Dorothea Spinney. Euripides’ “Medea.” Dramatic reading.

March 20—Mr. Charles Rabold. Demonstration of folk songs and dances.

March 23—Mr. Louis Graveure. Song recital.

April 5—Dr. Charles Upson Clark. “Roumania.” Illustrated lecture.

April 6—Mr. Pietro Yon. Organ recital.

April 12—Mr. Glenn E. Plumb. “The Program of Industrial Reconstruction.” Address.

April 13—Mr. Glenn E. Plumb. “The Plumb Plan.” Lecture.

April 13—Mr. Ellis Parker Butler. “Laughs is Langhs.” Lecture.

April 13-15—Professor Frederick C. Conybeare. “The Churches of the Caucasus.” Three lectures.

April 14—Professor Dayton C. Miller. “Scientific Research at an Army Post.” Lecture.

April 26—The Oberlin Musical Union and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. “The Spectre’s Bride,” Dvorak. Dr. George W. Andrews, Conductor.

April 27—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Nicolai Soko-
loff, Conductor. Orchestra concert.

April 27—The Oberlin Musical Union and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. “Aida,” Verdi. Dr. George W. Andrews, Conductor.

May 1, 3—Mme. Borgny Hammer and Company. “Hedda Gabler” and “The Master Builder.”

May 4—Mr. Gregory Mason. “America’s World.” Lecture.

May 7-28—Exhibition of Bronzes and Etchings. Etchings from Fred Keppel and Co., New York; Bronzes from American Federation of Arts.

May 7-8—The Oberlin College Dramatic Association. “The Twelve Pound Look.” “Back of the Yards.” “Suppressed Desires.”

May 12—Professor Charles B. Martin. "History of Etching." Art lecture.

May 16—Professor William J. Hutchins. Baccalaureate Sermon of the Graduate School of Theology.

May 17—Dr. Robert A. Hume. "Some Phases of Thought and Life in India." Lecture.

May 19—Dr. Frank Gunsaulus. "The Education of the American." Commencement address of the Graduate School of Theology.

May 19—Dr. Frank Gunsaulus. "The Gospel According to Rembrandt." Illustrated lecture.

May 28—Professor Clarence Ward. "Early American Churches." Art lecture.

June 1-15—Exhibition. Modern Chinese Paintings.

June 2—Dr. Alfred E. Garvie. Phi Beta Kappa address.

June 13—President Henry Churchill King. "Daring the Issue." Baccalaureate sermon.

June 13—Dr. Joseph Fort Newton. "The World Responsibility of English Speaking People." Pilgrim Tercenary address.

June 16—Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard. "The Hope of the World." Commencement address.

June 22, 23, 24—American Guild of Organists. Third National Convention.

June 25—Professor Azariah S. Root. "The Adventures of a Wanderer." Lecture.

July 2—Professor Kenneth Colegrove. "A Defense of the Fathers of the American Constitution." Lecture.

July 9—Professor David R. Moore. "Mexico." Lecture.

July 16—Professor Harley L. Lutz. "The Business Cycle and the Level of Prices." Lecture.

July 23—Members of the Conservatory Faculty and Students. Concert.

July 30—Professor Jesse F. Mack. "Codes and Ciphers." Lecture.

VII

RELATION TO OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Educational and Civic Meetings

The College has continued its participation, through its Trustees, officers, teachers, and other representatives, in the various educational and civic associations with which it is most naturally connected.

Of *associations of general and national scope*, the College has been represented during the year at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of American Colleges, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Association for Collegiate Registrars, the Associated Charities Conference, and the National Education Association.

Of *general educational associations not national in their range*, the College was represented at the annual meetings of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Ohio College Association, the Ohio Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the Northeastern Ohio Teachers Association.

Of the *associations more distinctly departmental in their character*, the College was represented by the members of its faculties at the meetings of the American Chemical Society, the American Economic Association, the American Guild of Organists, the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, the American Mathematical Society, the American Philological Association, the American Philosophical Association, the American Physical Education Association (Northeastern Ohio section), American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, the Association of College and University Teachers of Education, the Association of Directors of Physical Education for Women, the Bibliographical Society of America, the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, the College Art Association, an Educational Conference at Michigan State Normal College, the International Conference of Women Physicians, the Library Association of Michigan, of Western Pennsylvania, and of Boston, a Kentucky Conference on Social Work, Modern Language Association, the National Association of Organists, the National Association of Teachers of Speech, a National gathering of Alumni Secretaries and other college

officers to discuss financial campaigns and other matters of related interest, National Education Association Superintendence Department, Music Supervisors National Conference, Music Teachers National Association, Ohio Library Association, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, Ohio Conference of Social Work, a Conference of Theological Seminaries of North America, and a Vocational Conference under the Interchurch World Movement.

Colleges and Universities

The College was also represented at various university and college functions of note, including the presidential inaugurations at Macalester College, Marietta College, Howard University, The College of Wooster, University of California, and University of North Carolina; the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Dartmouth College; the one hundredth anniversary of Indiana University; the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Iowa State College; and the fiftieth anniversary of Pennsylvania College for Women.

Visit of the Chinese Educational Commission

In this connection there may be appropriately mentioned the very interesting visit of the Chinese Educational Commission. The Commission were in Oberlin January 28th to 31st, and made a careful study of the college, in which of course the college officers aimed to give every assistance. The Commission included the former Vice Minister of Education of the Republic of China; the Presidents of the Teachers' Colleges at Peking, Wuchang, Chentu, and Canton; the Head of the Bureau of Education of Kansu Province; the Principals of the Kansu First Middle School, of the Kiangsu Fifth Normal School, and of the Kiangsu Fourth Middle School; besides a Professor from Peking Teachers' College; the Kiangsu Provincial Inspector, a member of the Kiangsu Pro-

vincial Assembly, and the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. P. C. Chang. The college was glad to pay honor to this distinguished Commission.

Secondary Schools

The college has continued its long-standing policy of trying to do everything possible to make the relations of the college to the secondary schools mutually cordial and helpful.

General catalogues of the college are sent to principals of approximately 4,000 high schools, accompanied by circular letters telling of the progress of registration at the time of mailing the catalogue. College calendars are sent to many of the high schools for display upon the walls of the school. Frames containing pictures of Oberlin buildings are maintained in perhaps thirty high schools and Christian Association buildings. This number is increased slightly from year to year. Copies of the *Oberlin Review* are sent to 34 of the most important high schools. In March of each year the records made by students during the first semester of their college work are reported back to the principals of the high schools from which the students came, together with copies of the Freshman Honor List. This affords opportunity to impress upon the high schools Oberlin's care for the individual student. Increasingly in recent years high schools in cities have arranged for so-called "College days," when colleges are invited to send banners, framed photographs, etc., to a central place where high school graduates get together. Alumni of the colleges in the communities meet the high school seniors. The effort of course is to persuade the students to go to college, not to go to any particular college. Our publicity bureau has just established a new form of news service, which is sending items regularly concerning former students of the high schools to the papers and magazines published by the leading high schools throughout the state. The Northern Ohio Track Meet for high schools was again held at

Oberlin, May 29th, and gave opportunity for the college to show some courtesies to representatives of seven of the most important high schools of northern Ohio. The Bureau of Appointments of course is constantly serving the high schools also in recommending, at their request, teachers for a great variety of positions.

VIII

THE RELATIONS OF THE COLLEGE TO ITS VICINAGE

The outstanding event of the year probably in the relations of the college to the town and the communities just about it is the establishment of the United Church (Congregational), by bringing together the former First and Second Churches of Oberlin. The United Church is using for its great audience Finney Memorial Chapel, and the mere formation of the church probably means a closer relation in many ways between the college and the community.

Certainly one of the main aims of the union was, through the appointment of an Educational Pastor, to develop a thoroughly modern and adequate *church school of religious education*, that should be well equipped and properly housed. This plan if carried out will be one of the most important steps for the life of the community, the President believes, that has been taken for many years. The new school of religious education could lay under tribute the special training and experience of many members of the faculties of the college. What has been needed has been the leadership of a recognized expert who could give his main time and thought to this task. It may be hoped that such a school, if properly developed, might appeal not simply to the young people of the churches immediately concerned, but to the young people of all the churches, and that the school might thus become an interchurch enterprise. But whether that can be accomplished or not, a really great school should be possible, and it would be a school in which for the first time the rich personal resources of the college would be likely to be called into service.

In the "Community Chest," which succeeds to the "Community War Chest," college and town, of course, have also been thoroughly coöperating. The college has been glad, too, not only to continue its regular contribution to the hospital, but to open the facilities of its contagious cottages to citizens, and to furnish freely accommodations for the high school chapel in Sturges Hall. It has also continued to put the facilities of the gymnasium and of some other buildings at the service of various groups of town boys and girls. The university extension work is also a large service to surrounding communities.

IX

GAINS

It remains to bring together in summary form the gains of the year, and to forecast the large needs of the college.

The greatest *gain* of the year, of course, has been the fifty per cent *increase in salaries*, which has brought to the college an enviable recognition corresponding to the largeness of the step taken.

In potential significance for the growth of the college, the *reorganization of the Alumni* should probably come next.

The specific *gifts* previously recorded must manifestly find place here.

The year has also seen further enlargement of the *grounds* of the college, in line with Mr. Gilbert's General Plan, and including especially the new and ample *women's athletic field*.

To complete the list of material gains, there should be added the provision of good *dormitory accommodations* for nearly seventy more students.

In discussing elsewhere the educational challenge of the present world situation, the President has said:

To be sure that our education is fitting closely into the needy life of our time, it is particularly important now that education should furnish in a kind of ideal form *the conditions of a full normal life*, in line with fundamental psychological laws.

This would call among other things, for various particulars:—the physical and psychological study of each pupil, to save from needless handicaps and to give a guidance scientifically based; an intelligent comprehensive physical educational program, with emphasis on out-of-door sports and mass athletics, free from professionalism and commercialism; and, fitting into this, a constructive recreation program as a legitimate and needed part of the educational process. War statistics at this point are impressive.

It is a pleasure to be able to believe that Oberlin has definitely entered upon all these immediately pressing tasks in thoughtful and efficient fashion, and registered gains in them all in the year under review.

The *growth of the library and its staff*—now with seventeen members—has gone on so quietly and steadily that we have hardly realized that there had developed here a whole department of the college—with notable standing among the colleges and universities at the very center of the intellectual life of the college. The salary increase of the year has made still finer things possible at this point. The Oberlin College library is now the largest college (not university) library in the country.

That a good degree of *the spirit of research* has been manifest in the college, together with an increasingly alert attention to the immediate teaching task, is matter for congratulation; as is also the growing *wholesomeness of the inner life* of the college after the disintegrating influences of the Great War.

X NEEDS

The attempt is here made to forecast the natural lines of growth of the college in a rather long look ahead. The list of needs is not a fanciful one, though the aggregate sum required for meeting these needs is large. Every suggestion made is believed to have its place in suitable provision for a great independent college of the first rank, as it faces the difficult problems of our time.

It is to be remembered that a large college of fifteen or sixteen hundred requires much greater resources in both endowment and equipment, than a college of a fourth its size. Up to the point where efficiency suffers, Oberlin should be ready, too, to take its share of the increased numbers certain to press for higher education in the years just ahead. It should also be considered that Oberlin's influence might well be brought to bear upon a larger range of needs and more varied forms of service to the nation.

There is no attempt here to provide for a university, but to provide adequately for the finest quality of work in the departments already in existence; to allow for growth in the opportunities offered and in the numbers served; and to suggest one additional School.

The college hopes after a few years for larger income from the Hall bequest, and any such income will be used in helping to carry out this program. But even so, as the previous discussion of the Treasurer's report has already shown, large sums from other sources will be required if anything like that ideal college, ideally embodied, of which we dream, is to be realized.

I. Endowment

1. For the 50% Increase in Salaries of the present Staff in all Departments, already entered upon \$2,000,000.

As already pointed out, to carry this increase in salaries after the current year will require (if accumulated deficits and advances are to be cared for, and the normal budget

restored), in addition to other income available, \$98,000 a year not now provided for. If this does not come from added income from the Hall bequest, it will ultimately require \$2,000,000 of additional endowment.

2. For *Scholarship and Loan Funds* in all Departments \$ 750,000.

With the steadily advancing cost of education, if Oberlin's opportunities are to be kept open to students wholly or partially self-supporting, there must be correspondingly larger scholarship and loan funds, quite beyond the funds of this character now in the hands of the college. This is of very vital concern for the inner life of the college and for its natural constituency.

3. For added *Equipment* in all Departments of instruction (\$200,000), and endowment for Maintenance of Equipment (\$300,000) \$ 500,000.

The exigencies of the budget for some years, have often cut back the appropriations for equipment in all departments, and held them to sums inadequate for the best work. Something like \$200,000 probably should be spent outright to bring the equipment up in the different departments, and endowment then provided for regular appropriations for the maintenance of equipment of a proper standard. This is a pressing present need.

4. For added *Teaching and Administration* \$2,000,000.

(1) To increase the *ratio* of teachers to pupils, now too low for the best work.

(2) To meet the *pressure of numbers* in certain departments. Dean Cole's report points out that the Departments of English, Romance Languages (and probably German a little later), Economics, Education, Political Science, History, Psychology, Sociology, Chemistry, and Physics, are all asking for additions to the staff, mainly for the purpose merely of carrying the present work with a satisfactory degree of effectiveness.

(3) To *enlarge the range* of courses in certain departments, in order to make the work worthy of a large college of the first rank, and to meet certain special demands, like higher commercial courses, courses in business administration, and courses having social service in mind. Thoroughly scientific courses in household economics should also find place here.

(4) To provide for *promotions*, and to secure a *larger proportion of teachers of the rank of Professor and Associate Professor*, in order to make available for the students the best instruction possible; and to insure, at least, that the quality of the teaching shall not be cheapened by bringing

in a large proportion of untried teachers. It is more important in college courses than in even the more advanced courses of the university, that the teaching itself should be well done. A college of the first rank ought to be able to make up its faculty very largely of thoroughly tested teachers, and to keep a relatively small proportion of teachers of the lower ranks.

(5) To *reduce* the number of *hours of teaching* in some cases, in order to allow for more research and for attention to graduate students, in line with the recommendations of the committee on graduate work.

(6) To provide added instruction and supervision for the *increased numbers* likely to be admitted, including at least one assistant of professorial rank in the office of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, a man of similar rank in special charge of the religious interests of the college, two college physicians who should act as health officers, and a visiting nurse for men. The Dean of the College is overloaded at present with routine administration, and ought to be set free for the larger problems of the College Department. The other appointments specially named are necessary for the best care of the spiritual life and of the health of the students.

5. For a *General Lectureship* \$ 100,000.

A general lectureship is greatly needed to supplement work in all departments of study, by bringing in specialists in all fields.

6. For *the Library* \$1,000,000.

(1) To make good the greatly increased cost of books and periodicals now estimated to be 100% greater than in 1914. This makes the doubling of the present book income of the library necessary even to maintain present growth.

(2) To provide more adequately for the scholarly demands of all the individual departments, in books, journals, monographs, maps, and charts, and for better meeting of graduate needs.

(3) To give further help toward the large running expenses of this central department, so vital to every field of instruction.

7. For a *Research Fund* for the Faculty \$ 150,000.

Teachers need for the sake of their teaching, to be making steady growth in their own fields of work. Some productive work should be steadily under way. Opportunity, therefore, should be furnished for at least a limited amount of profitable research by all members of the teaching staff. This fund should provide both for research materials and equipment, and for the occasional tempo-

rary replacement of a teacher who is engaged in some particularly important inquiry. The college has gotten well started on such work and should continue it.

8. For *Graduate Fellowships* \$ 200,000.

Graduate fellowships should be available for the use of properly prepared students in all departments of the college. These should be of a value comparable with similar fellowships offered in other institutions. Such fellowships would help in building up good graduate courses with modest numbers, which, in turn, would stimulate teachers and react most favorably upon the spirit of the undergraduate courses.

9. For a *Retiring Allowance Fund* \$ 500,000.

A Retiring Allowance Fund is necessary to provide for the older members of the faculty not now eligible for the pensions of the Carnegie Foundation, and for all teachers appointed after November 17, 1915. Whatever plan of dealing with this matter be adopted, some such expenditure will be required.

10. For a *President's Fund* \$ 100,000.

It would be a distinct help if the college could have a mobile fund, not restricted in its use and available at the President's discretion, for special small emergencies of various kinds. Such funds have proven very useful in the experience of a number of other colleges.

11. For *Park and Forestry Development*, as planned and emphasized by Mr. Hall.

The college cannot deal fairly with Mr. Hall's desires in this respect unless it keeps this obligation steadily in mind, for under the pressure of urgent needs, this obligation is likely to be neglected. Such plans as Mr. Hall had in mind have a large and distinct esthetic contribution to make.

12. For the *Maintenance of the Art Building*, and the Growth of its Collections \$ 200,000.

The beautiful Art Museum, erected in memory of Doctor Dudley P. Allen, is rendering a very large and valuable service to the whole life of the college and community. The classes are already taxing the capacity of the building, calling for early enlargement. Direct endowment of the building would greatly help to further extend its usefulness.

13. For Maintenance of *General Musical Interests*, like the Musical Union, of concern to both college and community \$ 100,000.

The necessity of self-support handicaps the Union in the works it can offer, and in the soloists and orchestras it can present. The Conservatory Orchestra and the College Band should also share, for similar reasons, in the benefits of such a modest endowment.

14. For some further probable advance in the *Salary scale*, to keep Oberlin's relative position among the strongest colleges.

15. For the *Physical Education Program*, to rid it entirely of commercial dependence \$ 100,000.

16. For Oberlin's share in *Intercollegiate Enterprises* like the American Council of Education, the American Schools of Classical Studies at Rome and Athens, the American School of Oriental Study and Research at Jerusalem, the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, etc., \$ 100,000.

II. Buildings

The need at Oberlin of an extensive building program is no recent discovery. The college has had for years certain urgent building needs, which have now become imperative if our work is to be done as it ought to be done. It has not been sufficiently recognized, for one thing, that, to meet the demands of their constituencies, the private independent colleges must meet comparison with the often splendid buildings and equipment, not only of state supported universities, but also of the great city high schools from which many of their students come.

Our entire building program, too, has been held up by the war and high prices, and by precedence given to endowment especially for salaries; and many building needs have thus become still more pressing.

Moreover the State Industrial Commission has condemned French Hall and Council Hall, as not meeting state requirements for educational buildings, and the college cannot pretend that they are what they ought to be for continued use. The state authorities desire that these buildings should not be used after the college year 1920-21; though they are willing to allow some further use of them

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
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on account of present abnormal conditions. But this action of the state puts at once into the foreground of building needs a modern, thoroughly equipped recitation building for the College of Arts and Sciences, and the erection of the theological group as already planned by Mr. Gilbert.

Endowment for maintenance of buildings is regularly included in the list of building needs simply because every new building, except the few which are directly income-producing, requires new income from some other source to run it. And that fact has to be squarely faced in the case of every new building. Otherwise the completing of an extended building program would hopelessly swamp the annual budget.

It will be recognized that the estimates for the buildings themselves are necessarily made large, not because extravagant provision is desired, but simply on account of the greatly increased cost of building and the uncertainty if not improbability of an early decline in prices. These estimates are of course still subject to revision as precise requirements become known.

1. For a *Central Recitation Building* for the College of Arts and Sciences \$ 400,000 \$ 100,000.

This building, serving all departments of instruction not housed elsewhere, is very greatly needed. The state condemnation of French Hall and the pressure upon all our recitation facilities, illustrate the need. The building is planned to contain, in addition to recitation rooms, offices for the Dean of Men, for the Dean of Women, for the Registrar, and for departmental use, adding greatly to the comfort and efficiency of the Faculty.

2. For the *Theological Group* (Additional) \$ 275,000 \$ 100,000.

An attractive plan for the theological group has been designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, the college architect, providing for a small chapel and recitation building and for two dormitories, accommodating together about 80 men, and containing also faculty offices and social rooms. This group would supply all that the theological department would require in the way of buildings, and give it a worthy and attractive setting, that would enable it both to bear comparison with other theological schools of the first class, and enhance its influence at home. The theological department serves many denominations and has had a notable record of influence at home and abroad. There should also be particularly in mind the great contribution which the School of Theology is always incidentally making, and

- | | Cost
of
Building | Endowment
for
Maintenance |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ought increasingly to make to the deeper life of the whole college. The Christian idealism of the college owes a great debt to the School of Theology. The theological department can greatly help, too, especially in making possible a notably strong department of religious education. | | |
| 3. For the <i>Hospital</i> (Additional) | \$ 100,000 | \$ 100,000. |
| There is crying need for the early erection of the Allen Memorial Hospital, which is to serve both the college and the community. The very cramped quarters of the old residence now used as hospital make it impossible to give the care that is needed. Very satisfactory plans for the hospital have already been completed by Mr. Gilbert, and the college can hardly consider itself safe until a really adequate hospital is erected. | | |
| 4. For Improving the Acoustics and Decorating the <i>Interior of the Chapel</i> | \$ 40,000 | |
| Finney Memorial Chapel gives a splendid audience room for the Chapel exercises, college convocations, lectures, and recitals, and now for the regular services of the United Church. But there are certain points in the room at which it is difficult to hear. For the largest service of the Chapel it is very important that this condition should be speedily corrected. Twelve years of constant service, too, have inevitably defaced the white walls of the Chapel and the interior decoration should be undertaken at the same time that the acoustics are corrected. Some other minor changes are called for. | | |
| 5. For Buildings and Equipment for the <i>Physical Education Camp</i> for women at Lake Erie (Additional) | \$ 20,000 | \$ 10,000. |
| There is required from all women students who are candidates for the diploma in Physical Education with the A. B. degree, a summer session's work in addition to the four years of regular college work. To teach swimming, boating, and camp supervision, needed by all teachers of physical education, the equipment of such a camp as that already purchased at Lake Erie is essential. | | |
| 6. For <i>Library Extension and Equipment</i> | \$ 250,000 | \$ 50,000. |
| The immediate need of the Library is for more room in which to house its possessions and provide for its work. In the judgment of the Librarian, by the end of the college | | |

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
year 1920-21, every foot of available space in the present building will be occupied. Library shelves are over-crowded, many volumes are housed in other buildings, the newspaper rooms are hopelessly inadequate, and after filling the room intended for maps and charts, the Library has been forced to overflow into the corridors of the top floor. Additional seminars, conference rooms, and a periodical room are greatly needed. The erection and equipment of a large library extension are therefore urgently demanded.		

7. For a *Physics Laboratory* (\$250,000) and Equipment (\$150,000) \$ 400,000 \$ 100,000.

The demands on a department of Physics are constantly and rapidly increasing. And these demands make very urgent the need of a large increase in the space and apparatus available for the work of this department. Instead of the present situation, in which the department occupies two rooms in the basement, two on the second floor, and four on the third floor of Peters Hall, there should be a new building, approximately 75 by 150 feet, to cost somewhat more than \$200,000, and to have a permanent equipment costing about \$150,000 more. This would give not more than a reasonably good provision for the future of the department.

8. For *Completing the Science Quadrangle* \$1,000,000 \$ 350,000.

The *Chemistry Building* is even now in need of enlargement.

Adequate quarters for the department of *Psychology*, including its laboratories and full provision for its testing of students for educational and vocational guidance, are greatly desired.

The useful but dangerous frame buildings housing the departments of *Botany* and *Geology* ought to be replaced with more commodious fireproof buildings. For the botany a much larger range of greenhouses is needed and a Botanic Garden. The greenhouses should include houses for plants requiring differing conditions of temperature, moisture and lighting, as well as houses for experimentation in plant physiology, pathology and genetics.

Spear Laboratory, already outgrown by the department of *Zoölogy*, in accordance with Mr. Hall's will, must be moved from the campus by the end of 1929, and will undoubtedly have to be replaced by a new building for that department, which should be fully ready for use in September of that year.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
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Spear Laboratory will probably be moved across the street to the east and south, and become quarters for the much needed *Museum of Natural History, Ethnology and Archeology*, housing collections not immediately used in class instruction. The college has much valuable material of this kind which it cannot now display.

9. *For Buildings and Equipment for the General Health and Physical Education Program.*

In the full carrying out of the general health and physical education program, which involves a carefully thought out plan for supervised out-door sports participated in by the entire student body there is required further provision at both the men's and women's athletic fields.

For Men: \$ 200,000 \$ 125,000.

Completion of the athletic fields, tennis courts, base ball diamonds, back stops, soccer fields, grandstands for foot ball, track, and base ball, entrance building, driveways, and boundary fences.

For Women: \$ 50,000 \$ 50,000.

Grading and underdrainage of recreation field, erection of stands and field houses, construction of tennis courts and playing fields, entrance building, boundary fence, and planting for background for outdoor pageants and plays.

10. *For Men's Gymnasium and Swimming Pool*

\$ 400,000 \$ 200,000.

The present Men's Gymnasium, admirable as it is in many respects, is entirely inadequate to meet present needs and future plans for mass physical education activities for men. A new building should be erected so near the present athletic fields that duplication of equipment in lockers and dressing rooms, shower baths, training rooms and storage space will not be required at the field. The new building should also provide much larger floor space for mass activities, courts for such games as hand ball and volley ball, squash tennis and squash rackets, a swimming pool, running track adapted for competition, training quarters, rooms for supplies and equipment, special exercising rooms for boxing and wrestling, laundry and sterilizing room. An outdoor exercising area with asphalt or concrete surface is greatly needed, and the entire plant should be so located as to have easy access by private way to the athletic field.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
11. For <i>Women's Gymnasium and Swimming Pool</i>	\$ 300,000	\$ 120,000.

The need of the Women's Gymnasium is obviously so great that it should not be necessary to emphasize it. For many years Oberlin has carried on an exceptionally high quality of work in Physical Education for Women, pioneering in this important field. The mere number of women to be provided for calls for immediate enlargement and improvement of the present equipment. To accommodate those enrolled in credit and required courses alone, the capacity of the present gymnasium is taxed to the limit. And that means that the gymnasium is serving only about half of the women of the institution, when it should be providing opportunity for regular exercise for all. The present gymnasium is not only inadequate, but its condition is such that the cost of repairs and upkeep is quite out of proportion to the value of the building. However the plan for moving the present Men's Gymnasium is carried out, ample gymnasium provision must be made for both men and women.

The new Women's Gymnasium should include: three exercise floors, each large enough for a section of 50 students, and one of which should be large enough for basket ball games with bleachers; a room for corrective gymnastics; locker room, dressing rooms, and shower room; offices, and examining room; massage room; rest room; library and recitation room; swimming pool with separate shower and dressing rooms; bowling alleys, hand ball court, game room; laundry, sterilizing and dry rooms. A court for outdoor gymnasium classes should be planned in connection with the gymnasium.

12. For *Halls of Residence for Men* \$ 600,000

13. For *Halls of Residence for Women* \$ 600,000

It has become clear to all officers having any responsibility for the living conditions among students, that the best results as to cost, oversight, and wholesomeness of living conditions can be obtained only by furnishing dormitory accommodations under college supervision for the very large majority, if not all, of the student body. Under private provision, even where the charges are entirely reasonable, it seems to hold true for men as well as for women, that the distribution of students in little groups of two or three through the town does not give the social relationship to other students in stimulating groups, which is desirable. As early as possible, therefore, the college ought to expect to provide dormitory accommodations for about 400 more men and about the same number of women.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
14. For a <i>Women's Building</i>	\$ 100,000	\$ 40,000.

There should be provided in the near future a building which will do for the women students of the college what the splendid Men's Building has already made possible for the men. Here would center the activities of the Y. W. C. A., of the Women's League, of the Gymnasium and Field Association, of the women's Societies, Glee Club, and other women's organizations, and here would also be the focus of their separate social life. Probably the Women's Building would most fittingly be erected in connection with a group of dormitories and be closely related to the dormitory life. The growing conviction of the need of a joint recreation building for both men and women makes it possible to meet the need of a separate Women's Building at a somewhat smaller expenditure than would otherwise be required.

15. For a <i>Recreation Center</i> for both Men and Women	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000.
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The provision of a Recreational Building for both men and women is involved in the new recreation program of the college, already inaugurated and developing very successfully. The nation-wide interest in recreation, the growing sense of its importance in view of war-time experience, and the recognition of its educational value—all unite to make it suitable that the college should devise intelligent plans for this means of enriching the life of its students. The recreation program therefore undertakes, in connection with the physical education plans, to include the provision and oversight of recreation as a part of the all around education of the pupil. Such a program requires an adequate and carefully planned building. That building should contain a well-equipped office for the Director of Recreation, who must be the mind and heart of the whole undertaking, drawing on the experience of the entire nation in this difficult field; check rooms; an adequate kitchen; private dining rooms of various sizes; social parlors; rooms for organized games; bowling alleys and a billiard room; dancing floors for large and small gatherings; and a roller skating floor. There should also be provided, preferably in this building, an audience room equipped for moving pictures, for amateur dramatics, and for entertaining lectures and readings. The large general room for such a recreation building would be available for the alumni dinner at commencement, if that need were not better met by the new Men's Gymnasium.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
16. For an <i>Astronomical Observatory</i> and Equipment	\$ 150,000	\$ 10,000.

Few colleges of the size and importance of Oberlin are without good provision for the teaching of astronomy. There should be a good observatory and proper equipment. Oberlin is not located in the best zone for astronomical work, so the equipment should not be too expensive; it should, however, be good in quality. There should be a good transit house and equipment for time observations. The astro-physical side might be very well developed in an institution of Oberlin's size.

17. For a Second <i>Recitation Building</i>	\$ 350,000	\$ 100,000.
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If Oberlin takes its share of the responsibility for the larger number of students now seeking higher education, it will need within a few years a second recitation building. The requirements for this building would correspond very nearly to those of the Central Recitation Building already described.

18. For an <i>Alumni Building</i>	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000.
19. For the <i>College Inn</i>	\$ 100,000	
20. For the <i>Faculty Club</i>	\$ 25,000	\$ 10,000.

Many of the Alumni returning to the college have felt the need of a building which would seem peculiarly their own, and where they could expect to meet other Alumni. Such a building would naturally furnish headquarters for the Alumni Association and for the Alumni Secretary, under the reorganization of the Alumni. The building would also contain, in addition to general social rooms for Alumni use, sleeping accommodations available for visiting Alumni, and for the parents of present students. If erected in connection with the Faculty Club and the proposed College Inn, the building would also probably have dining facilities. One of the advantages of combining these three buildings would be, of course, in the economy in overhead expenses.

A college situated as Oberlin is, in a small town, is practically under the necessity of providing hotel accommodations of the right sort for college guests, Alumni, and friends. The present hotel owned by the College cannot be made to meet satisfactorily these needs. When the half block just east of the campus is added to the college grounds, as Mr. Hall planned, the College Inn might well be erected on the site of the present hotel block, but set back from College street and Main street in a position corresponding with that of the Art Building. It could be

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
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so built as to include the Alumni Building and Faculty Club and give them at the same time quite independent quarters. It would make a most attractive addition to the facilities of the College.

21. For the *Central Tower and Cloister* \$ 750,000 \$ 50,000.

Mr. Gilbert's general plan for the college buildings calls for a great central tower and a semi-circular cloister connecting it with the Administration Building on the north, and with a corresponding building on the south. Such a tower needs a three-fold justification, that of beauty, of utility, and of fitness. Mr. Gilbert's conception of the Tower is this: "The tower should be of such majestic proportions as to dominate entirely the landscape and be visible for miles around. It should be simple, vigorous, and impressive. It should provide for a belfry stage and for a large clock. When the auditorium is built, its dimensions are necessarily so great, and it will bulk so large in the landscape, that unless the tower is built, you will find it dominates everything else around the campus. The tower then will be absolutely needed to maintain the effect of unity and centralization. I most sincerely hope that some friend of the college will be inspired to lead the way of carrying out this vision of the future Oberlin which we have so long had in mind."

In this central tower would naturally find place the trustee and faculty rooms, some faculty offices, two or three special college guest rooms, and quarters for a few bachelor teachers. The other stories could probably best be given up to a men's dormitory, the need of which has been already emphasized.

There would be special fitness, too, in making this great and beautiful tower, planted in the center of all the college buildings, and the most outstanding feature of the whole plan, a *permanent memorial to Mr. Charles M. Hall*, whose bequest is likely to prove a kind of refounding of the college. So great a gift would be only properly commemorated in such a structure. The tower would thus have its three-fold justification.

Mr. Gilbert plans to put at the focus of the semi-circular cloister a *great memorial staff* with a large and dignified base, on which could be inscribed the names of all the Oberlin men who perished in the Great War. The whole plan would thus tend to accentuate this *memorial to our soldiers*.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
22. For a <i>Supplies Building</i> for the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	\$ 100,000	

The growth and development of the college in recent years has made necessary much larger and more careful supervision of all matters of purchasing, maintenance, and construction. It seems plain that large economies can be made by a centralized policy in all these matters. This requires a building sufficient to furnish ample storeroom for supplies of all sorts, and headquarters for the various kinds of shops which our extensive repairs require. This work is now so scattered as inevitably to involve considerable waste.

23. For a *College Press and Bindery*

The amount of necessary printing for a college like Oberlin grows steadily through the years. The whole series of college bulletins, the papers published in connection with the college, and miscellaneous college printing would naturally come to such a press. Its establishment, too, would make it feasible to encourage the publication of distinctly Oberlin material and the results of faculty research. It is not anticipated that there would be a special saving in the establishment of an Oberlin press, for more printing would be likely to be called for. But there would probably be a distinct gain in the quality of the printing done. The large amount of bookbinding regularly needed by the Library might ultimately be done in a college bindery at a considerable saving.

24. For a *President's House*

In the survey of the future needs of the college, looking beyond the term of the present administration, provision should be made for a President's House, somewhat centrally located, of a character befitting the President's office, and designed to provide for the entertainment of college guests and for the inevitably growing number of large social functions. It will rarely be possible for the President himself to build such a house as seems required, or to undertake comfortably the running expenses of such a house. There would be gain, therefore, in the provision of a modest endowment for care and upkeep. The house would then become a real part of the President's salary.

	Cost of Building	Endowment for Maintenance
25. For the <i>Great Auditorium</i> (already provided by the Will of Mr. Hall)	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,000.

Mr. Hall had in mind a great and beautiful Auditorium to be erected in memory of his mother, and expressed his hope that the Auditorium might count educationally for both college and community. The Chapel is already too small for the great commencement convocation. Even at the regular chapel exercises the present student body completely fills all chapel seats except the choir gallery. And the Chapel does not provide the room really needed by the United Church, if the students in any large numbers are to be attracted to that service, as it is important they should be. For the college has never maintained a separate Sunday religious service of its own. If the limit of the numbers to be admitted is raised or technical students are brought in, the problem of room will be further complicated. Such an auditorium as Mr. Hall had in mind would meet these needs, and also put Oberlin's courses of artist recitals and lectures within the reach of much larger numbers here and elsewhere. It would also enable the town and college to invite the presence of various state and national conventions of educational and social significance, to the mutual profit of both Oberlin and its visitors.

It is hoped that the Auditorium building may be made to include also a good *theatre*. Such a theatre, suitably and permanently equipped, would first of all, afford a much better place than any now available for the plays which our own students would present under the auspices of the Dramatic Association. There would be saving in time and expense, and decided gain in effectiveness. In the second place, such a theatre would enable Oberlin to see more plays of a high order. These too would be brought in under the auspices of our own Dramatic Association. Oberlin's location on the through line between Cleveland and Chicago, gives it a real advantage in securing playing companies for a single day.

III. Lands

1. For the Purchase of *Needed Lands* for the Sites of New Buildings and for the Development of the whole General Plan \$ 250,000.
2. To provide an *additional Drainage System* \$ 50,000.

The nature of the topography and of the soil of Oberlin is such that particular attention needs to be paid to sur-

face draining, supplementing the drainage system of the town. Such a system will be particularly needed for the whole central group of buildings west of Professor street.

3. For *Lighting the Campus* \$ 10,000.

It is highly desirable that Mr. Gilbert's plans, made in 1916, for an adequate and beautiful lighting of the campus, should be carried out.

IV. For a *Technical School* \$5,000,000.

A fully equipped technical school could be very fitly planted at Oberlin. For, as has been often pointed out, this whole region along the lake shore from Cleveland to Sandusky is practically certain to become increasingly a great industrial center; for it lies between the iron on the north and the coal on the south, and has good lake harbors. If the plans for the access of ocean-going vessels to the Great Lakes are carried out, this industrial growth will be still further accentuated. There is already a greater demand for technically trained men than can be met by existing technical schools and that demand is certain rapidly to grow. This is one of the ways in which Oberlin might very naturally render a larger and more varied service to the nation.

Moreover, for the sake of its own inner life, it is desirable that there should be essential equality of numbers between the sexes in the entire institution. And no changes in courses wholly within the College of Arts and Sciences will greatly alter the existing inequality. The sole cure for that inequality, the President believes, is, as has been previously pointed out, the establishment of a Department or School, which will appeal almost exclusively to men, as the Conservatory, on the other hand, appeals most largely to women.

The President believes, therefore, that the early establishment of a technical school, which should do essentially such work as Case School of Applied Science is doing, would be a most desirable addition to Oberlin College. The existing departments of the college, too, and its established traditions of liberal culture would greatly enrich the environment of the technical school. The technical school and the College of Arts and Sciences might well have a common Freshman year, as is being planned at Yale.

In making this forecast of the future growth and needs of the college, there is naturally no intention of attempting at once all that is here suggested. And yet there is hardly an item in the whole program that could not be profitably taken on by the college at almost any time. But the prime

reason for such an attempted survey of future needs is—like an architect's general plan for the buildings of a college—to make it more certain that every step which is taken by the college is taken in the light of a comprehensive and carefully thought out plan. Some of these needs are obviously more urgent than others, and some must be faced at once. The growth that the college has already made is ground for faith and hope as we look forward to the future.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE:

The Treasurer of the College submits his annual statement for the year ending August 31, 1920, as follows:

INVESTMENT FUNDS

SPECIAL INVESTMENTS

	Principal August 31, 1920	Net Income
Carroll Cutler Fellowship (part)—		
American Real Estate Co., Bond.....	\$ 2,854.35	
Mary Mackenzie Lincoln Scholarship Fund—		
U. S. Government Liberty Bond.....	1,000.00	\$42.50
James K. Newton Japanese Scholarship—		
City of Tokyo, Japan, Bond.....	1,000.00	38.61
John H. Beacom Fund—		
American Shipbuilding Co. Stock.\$	300.00	
Anglo-American Oil Co. Stock...	1,750.00	
Arizona Power Co. Pfd. Stock....	200.00	
Arizona Power Co. Stock.....	1.00	
Arizona Power Co. Bonds.....	1,600.00	
Guardian Savings & Trust Co.		
Stock	2,120.00	
Lane-Rincon Mines, Inc. Bonds...	3.00	
National Transit Co. Stock.....	600.00	
New York Central R. R. Co. Stock	6,900.00	
New York Central R. R. Co. Bonds	1,860.00	
Ohio Oil Co. Stock.....	3,320.00	
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Stock....	13,200.00	
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance		
Co. Stock	1,200.00	
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining		
Co. Stock	6,450.00	
U. S. Government Liberty Bonds.	1,200.00	
Vacuum Oil Co. Stock.....	1,700.00	
	<hr/>	
	42,404.00	3,581.50
*M. W. Beacom Fund—		
Borne-Scrymser Co. Stock.....\$	500.00	
Continental Oil Co. Stock.....	540.00	
Illinois Pipe Line Co. Stock.....	720.00	
Indiana Pipe Line Co. Stock....	100.00	
Pierce Oil Corporation Stock....	40.00	
Prairie Oil & Gas Co. Stock.....	630.00	
Prairie Pipe Line Co. Stock.....	1,120.00	
South Penn Oil Co. Stock.....	1,400.00	

*Income for 1919-20 reserved by the donor.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Standard Oil Company of California Stock	1,890.00
Standard Oil Company of Kansas Stock	580.00
Standard Oil Company of Kentucky Stock	800.00
Standard Oil Company of Nebraska Stock	550.00
Swan & Finch Co. Stock.....	110.00
Union Tank Line Co. Stock.....	130.00
Vacuum Oil Co. Stock.....	460.00

 9,570.00

Totals	\$56,828.35	\$3,662.61
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GENERAL INVESTMENTS

The other funds are invested as a whole. A list in detail of all investments will be found beginning on page 185 of this report.

The net income of general investments for the year is as follows:

From investments interest.....	\$132,721.65
From interest, other sources.....	14,641.79
From interest Shedd Fund loans.....	341.82
From rents	21,399.55
From West Virginia oil lands.....	445.77

 \$169,550.58

The net income of general investments was distributed at the rate of 4.75% to those funds sharing in general investments and the residue, \$669.45, was credited to reserve income.

INCOME AND EXPENSE

The following table shows the income and expense for the year and the accumulated deficits, by departments:

	Income	Expense	Deficit	Accumulated Deficits
General	\$346,090.28	\$396,128.82	\$55,012.91	\$ 89,077.26
College of Arts and Sciences	305,789.89	304,331.44		38,594.96
Graduate School of Theology	54,373.83	49,005.58		2,933.38
Conservatory of Music	166,629.59	166,024.97		22,358.49
Academy				
	<hr/> \$872,883.59	<hr/> \$915,490.81	<hr/> \$55,012.91	<hr/> \$152,964.09
Income unexpended.	12,405.69	860,477.90		
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
Deficit		\$ 55,012.91		

The cost of operating the Central Heating Plant was as follows:

Labor	\$ 5,733.53
Coal	17,893.44
Supplies and repairs.....	1,474.53
Telephone	42.87
Water	114.95
Light and power.....	251.44
Interest on advance for construction.....	5,436.57
Sundries	5.20
	<hr/>
	\$30,952.53

This expense was distributed according to radiation and heating hours and is shown in the expense accounts of the various departments.

GIFTS OF THE YEAR

GIFTS FOR CURRENT USE

From an anonymous donor, \$1.00, for current expense.

From Mr. Gandvosky, \$5.00, toward a fund for a memorial to soldiers who served in the Great War.

From R. D. McKelvey, \$50.00, for prizes to students doing work in the Art Department.

From the Estate of A. Eilers, \$50.00, for the Department of Geology.

From A. M. Johnson, \$100.00, for additional equipment in the seminar room of the Department of Mathematics.

From President Henry Churchill King, \$100.00, the College appropriation for the Marine Biological Laboratory.

From the Estate of Elfameo M. Noyes, \$6.03, balance of his unrestricted bequest to Oberlin College.

From students in Fine Arts classes, \$20.00, for purchase of etchings.

From Seabury C. Mastick, \$150.00, for expenses of lectureship in Department of Chemistry.

From A. F. Allen, \$300.00, as income for the Lucile May Allen Scholarship.

From an anonymous donor, \$200.00, for aid of students in Conservatory of Music.

From President Henry Churchill King, \$300.00, for equipment of tennis courts at the athletic field.

From the Class of 1920, \$300.00 toward cost of a rose window in Finney Memorial Chapel.

From H. H. Johnson, \$300.00, to provide band music on Tuesday evening of Commencement week.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of Teaching, \$10,207.06, for retiring allowances.

For the support of the American School for Classic Studies at Rome from—

Mrs. F. F. Prentiss.....	\$ 25.00
Miss Katharine Wright.....	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 50.00

For the Student Employment Fund from—

Mrs. Sarah E. Woolworth.....	\$ 5.00
Francis Asbury Palmer Fund.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$205.00

From members of the Living Endowment Union, \$4,149.99. As designated by certain donors, \$200.00 was added to the Class of 1889 Fund, and is shown in gifts to capital; \$100.00 was credited to the department of Physics; \$5.00 was credited to the Library; \$2.00 was used toward expense of salaries; \$22.50 was credited to the department of Physical Education for Women; the balance, \$3,820.49 was used for scholarship aid.

For equipment of the Men's Commons, from—

Anonymous	\$1,250.00
Dan F. Bradley.....	10.00
C. K. Fauver.....	500.00
N. C. Kingsbury.....	250.00
Amos B. McNairy.....	100.00
John M. Siddall.....	25.00
A. B. Smythe.....	100.00
Merritt Starr	47.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,282.00

For special student aid from—

Anonymous	\$ 67.50
Anonymous	50.00
B. W. P. Allen.....	9.00
Mrs. Esther Ward Brown.....	10.52
Charles R. Crane.....	135.00
Class of 1894.....	158.00
Amos C. Miller.....	250.00
R. T. Miller, Jr.....	800.00
H. J. Morse	50.00
Mrs. Frank A. Scott.....	100.00
Mrs. James Talcott.....	134.00
Whiting Williams	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,814.02

From the General Education Board, \$10,000.00 for the increase of salaries.

From payment on subscriptions for increase of salaries of teachers and general staff, \$35,731.15, from 778 donors as follows:

Miss Arletta M. Abbott	Miss Helen O. Belknap
Mrs. Frieda Kriebel Adams	Aaron A. Benedict
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Adams	Miss Ada E. Bergquist
Miss Mary A. Ainsworth	Miss Ruth B. Beshgetour
Harry Ainsworth	Mrs. Maude Lichty Bevis
Benjamin G. Allen	Mrs. Doris M. Bibbins
C. A. Allen	Miss Joanna Mary Binford
Mrs. Edyth A. Allen	R. K. Bissell
Mrs. Cora Taylor Allen	Mrs. Antoinette B. Blackwell
Miss Ella M. Allen	Mrs. Mary Otis Blake
Mrs. W. R. Allen	Mrs. Ruth G. Blake
Miss Georgina B. Allison	A. J. Blakesley
G. A. Anderegg	Ferdinand Q. Blanchard
Mrs. Mary Brieker Anderson	Fredric M. Blanchard
William R. Anderson	W. F. Bohn
Miss Esther C. Andrews	Mrs. Amy Shuey Bookwalter
Miss Frances E. Andrews	Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Booth
Miss Georgia L. Andrews	Edward I. Bosworth
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Andrews	Mrs. U. C. Bosworth
Herbert T. Andrews	Miss Hélène V. Boucher
David W. Anthony	W. E. Bourquin
Bedros K. Apelian	Miss Annie A. Bovie
Miss May L. Armstrong	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen
Miss Susan E. Armstrong	N. E. Bowers
Mrs. Bertha H. Arnold	W. S. Brakenridge
Miss Erna F. Arpke	Miss Genevieve Brandt
George H. Auffinger, Jr.	Miss Adelaide Breckenridge
Dr. Florence Nichols Baier	Dr. S. P. Breckenridge
Miss Bertha L. Bailey	Francis Brewer
Miss Emma A. Bailly	George S. Brewer
Miss Julia D. Baker	Miss Elizabeth D. Briggs
Mrs. Francis K. Ball	Mrs. Mabel Jones Broadbuss
Mrs. Harriet E. Ballard	Mrs. Nellie Sumner Brooks
Mrs. Lillian F. Bangs	Miss Rachel Brooks
George W. Banks	Edwin W. Bronse
Miss Frances M. Banta	Charles R. Brown
J. A. Barber	Charles S. Brown
Miss Dorothea Barland	Miss Edith G. Brown
H. C. Barnes	Miss Frances T. Brown
Miss Marguerite H. Barnes	Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brown
W. E. Barnhart	Miss Ruth A. Brown
Robb O. Bartholomew	Sydney B. Brown
Bruce R. Baxter	Mrs. Vivian H. Brown
Miss Phebe K. Beard	Alfred Lincoln Browne
Lester M. Beattie	Miss E. L. Brownback
Miss Ethel M. Becker	Mrs. Mildred Calvert Bryant
Miss Florence Beckwith	Josiah B. Buell
Mrs. Grace Millikan Behr	Mrs. Alice Standish Buell

Charles C. Burger	Miss Edina Cowling
Miss Florence L. Burger	William C. Cochran
Miss Elizabeth C. Burgess	Mr. and Mrs. William S. Cochran
Mrs. Winifred B. Burgess	Miss Alice Cole
Miss Fanny N. Burnell	C. N. Cole
Edmund Burroughs	Miss Mary Cole
Ralph Burroughs	Mrs. Raymond E. Cole
LeVan M. Burt	Joseph E. Collom
Theodore E. Burton	Miss Helen Conklin
Miss Katherine B. Bushnell	Miss Mary A. Cooledge
Clarence C. Butler	Dahl B. Cooper
Miss Emily O. Butler	Charles W. Copp
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Button	Miss Grace M. Cox
Mrs. Grace Byrne	Mrs. Edward Crabbe
Miss Frances W. Cables	W. Murray Crane
Miss Margaret Cahill	C. R. Cross
A. Ray Calhoon	A. H. Currier
John E. Calhoun	Miss Ruth M. Curtis
Howard R. Calvert	J. C. Dalzell
W. H. Camp	Mrs. Olive Bell Daniels
Miss A. R. Candee	Theodore F. Daniels
Miss Bertha Cann	Miss Ruth H. Danielson
Mrs. Hazel Nichols Cant	Miss Helen M. Dart
H. W. Cargill	Bruce H. Davis
Miss Genevieve M. Carr	Jerome Davis
H. H. Carter	J. Merle Davis
Mr. and Mrs. James T. Carter	Miss Susanna R. Davis
L. A. Carton	Mr. and Mrs. Rees H. Davis
George P. Castle	Mr. and Mrs. William P. Davis
Miss Mabel Catlin	Mrs. Frank A. Day
Miss Ann Chamberlain	Mrs. Flora B. Dee
Ernest B. Chamberlain	Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Derr
F. W. Chamberlain	Miss Jean Denmeth
William Chamberlain	Miss Martha A. Detchon
Frederick S. Chase	W. A. Dick
Miss Helen E. Chase	Mrs. R. E. Diffendorfer
Irving H. Chase	Louis Di Lorenzo
Miss L. Nell Chase	John Doane
Scott P. Child	Miss S. Lois Doane
H. C. Chou	Mrs. Alice Sinclair Dodge
Mrs. Anna M. Christian	Miss Esther F. Dodge
Mrs. George M. Clark	Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Dodge
Mrs. Glenna H. Clark	Miss Beatrice Doerschuk
G. J. Clark	Miss Margaret W. Doerschuk
Claude E. and Celia S. Clarke	Miss Katherine Irene Dole
Miss Helen G. Clarke	Marshall W. Downing
Mrs. Sarah Viets Clarke	H. D. Dulmage
George J. Clauss	Trafton M. Dye
W. E. Clegg	Percy J. Ebbott
H. F. Cleland	Mrs. Edward Edris
Miss Florence A. Clisby	Miss K. Lavinia Elder
Miss Esther A. Close	Miss Lura B. Eldridge
Harold H. Clum	Miss Irene I. Ellenberger
Mrs. Charlotte C. Cobb	Paul H. Elliott

Miss Emma M. Ellsworth
 Miss Mary E. Ehnore
 E. O. Emerson, Jr.
 Mrs. Alice Jones Emery
 M. E. Eversz
 Mrs. Abbie R. C. Erickson
 Mrs. Mary F. Evans
 Miss Uarda Evans
 Miss Alice C. Fairchild
 C. G. Fairchild
 Miss Helen V. Fairchild
 Miss Julia W. Fairchild
 Milton Fairfield
 Whitecomb B. Fairfield
 C. K. Fauver
 Edgar Fauver
 William D. Ferguson
 C. W. Ferris
 G. Walter Fiske
 Miss Alice E. Fitts
 David H. Flett
 Harman B. Flinkers
 James R. Ford
 L. I. Forman
 Mrs. Bertha Carter Fosnocht
 Mrs. Helen Stewart Foster
 Miss Lora D. Fowler
 Miss Mary L. Fowler
 Miss Bly Franks
 Miss Esther J. Franks
 Miss Louise G. Frary
 Miss Laura F. Freck
 Miss Almira S. Freeman
 Miss Florence A. Frew
 Mrs. Ruth Anderegg Frost
 Kemper Fullerton
 Miss Ann E. Fulton
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 Miss Florence M. Fusselman
 Miss Dorothy L. Garland
 Joseph J. Genthner
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 Miss Nancy M. Gleason
 Miss Iva J. Godshalk
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 Miss Madeline P. Goodwin
 Jesse P. Gram
 Miss Ellen E. Grannis
 Mrs. Charlotte A. Grant
 E. S. Grant
 Madison B. Gray
 Newton B. Green

Miss Elisabeth Greene
 Mrs. John Greenwood
 Mrs. Bertha Gressman
 L. B. Griffith
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Griffith
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 Miss P. Marguerite Grove
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 C. W. Grupe
 Addison Gulick
 Mrs. Helen S. Gulick
 Luther H. Gulick
 Sidney L. Gulick
 Miss Adelaide Gmndlach
 Alexander Hadden
 J. Ernest Hafele
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 Mrs. Guy H. Hall
 John M. Hall
 Mrs. Julia Fairchild Hall
 Mrs. Mabel Shear Hall
 Miss Alma C. Haller
 B. M. Hallowell
 Miss Irene Hamlin
 Mrs. Ione T. Hanna
 Albert Hardy
 Miss May L. Harlow
 Mrs. Cecil Harpham
 Arthur M. Harris
 Mrs. Edith Lewis Harrison
 Ross Hartman
 Miss Margaret B. Haskell
 Miss Mary M. Haskell
 H. J. Haskell
 Miss Iris Haverstack
 John A. Hawley
 Miss Ida F. Hayden
 Miss Katharine Hayden
 Mark M. Heald
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustus Healy
 W. Scott Heard
 H. K. Heebner
 A. T. Hemingway
 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway
 Miss Hattie M. Henderson
 Thomas Henderson
 Miss Kate A. Hibbard
 Gilman C. Hill
 Roy V. Hill
 Ralph T. Hisey
 Edson W. Hitchcock

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Harry N. Holmes	Stanley B. Kent
Miss Frances J. Hosford	Mrs. Edna B. Kerr
Miss Lulu Houser	Mrs. Lucile Brown Ketcham
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Mrs. Carolyn L. Hovey	Miss Nina R. Kimmel
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Miss Anna May Hughes	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Churchill King
Miss Elizabeth Hughes	H. L. King
G. D. Hubbard	Miss Marianne E. Kirk
Charles H. Hulburd	Miss Mary E. Kitchel
Howard Hull	Miss Stella O. Kline
Clement W. Hunt	Maurice Koessler
Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt	Michio Kozaki
Miss Bnoid Hurst	M. G. Kreger
Miss Norma R. Hutton	Samuel G. Kurtz
Miss Ethel Sargent Hyde	Arthur T. Laird
William F. Ireland	Harold S. Laity
Frank McKenna Irwin	Walter E. Lanphear
T. Iyenaga	Miss Joyce E. Lapham
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Jacobs	Miss Grace D. Leadingham
Miss Anna R. Jamison	F. J. Lehmann
R. P. Jameson	Miss Helen T. Leiter
Miss Bessie M. Janes	F. E. Leonard
Miss Helen Jelinek	Miss Gladys E. Leonard
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Mrs. C. S. Johnson	Miss Christine M. Lewis
Miss Helen Gaylor Johnson	Miss Edna Lewis
Gilbert H. Johnson	H. H. Lichtwardt
Homer H. Johnson	Mrs. Laura H. Liddle
Miss Leah H. Johnson	Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lightner
Mrs. Mary Hall Johnson	W. S. Lines
Mrs. Dana Humphrey Johnson	Mrs. Naomi Henry Little
Miss Mabel F. Johnson	Fred P. Loomis
Miss Mary A. Johnston	Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Loomis
D. Clifford Jones	Miss Harriet E. Loomis
Miss Erna C. Jones	John Willis Love
Lynds Jones	Miss Gail Lowry
W. O. Jones	Miss Elmina R. Lucke
Mrs. Alice F. Judd	L. J. Luethi
George E. Judd	Miss Mary E. Luethi
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Kane	Mrs. Fred P. Lyman
H. Kashiwaga	A. W. Lyon
Mrs. Mary Allyn Kaufmann	Miss Lorena A. Lyon
R. J. Kaufmann	A. L. McClelland
Orrin L. Keener	J. H. McCord
Mrs. V. D. Keiser	Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch
J. H. Kellogg	Miss Laura A. MacDonald
Miss Cassie M. Kerner	Mrs. Augusta R. McDonald
Mrs. Jessie B. Kelser	Robert S. McEwen

Mrs. Myrtle B. McGowan
Miss Belle M. McGrann
Ralph H. McKelvey
B. F. McMahon
C. R. McMillen
Amos B. McNairy
Mrs. Marie B. McNitt
A. S. McPherron
Nathan L. Mack
Jesse F. Mack
Miss Mary E. Mair
B. F. Mallard
Miss Edith B. Malin
Miss Donna L. Mallory
Miss Martha J. Maltby
Mrs. Mary P. Manly
Miss Mary E. Marks
C. B. Martin
Edward M. Martin
Miss Louise K. Martin
Mrs. Ruth Moxeey Martin
Armand C. Marts
Mrs. Albert Marty
Fred B. Mason
R. F. Massa
Miss Harriet Mason
Miss Mary R. Matter
Samuel E. Matter
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Charles L. Mattson
Miss Harriet Meeker
Miss Matie M. Merrill
Mrs. Vandantvoord Merle-Smith
Miss A. B. P. Metcalf
Franklin P. Metcalf
Irving W. Metcalf
Paul Harlan Metcalf
Wilnot V. Metcalf
Miss Mildred Metcalf
T. N. Metcalf
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Mrs. R. A. Millikan
Miss Helen J. Millspaugh
L. F. Miskovsky
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Miss Pauline B. Monroe
David R. Moore
Miss Mary A. Moore
G. P. Moorhead

Harley G. Moorhead
Norris Morey
D. E. Morgan
George W. Morgan
Henry Morgenthau
Miss Mand Morlock
W. R. Morrison
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mosher
Miss Mary E. Moxeey
Mrs. G. P. Mulhauser
Miss Edna F. Munro
Miss Helen M. Murray
Mrs. Frances Bowen Myatt
Mrs. Mary K. Myers
Masaji Nakamura
Miss Frances G. Nash
Miss Gladys Newman
J. H. Nichols
Herman E. Nichols
John R. Nichols
Louis L. Nichols
Mrs. May Ellis Nichols
Miss Ruth G. Nichols
Miss Susan P. Nichols
Miss Camille L. Nickerson
H. W. Niederhauser
Andrew H. Noah
Mrs. Ethel Ackley Noble
Miss Gertrude D. Norton
David J. Nye
Charles H. Olds
Mrs. Brownie Pierce Omohundro
Miss Anna B. Osborn
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W. Moreton Owen
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Wm. P. Palmer
Harlan R. Parker
Vernon D. Parker
Miss Ella C. Parmenter
Albert L. Pashek
A. S. Patterson
Miss Julia Patton
Miss Dorothy M. Payne
E. H. Pearson
Miss Ruth Lee Pearson
George F. Pendleton
Miss Florence Pease
Mrs. Sarah L. Smith Peck
Miss Ellen M. Pelton
Miss Edith M. Penfield
Heaton Pennington, Jr.
Albert D. Perry
Mrs. Bertha Hickin Peters

H. D. Phillips	Miss Mary E. Ryder
Miss Cora A. Pickett	Miss Isaranda F. Sanborn
Mrs. Lola Randall Pierce	Orville C. Sanborn
Miss Mary E. Pierce	H. J. Sargent
Miss Ruth W. Pierce	Miss Helen A. Sargent
Mrs. Cynthia H. Pinger	Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer
Edward W. Pinkham	Miss Grace L. Schauffler
Alphonse Pirnique	Miss Margaret R. Schauffler
Mrs. Ruth M. Place	Miss Grace Schermerhorn
John Pogson	Mrs. Hazel Race Scott
C. N. Poud	Miss Hyacinthe Scott
H. H. Preston	Miss Olive R. Scott
Mrs. Laura S. Price	John Prindle Scott
Daniel P. Quiring	W. J. M. Scott
F. E. Radabaugh	Edward C. Sedgwick
Miss Margaret Ramey	C. W. Seiberling
Mrs. Emma Scott Raney	E. A. Seibert
Miss Lois J. Rankin	John L. Severance
Miss Mary Rankin	Miss Cora J. Seward
Leo G. Raub	Roy Sexton
Gilbert J. Raynor	R. J. Shale
Miss Mary A. Reed	Miss Jessie L. Shank
David Refior	McConnell Shank
Mrs. Helen G. Renwick	Mrs. Ellen E. Shaw
Miss Miriam Reyer	Miss Hannah Shaw
Miss Mabel V. Rhodes	William B. Shaw
Miss Grace A. Rice	Paul B. Sheldon
Miss Lucy M. Rice	Mrs. Joy Smith Sherk
Mrs. Adena Miller Rich	Miss Anna A. Sherwood
Edward B. Rich	Saishi Shin
Miss Ruth O. Richardson	B. R. Showalter
R. A. Ricksecker	Arthur R. Shurtleff
Miss Evelyn A. Rider	George B. Siddall
A. J. Ricker	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Siddall
Augustus Riley	F. R. Simmons
Miss Alice B. Ring	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simpson
Miss Edna Ritzenthaler	Miss Mary E. Sinclair
Miss Dorothy Roberts	R. B. Skillings
Miss Mary E. Rodhouse	F. F. Slack
Miss Bertha M. Rogers	Miss Maude J. Slaght
C. F. Rogers	Edwin S. Slater
Charles G. Rogers	Mrs. Winifred H. Slemmons
John R. Rogers	Miss Verna B. Sloan
Miss Ruth Alta Rogers	William H. Smails
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Root	Mrs. F. E. Smith
Miss Helen M. Root	Howard T. Smith
Miss Laura F. Root	Miss Isabel S. Smith
Miss Marion M. Root	Miss Leila D. Smith
Mrs. William G. Rose	Mrs. Lara Schuler Smith
Harry Seymour Ross	Miss Sadie G. Smith
Frank J. Roubal	Miss Shirley Smith
Mrs. Adol Nixon Rubin	Mrs. Ralph W. Sockman
O. S. Runnel	Miss Marie Sofleiss
Mrs. Caroline K. Russell	W. K. Southard
Mrs. H. Earle Russell	Miss Eoline Spaulding

F. N. Spindler
Asa A. Sprunger
Miss Ella M. Stanley
J. E. Stannard
Albert W. Staub
Miss Inez F. Stebbins
Mrs. Irene M. Stimson
Charles L. Stocker
Charles R. Stone
Miss Mary F. Stone
Miss Lucille W. Stoneman
Bert H. Stowell
Jay S. Stowell
Mrs. Elwood Street
Miss Elsie Strong
Howard Strong
Miss Margery Strong
R. M. Strong
H. H. Summers
Miss Alma Swan
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Swan
Mrs. Marion B. Swarts
E. G. Sweet
Miss Dorothy R. Swift
Mrs. Martha Storrs Swift
Teizo Tada
Miss Grace F. Talmadge
Miss Anna M. Tate
Mrs. Mary E. W. Terrell
W. F. Thatcher
Miss Ruth Thayer
Miss Mabel F. Thompson
Mark L. Thomsen
Hiram B. Thurston
Miss Mable E. Todd
Seeley K. Tompkins
Mrs. Ruth Anderson Tooze
B. J. Torkomian
Miss Clara M. Tousley
Miss Stella M. Townsend
Harold N. E. Tower
Frederick K. Tracy
O. P. Treat
H. W. Treat
Miss Rose P. Treat
M. Tsow
Howard B. Tuttle
Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Ullman
Miss Ethlyn M. Unholz
F. C. Van Cleef
Merritt A. Vickery
Miss Elizabeth Wade
Mrs. H. L. Wade
Miss Myra I. Wade
Mrs. Eda Bredehoft Wahlers

Mrs. Ella D. Walker
Miss Helen M. Walker
Mr. and Mrs. Mark O. Ward
Mrs. Olive French Ward
Miss Margaret Wardell
Lucien T. Warner
Miss Alice Warren
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Warth
Mrs. Frankie H. Wasson
George F. Waters
Miss L. C. Wattles
R. M. Webster
Paul T. Weeks
Mrs. Mary C. Westerdale
Mrs. Gertrude Cody Wheaton
Wayne B. Wheeler
Mrs. Bess Hyde Whitcomb
Mrs. Alice H. White
Miss Mabel J. Whiting
Miss Gertrude B. Whittemore
Miss Ruth Wilcox
B. B. Williams
H. T. Williams
Jesse Feiring Williams
Mrs. Gertrude Finney Williams
Whiting Williams
Pliny W. Williamson
Miss Edna M. Willis
Miss Lucy L. Wilson
Miss Margaret Wilson
Miss Martha M. Wilson
Mrs. W. E. Witham
Miss F. I. Wolcott
Arthur B. Wood
Thomas D. Wood
Mrs. H. W. Woodford
Miss Myra DeHaven Woodruff
Mrs. Etta W. Work
Miss Hazel A. Worley
Mrs. Anna Hurd Wright
Clarence N. Wright
Miss Dorothy E. Wright
Edwin D. Wright
Miss Helen M. Wright
Orville Wright
Mrs. Elsie K. Wyllie
G. D. Yoakum
Harry B. Yocom
Mrs. Ella B. Young
Mrs. Everette Grant Zorn
Harry Zimmerman
Miss Pauline Zininger
Miss Bertha Zundel
Miss Jane Zurmehly

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The total of these gifts for current use is \$66,121.25. This amount is distributed in the statement of income and expense among the following accounts:

General	\$47,338.18
General, special accounts.....	2,643.03
College of Arts and Sciences.....	9,941.02
College of Arts and Sciences, special accounts..	2,314.02
Graduate School of Theology.....	3,685.00
Conservatory of Music.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$66,121.25

GIFTS TO CAPITAL

To form new funds or increase old ones

From students at Baldwin Cottage, \$145.00, an addition to the Baldwin Cottage Loan Fund.

From the Estate of J. F. Alderfer, \$34.20 for the Conservatory Loan Fund.

From members of the Class of 1898, \$30.00 for the new Class Fund.

From Miss Grace A. Berger, \$300.00 to establish a loan fund for women.

From Mrs. Thomas J. Dee, \$500.00, an addition to the Dee Scholarship Fund.

From Andrew H. Noah, \$1,000.00, an addition to the Andrew H. Noah Loan Fund.

From the Estate of Miss Frances Emerson Gilbert, \$316.36, balance of her bequest for the Gilbert Memorial Fund.

From the Estate of Mrs. Hetta A. Sanford, \$199.60, balance of her bequest for the May Moulton Memorial Fund.

From an anonymous donor, \$1,000.00 to establish the Hunt Memorial (scholarship) Fund.

From members of the Class of 1918, \$436.50 as the beginning of the Henry Burt Hudson Memorial Scholarship Fund.

From M. W. Beacom, \$4,540.00, income retained by the donor for the present.

From Irving W. Metcalf and Caroline Elizabeth Mussey, Trustees, \$5,000.00 to found the Caroline Strong Mussey Memorial Fund.

From Amos C. Miller, \$200.00 for the Class of 1889 Fund.

The total of these gifts to capital account is \$13,701.66. This amount is distributed in the statement of receipts and payments among the following accounts:

General	\$13,667.46
Conservatory of Music.....	34.20
	<hr/>
	\$13,701.66

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

The following is a comparative statement of the Endowment, Scholarship and Loan Funds, and Total Assets of the College including Buildings, Grounds, and Equipment:

Year	Endowment	Scholarship and Loan Funds	Total Endowment Assets	Total Assets Including Build- ing, Grounds, and Equipment
1855.....	\$ 84,450.58	\$	\$ 84,450.58	\$
1875.....	159,787.34	9,045.00	168,832.34	333,832.34
1895.....	680,523.15	55,345.18	735,868.33	1,612,415.86
1905.....	1,254,399.45	91,934.75	1,346,334.20	2,422,660.33
1910.....	1,729,747.26	112,825.71	1,842,572.97	3,524,272.36
1911.....	1,841,678.26	115,874.51	1,957,552.77	3,754,400.04
1912.....	2,139,657.95	164,862.55	2,304,550.50	4,161,782.62
1913.....	2,151,072.87	172,827.64	2,323,900.51	4,207,868.07
1914.....	2,156,488.91	171,944.39	2,328,433.30	4,265,898.88
1915.....	2,223,603.82	185,343.92	2,408,953.74	4,389,934.57
1916.....	2,343,148.80	193,863.80	2,537,012.60	4,787,181.03
1917.....	2,457,637.72	225,551.96	2,683,189.68	5,183,684.55
1918.....	2,563,165.22	233,976.35	2,797,141.57	6,027,626.66
1919.....	2,591,833.84	243,988.51	2,835,822.35	6,027,953.35
1920.....	2,590,983.67	249,957.10	2,840,930.77	6,192,451.46

In addition to the above endowment funds having a total of \$2,590,983.67, a fund of \$50,000.00 has been placed with The Cleveland Trust Company, as Trustee, the income of which is available for expenses of the College for health service. There is also a fund of \$100,000.00 with The Cleveland Trust Company, as Trustee, the income of which is available for the purposes of the Adelia A. F. Johnston Professorship of Art. The College is also receiving income from a residuary interest in the Estate of Charles M. Hall. During the last fiscal year income from this source amounted to \$196,494.15.

BALANCE SHEET

August 31, 1920

ASSETS

INVESTMENT—

Notes and mortgages.....	\$ 712,573.00
Bonds	1,239,033.01
Stocks	597,119.41
Short time notes.....	9,250.00
Collateral loans	61,481.96
Real estate	416,762.85
General houses and lands.....	264,291.18
Bills receivable	26,836.70
Advances for purchase, construction, and repair of Col- lege properties	296,651.61
Cash in hands of Trustee for investment.....	1,651.39
<hr/>	
Total investment assets.....	\$3,625,651.11
Student loan fund notes.....	28,768.59

CURRENT—

General supplies	24,033.96
Insurance prepaid	7,584.24
Advances to various accounts.....	197,448.42
Deposits subject to check and cash.....	19,364.47

DEFICITS	152,964.09
----------------	------------

Total assets except buildings and equipment.....	\$4,055,814.88
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BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT (less included in advances)....	2,136,636.58
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	<hr/>	\$6,192,451.46
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BALANCE SHEET

August 31, 1920

LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FOR CURRENT EXPENSE—

General	\$1,346,390.50	
Library	215,044.56	
College of Arts and Sciences.....	419,584.95	
Graduate School of Theology.....	568,544.16	
Conservatory of Music.....	41,419.50	
	<hr/>	\$2,590,983.67

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS—

General	\$ 76,007.10	
College of Arts and Sciences.....	44,869.79	
Graduate School of Theology.....	71,541.95	
Conservatory of Music.....	3,950.00	
	<hr/>	196,368.84

Student loan funds (income only loaned).....	17,000.00
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SPECIAL FUNDS	677,265.03
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ANNUITY FUNDS	144,033.57
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\$3,625,651.11

STUDENT LOAN FUNDS.....	36,588.26
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—

Income unexpended	59,389.64
Sundry balances	127,185.87
Bills payable	207,000.00

\$4,055,814.88

EDUCATIONAL PLANT CAPITAL ACCOUNT.....	2,136,636.58
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\$6,192,451.46

LIST OF ACCOUNTS

The accounts hereinafter presented are:

First, a set of tables showing the current income and expense of each department in detail. (See pages 157-173.)

Second, a list of all the Funds and Balances in the care of the Treasurer, showing their amounts at the beginning and at the end of the year. (See pages 174-184.)

Third, a classified list of the properties, or assets in which the Funds and Balances are invested. (See pages 185-191.)

Fourth, a list of buildings, grounds, apparatus, etc., in use for College purposes, not valued on the Treasurer's books. (See page 192.)

HIRAM B. THURSTON,

Oberlin, Ohio,

Treasurer.

November 12, 1920.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

INCOME AND EXPENSE

GENERAL

INCOME

From invested funds..... \$ 63,426.28

This amount includes income for
specific purposes as follows:

Campus endowment. \$9,500.00

Jennie Allen Nurse

Fund 142.50

Olney Art Collection 475.00

Barnes Fund 475.00

Warner Gymnasium. 760.00

Mussey Fund..... 197.91

From scholarship funds..... 3,969.38

From Men's Building Reading

Room Fund 54.63

From Hannah Snow Lewis Fund.. 23.75

From Foltz Tract Fund..... 23.75

From Johnston Professorship of

Art (part) 1,500.00

From Estate of Charles M. Hall.. 196,494.15

From Carnegie Foundation..... 1,301.03

From Trustee of the Dudley P.

Allen Fund..... 3,014.08

From boarding halls..... 700.00

From Conservatory of Music..... 1,500.00

From Slavic Department..... 75.00

From diploma fees..... 530.00

From rent of chapel..... 345.00

For the Library—

From invested funds.....\$ 10,214.62

From income Zoölogical Lab-

oratory Fund 190.00

From dividend Harvey Co.... 100.00

From Village of Oberlin..... 1,437.62

From department appropria-
tions—

College of Arts and

Sciences\$6,575.00

Graduate School of

of Theology.... 156.00

Conservatory of

Music 300.00

Slavic Department 4.00

7,035.00

From interest on subscrip- tions to endowment.....	6.00	
From fines.....	394.01	
From sale of books.....	203.40	
From gifts.....	5.00	
	<hr/>	19,585.65
From Men's Gymnasium—		
Term bills.....\$	57.00	
Other fees and rentals.....	501.00	
	<hr/>	558.00
From Women's Gymnasium—		
Term bills.....\$	660.00	
Other fees and rentals.....	110.00	
	<hr/>	770.00
From Men's Building—		
Fees	\$ 237.50	
Room rents.....	5,658.99	
	<hr/>	5,896.49
From interest on subscriptions to endowment		56.00
From Biography of Charles G. Finney		234.94
From gifts for—		
Current expense.....\$	301.00	
Increase of salaries.....	45,731.15	
	<hr/>	46,032.15
		<hr/>
Total income.....		\$346,090.28

EXPENSE

President's Office—		
Salaries	\$ 16,875.00	
Stationery, printing and post- age—		
President	237.58	
Assistant	1,195.46	
Travel—		
President	631.36	
Assistant	646.29	
	<hr/>	\$ 19,585.69
Secretary's Office—		
Salaries	\$ 6,285.00	
Clerks	857.43	
Stationery, printing and office supplies	797.03	
Postage	474.24	
Annual catalogue and bulletin of information	907.34	
Annual Reports.....	1,572.82	
Alumni Trustee election.....	262.32	

Advertising—		
Clerks	\$ 950.00	
Publicity	229.53	
Calendars	1,274.79	
	<hr/>	2,454.32
		<hr/>
		13,610.50
Treasurer's Office—		
Salaries	\$ 9,369.10	
Commissions to Endowment		
Trustee	4,695.02	
Stationery, printing and post-		
age	464.34	
Travel	34.14	
Auditing books	372.81	
Bond of Treasurer	50.00	
	<hr/>	14,985.41
Library—		
Salaries	\$ 25,509.18	
Stationery, printing and post-		
age	271.75	
Books and periodicals	6,759.76	
Library of Congress cards ..	500.00	
Reprints	162.20	
Binding	1,300.40	
Express, freight, etc	292.19	
Supplies	673.52	
	<hr/>	35,469.00
Men's Gymnasium—		
Salaries	\$ 7,979.12	
Clerks	65.75	
Stationery, printing and post-		
age	61.70	
Apparatus	99.79	
	<hr/>	8,201.36
Women's Gymnasium—		
Salaries	\$ 5,400.00	
Stationery, printing and post-		
age	76.53	
Apparatus	49.63	
Music	45.85	
	<hr/>	5,572.01
Art Museum—		
Director	\$ 1,500.00	
Curator	1,225.00	
Curator, Olney Art Collection.	600.00	
	<hr/>	3,325.00
Scholarships from income of funds		3,709.95
Outside representation		330.73
Alumni dinner		747.21

Sundry expense—

Monthly lectures	\$ 410.00	
Washington birthday reception	235.04	
Commencement	2,316.08	
Liability insurance.....	1,187.23	
Y. M. C. A.....	1,050.00	
Y. W. C. A.....	300.00	
Men's Building Reading Room	54.63	
Lord Cottage Reading Room.	4.36	
Foltz tracts	23.75	
Women's Vocational Bureau.	100.00	
Miscellaneous	1,652.52	
		<hr/> 7,333.61

Health Service—

Oberlin Hospital.....	\$ 750.00	
Detention Hospital.....	1,363.13	
Visiting nurse and infirmary.	1,872.00	
Special medical service.....	718.75	
		<hr/> 4,703.88

Buildings and Grounds, Care and Repair—

General expense—

Salaries	\$7,500.00	
Stationery, print- ing and postage	206.94	
Care and supplies for horse	717.96	
Carpenter shop...	371.53	
Miscellaneous	516.22	
Stenographer	592.50	
Watchman	424.00	
		<hr/> \$ 10,329.15

Campus — (From in-
come Hall Fund)

Labor and supplies	\$4,581.27	
Lights	116.42	
Academy building and grounds....	655.91	
		<hr/> 5,353.60

Arboretum

55.48

Library—

Janitors	\$2,086.00	
Heat	2,671.17	
Light and power..	1,286.49	
Water	179.60	
Telephone	39.87	
Insurance	212.51	
Supplies and re- pairs	1,511.71	
Interest on advance	890.31	
		<hr/> 8,877.66

Men's Gymnasium—

Janitors	\$1,254.77	
Custodians	264.31	
Heat	2,502.52	
Light and power..	406.30	
Water	335.60	
Telephone	58.74	
Insurance	185.68	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	970.31	
Interest on advance	266.88	
	<hr/>	6,245.11

Women's Gymnasium—

Janitors	\$ 539.66	
Heat	831.52	
Light	301.78	
Water	44.45	
Telephone	49.74	
Insurance	69.00	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	582.93	
	<hr/>	2,419.08

Administration Building—

Janitors	\$ 764.00	
Heat	401.70	
Light	114.49	
Water	29.10	
Telephone	282.59	
Insurance	15.18	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	257.20	
Interest on advance	295.00	
	<hr/>	2,159.26

Superintendent's Office—

Janitors	\$ 60.00	
Light	58.53	
Telephone	38.61	
Supplies and re-		
repairs	590.76	
Rent	195.00	
	<hr/>	942.90

40 South Professor Street—

Janitors	\$ 132.63	
Heat	186.69	
Light	10.82	
Water	5.00	
Telephone	31.97	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	466.76	
	<hr/>	833.87

Chapel—

Janitors	\$ 692.50	
Heat	1,888.00	
Light and power..	1,164.54	
Water	36.55	
Insurance	206.25	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	801.64	
Interest on advance	1,529.58	
	<hr/>	6,319.06

Men's Building—

Janitors and cus-		
todians	\$4,070.00	
Heat	3,318.83	
Light	1,135.40	
Water	299.80	
Telephone	82.62	
Insurance	199.00	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	1,707.18	
Laundry	202.31	
Interest on advance	827.12	
Tax billiard tables	66.72	
	<hr/>	11,908.98

Art Building—

Janitors	\$1,018.40	
Heat	3,283.30	
Light and power..	1,203.89	
Water	106.35	
Telephone	49.74	
Insurance	164.14	
Supplies and re-		
pairs	359.34	
New equipment...	17.35	
	<hr/>	6,202.51

61,646.66

Retiring allowances—

Carnegie Foundation.....	\$ 1,301.03	
Special	5,940.00	

7,241.03

Special annuity payments.....

4,350.00

Transfers for increase of salaries

From income Hall Estate—

To College of Arts and Sci-		
ences	\$ 38,999.00	
To Conservatory of Music..	20,788.00	

From income of un-
designated endow-
ment—

To Graduate School of The-		
ology	5,745.00	

65,532.00

Transfers for deficits—

To College of Arts and Sciences	\$ 65,468.42	
To Graduate School of Theology	11,036.18	
To Conservatory of Music..	34,085.94	
	<hr/>	110,590.54

Interest charges—

Bills payable.....	\$ 6,478.45	
M. E. Church.....	2,539.87	
	<hr/>	9,018.32

Sundries not provided for in Budget—

East Lodge equipment.....	\$ 2,166.04	
West Lodge equipment.....	6,625.31	
Hospital site interest.....	1,108.86	
Dexter property.....	6,120.00	
Recreation program	2,091.90	
Loss on boarding halls.....	2,063.81	
	<hr/>	20,175.92

Total expense	<hr/>	\$396,128.82
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SUMMARY-GENERAL

Total income.....	\$346,090.28
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Less unexpended income—

Library	\$ 351.24	
Campus endowment	4,146.40	
Scholarship funds.	259.43	
Lewis Fund.....	19.39	
Mussey Fund.....	197.91	
	<hr/>	4,974.37

	<hr/>	\$341,115.91
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Total expense.....	396,128.82
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Deficit	\$ 55,012.91
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Special Accounts—General

RECEIPTS

Interest on funds for special uses—

Annuity funds	\$ 8,002.79	
Andrew H. Noah Loan Fund	665.00	
Alvan Drew Loan Fund....	47.50	
Parker Loan Fund.....	47.50	
Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium Fund	30,509.32	
	<hr/>	\$ 39,272.11

Gifts for capital account—

Endowment	\$ 6,546.36	
Annuity	4,540.00	
Loan funds.....	445.00	
Scholarship funds.....	2,136.10	
	<hr/>	13,667.46

Student loan funds—

Interest on loans and aid repaid		1,017.20
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Gifts for current expenses—

Men's Commons equipment..	\$ 2,282.00	
Class of 1920.....	300.00	
Soldiers' memorial.....	5.00	
Elfameo M. Noyes Estate, undesignated	6.03	
American School of Classic Studies	50.00	
	<hr/>	2,643.03

Miscellaneous—

Reserve income of general investments	\$ 4,960.28	
Boarding halls.....	671.68	
Foltz Tract Fund, sale of tracts	17.22	
	<hr/>	5,649.18

\$ 62,248.98

PAYMENTS

From funds for special uses—

Art Building construction..	\$ 420.36	
Annuities	9,903.24	
Men's Commons equipment.	3,237.00	
Men's Building Reading Room Fund, from accu- mulated income.....	9.98	
Olney Art Collection, from accumulated income.....	90.40	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,660.98

Miscellaneous—

Reserve income of general investments	\$ 4,960.28	
Foltz Tract Fund.....	17.22	
Withdrawal of Annuity funds principal.....	2,865.00	
Payment on deficit, unre- stricted gift.....	6,086.20	
	<hr/>	13,928.70
	<hr/>	\$ 27,589.68

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INCOME

From invested funds (this includes special income Severance Laboratory, \$509.20).....	\$ 19,740.29
From Johnston Professorship of Art (part).....	4,479.53
From General Account for increased salaries (Hall income)	38,999.00
From term bills.....	148,676.25
From diploma fees.....	1,285.00
From gifts—	
Retiring allowances.....\$ 5,426.03	
Living Endowment Union for scholarships	3,820.49
For apparatus	592.50
Sundries	102.00
	<hr/> 9,941.02
From income of scholarship funds	2,126.32
From examination and registration fees	628.00
From change of study fees.....	414.50
From interest on subscriptions to endowment	210.00
From special accounts—	
Summer session.....\$ 5,122.25	
Laboratory fees and income..	8,699.31
	<hr/> 13,821.56
	<hr/> \$240,321.47
From General Account for deficit.	65,468.42
	<hr/>
Total income.....	\$305,789.89

EXPENSE

Instruction—	
Salaries	\$198,103.06
Museums, apparatus, etc.....	3,279.32
Reading papers.....	1,343.91
	<hr/> \$202,726.29
Administration—	
Dean of College—	
Salaries	\$4,125.00
Clerks	1,479.73
Stationery, print- ing and postage	334.58
	<hr/> \$ 5,939.31

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Dean of College Men—		
Salaries	\$2,520.00	
Clerks	334.00	
Stationery, print- ing and postage	86.75	
	<hr/>	2,940.75
Dean of College Women—		
Salaries	\$4,550.00	
Clerks	846.65	
Stationery, print- ing and postage	205.44	
	<hr/>	5,602.09
Secretary—		
Salaries	\$4,125.00	
Clerks	3,017.43	
Catalogue	907.33	
Bulletin	895.30	
Stationery and printing	994.28	
Postage	474.24	
	<hr/>	10,413.58
Registrar—		
Salaries	\$1,800.00	
Clerks	1,727.62	
Stationery, print- ing and postage	309.44	
	<hr/>	3,837.06
Bureau of Appointments—		
Salaries	\$ 300.00	
Clerks	1,758.53	
Stationery, print- ing and postage	782.50	
	<hr/>	2,841.03
		<hr/>
		31,573.82
Sundry expense—		
Outside representation	\$ 470.70	
Diplomas	941.69	
Chapel proctors	220.00	
Mechanician	1,708.00	
Retiring allowances	5,426.03	
Practice teaching, summer session	256.66	
Practice teaching, college year	600.00	
Miscellaneous	366.84	
	<hr/>	9,989.92
Library		6,575.00

Scholarships—

Trustee	\$ 11,016.80	
Avery	49.50	
Oberlin College.....	36.00	
Faculty children.....	1,167.75	
College teachers.....	627.50	
Graduate	769.50	
Scholarship funds.....	2,142.76	
	<hr/>	15,809.81

Summer session—

Salaries (except practice courses)	\$ 4,572.93	
Printing	125.52	
Clerks	17.00	
Advertising	15.00	
Faculty scholarships.....	75.00	
Deficit repaid (part).....	316.80	
	<hr/>	5,122.25

Laboratories, supplies..... 7,716.92

Buildings and grounds, care and repair—

Peters Hall—

Janitors	\$1,754.41	
Heat	2,476.36	
Light and power....	363.75	
Supplies and repairs	1,548.71	
Insurance	447.93	
Water	96.65	
Telephone	162.10	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,849.91

Severance Laboratory—

Janitors	\$ 953.87	
Heat	1,566.13	
Light and power....	474.20	
Supplies and repairs	778.41	
Insurance	142.09	
Water	96.40	
Telephone	33.87	
	<hr/>	4,044.97

Sturges Hall—

Janitors	\$ 90.00	
Heat	586.12	
Light	35.49	
Supplies and repairs	171.01	
Insurance	21.68	
Water	6.70	
Paving	59.72	
	<hr/>	970.72

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Botanical Laboratory—

Janitors	\$ 787.75	
Heat	606.28	
Light	22.19	
Supplies and repairs	130.46	
Insurance	94.00	
Water	22.80	
Telephone	33.87	
Interest on advance.	51.25	
	<hr/>	1,748.60

Geological Laboratory—

Janitors	\$ 360.00	
Heat	326.67	
Light	16.43	
Supplies and repairs	58.43	
Insurance	41.16	
Water	5.85	
Telephone	24.87	
Interest on advance.	187.79	
	<hr/>	1,021.20

Spear Laboratory—

Janitors	\$ 954.70	
Heat	723.67	
Light	91.25	
Supplies and repairs	503.07	
Insurance	78.53	
Water	58.95	
Telephone	42.87	
	<hr/>	2,453.04

French Hall—

Janitors	\$ 90.00	
Heat	515.79	
Light	55.54	
Supplies and repairs	138.04	
Insurance	4.75	
Water	5.00	
Telephone	24.87	
	<hr/>	833.99

17,922.43

Equipment, special appropriations—

Botanical Laboratory.....	\$ 275.00	
Chemical Laboratory.....	75.00	
Philosophy	35.00	
Physical Education, Men.....	2,050.00	
Physical Education, Women..	3,310.00	
Romance Languages.....	75.00	
Women's League.....	275.00	
Zoölogical Laboratory.....	800.00	
	<hr/>	6,895.00

Total expense.....

\$304,331.44

SUMMARY—COLLEGE

Total income.....	\$305,789.89	
Less unexpended income for special purposes	1,458.45	
	<hr/>	\$304,331.44
Total expense		304,331.44

Special Accounts—College of Arts and Sciences

RECEIPTS

Gifts for current use—		
Art prizes.....	\$ 50.00	
Chemical lectureship.....	150.00	
Scholarship aid.....	2,114.02	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,314.02
Scholarship aid repaid.....	112.27	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,426.29

PAYMENTS

From gifts for special uses—		
Art prizes.....	\$ 40.00	
Chemical fellowship.....	750.00	
Chemical lectureship.....	143.07	
Special scholarship aid.....	1,993.02	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,926.09

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

INCOME

From invested funds.....	\$ 27,005.85	
(This amount included income for specific purposes as follows:		
Haskell Lectureship...\$	950.00	
James Fund.....	4,750.00)	
From scholarship funds.....	3,398.25	
From Council Hall rents.....	2,933.55	
From the Carnegie Foundation for retiring allowances.....	3,480.00	
From diploma fees.....	30.00	
From gifts for scholarship aid...	205.00	
From graduate term bills.....	540.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 37,592.65
From undesignated General income for increase of salaries and for deficit	16,781.18	
	<hr/>	
Total income.....		\$54,373.83

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

EXPENSE

Salaries		\$ 30,075.00
Council Hall—		
Janitors	\$ 1,200.00	
Heat	1,569.25	
Light	463.51	
Water	109.45	
Telephone	74.61	
Insurance	81.46	
Supplies and repairs.....	951.31	
	<hr/>	4,449.59
Administration—		
Clerks	\$ 1,105.60	
Stationery, printing and post-		
age	566.40	
Advertising	155.60	
Outside representation and lec-		
tures	198.57	
Scholarships from income of		
funds and gifts.....	2,985.00	
Retiring allowances.....	3,480.00	
Haskell lectures.....	950.00	
Library	156.00	
Sundry expense.....	257.82	
	<hr/>	9,854.99
Slavic Department—		
Salaries	\$ 3,600.00	
Student aid.....	330.50	
General appropriation.....	75.00	
Library	4.00	
Travel, advertising and post-		
age	11.50	
Use of Council Hall.....	200.00	
	<hr/>	4,221.00
Graduate scholarship.....		405.00
	<hr/>	
Total expense.....		\$ 49,005.58

SUMMARY—GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Total income	\$ 54,373.83	
Less unexpended special income—		
Ellen S. James Fund.....	\$ 4,750.00	
Scholarship funds	618.25	
	<hr/>	5,368.25
	<hr/>	\$ 49,005.58
Total expense		49,005.58

Special Accounts—Graduate School of Theology

RECEIPTS

Loan funds, interest.....	\$	42.34
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PAYMENTS

Haskell Lectures, from accumulated income.....	\$	342.55
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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

INCOME

From invested funds.....	\$	1,967.42
From term bills.....		98,255.41
From library fees.....		1,043.50
From recital fees.....		9,100.70
From diploma fees.....		135.00
From rent Concert Hall.....		166.00
From scholarship funds.....		187.62
From College for Appreciation of Music course.....		900.00
		<hr/>
	\$	111,755.65
From General Account for increase of salaries.....		54,873.94
		<hr/>
Total income.....		\$166,629.59

EXPENSE

Salaries	\$127,415.85
Clerks	397.08
College Library.....	300.00
Musical Library.....	1,169.29
Stationery, printing and postage..	1,508.32
Advertising	497.87
Sundry expense.....	528.80
Artist recitals	7,651.00
Diplomas	98.23
Tuning and repair of instruments.	2,168.96
Purchase of instruments.....	5,051.01
Building and grounds, care and repairs—	
Janitors	\$ 1,999.17
Heat	4,261.73
Light	455.45
Power	1,007.86
Power, Chapel organ.....	500.00
Supplies and repairs.....	3,409.15
Insurance	1,226.09
Water	147.10
Telephone.....	83.11
	<hr/>
	13,089.66

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Scholarships—

Faculty children.....	\$ 15.00	
From scholarship funds.....	105.50	
	<hr/>	120.50
Interest on loan for construction		
Rice Hall.....		964.40
General appropriation.....		1,000.00
Publicity		50.00
Retiring allowances.....		2,900.00
Proctors		75.00
Loss on dormitory.....		1,039.00
		<hr/>
Total expense.....		\$166,024.97

SUMMARY—CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Total income.....		\$166,629.59	
Less—unused scholarship in-			
come	\$ 82.12		
Special income added to Loan			
Fund	522.50		
	<hr/>	604.62	
		<hr/>	\$166,024.97
Total expense			166,024.97

Special Accounts—Conservatory of Music

RECEIPTS

Gifts for scholarship aid.....	\$ 200.00	
Various additions to Loan Fund..	45.45	
	<hr/>	\$ 245.45

PAYMENTS

Scholarships, from gifts.....	\$ 161.50
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SUMMARY

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS EXCEPT CHANGES OF INVESTMENTS

	Receipts	Payments
General, income and expense.....	\$346,090.28	\$396,128.82
General, special accounts.....	62,248.98	27,589.68
College of Arts and Sciences, income and expense	305,789.89	304,331.44
College of Arts and Sciences, special ac- counts	2,426.29	2,926.09
Graduate School of Theology, income and expense	54,373.83	49,005.58
Graduate School of Theology, special ac- counts	42.34	342.55
Conservatory of Music, income and expense.	166,629.59	166,024.97
Conservatory of Music, special accounts....	245.45	161.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$937,846.65	\$946,510.63
Deduct for transfers between departments..	185,632.54	185,632.54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$752,214.11	\$760,878.09
Deficit in General Account.....		55,012.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	705,865.18	
	<hr/>	
Increase in funds and balances.....	\$ 46,348.93	

FUNDS AND BALANCES

GENERAL

General Endowment Funds

August 30, 1919

August 31, 1920

\$ 175,628.86	Endowment	\$ 175,628.86
3,000.00	Allen (Jennie) Nurse (1875)	3,000.00
17,564.89	Alumni (1870)	17,564.89
5,000.00	Ampt (William M.) (1911).	5,000.00
100,000.00	Anonymous (1906)	100,000.00
500.00	Anonymous (1910)	500.00
5,000.00	Anonymous (1911)	5,000.00
2,500.00	Anonymous (1911)	2,500.00
5,000.00	Anonymous (1915)	5,000.00
10,000.00	Atkinson (Sarah M.) (1908).	10,000.00
100.00	Baker (Janette W.) (1909)..	100.00
24,475.00	Baldwin (E. I.) (1894)	24,475.00
10,000.00	Barnes (Kora F.) (1905)...	10,000.00
275.39	Bigelow (Maria B.) (1908)..	275.39
500.00	Billings (Mrs. Frederick) (1910)	500.00
10,000.00	Bissell (Henrietta) (1879)...	10,000.00
500.00	Briggs (Dr. Charles E.) (1911)	500.00
1,505.91	Butler (1882)	1,505.91
100.00	Carrothers (Clara E.) (1909)	100.00
2,665.41	Class of 1889 (1915)	2,665.41
2,371.35	Class of 1898 (1905)	2,401.35
1,000.00	Coffin (C. A.) (1911)	1,000.00
3,028.26	Cooper (1901)	3,028.26
38,000.00	Dickinson (Julia) (1893)....	38,000.00
4,674.25	Dutton (1881)	4,674.25
1,650.25	Endowment Union (1907)..	1,650.25
37,242.19	Fairchild (James H.) (Pro- fessorship) (1888)	37,242.19
242.70	Finney (1882)	242.70
13,645.76	Firestone (Rose P.) (1902).	13,645.76
2,525.00	Fowler (Kate) (1911)	2,525.00
125,000.00	General Education Board (1911)	125,000.00
4,271.00	Gilchrist (1892)	4,271.00
709.68	Gillett (1880)	709.68
50.00	Green (Miss Mary Pome- roy) (1911)	50.00
10,175.00	Hall (Charles M.) (1911)...	10,175.00
200,000.00	Hall (Charles M.) (1917)...	200,000.00
2,000.00	Handy (Truman P.) (1899).	2,000.00
31,019.63	Haskell (Caroline E.) (1905)	31,019.63

Amount carried forward\$ 852,150.53

Amount brought forward	\$	852,150.53
1,500.00 Haynes (Celia Morgan)		
(1911)		1,500.00
100.00 Henderson (Thomas) (1911)		100.00
100.00 Hillyer (Appleton R.) (1911)		100.00
7,763.75 Holbrook (Laura C.) (1917)		7,763.75
854.00 Hotchkiss (Helen M.)		
(1902)		854.00
200.00 Hubel (F. A.) (1909).....		200.00
10,000.00 James (Ellen S.) (1911)....		10,000.00
2,000.00 Jenison (Angeline Fisher)		
(1907)		2,000.00
1,000.00 Jesup (Mrs. M. K.) (1911)..		1,000.00
1,000.00 Keep (Albert) (1911).....		1,000.00
2,997.97 Keith (1904).....		2,997.97
48,558.45 Kennedy (John S.) (1909)..		48,558.45
3,871.25 Kimball (Edward D.) (1907)		3,871.25
1,000.00 Kirby (Martha A.) (1911)..		1,000.00
79.14 Latimer (1876).....		79.14
1,000.00 Lawson (Victor F.) (1910).		1,000.00
10,000.00 Lyon (Marcus) (1902).....		10,000.00
1,909.33 McCall (Mary Tilden)		
(1914)		1,909.33
800.12 McClelland (1903).....		800.12
1,166.67 Magraugh (1908).....		1,166.67
3,056.97 Martin (Caroline M.) (1912)		3,056.97
5,000.00 Mellon (A. W. and R. B.)		
(1911)		5,000.00
700.00 Miller (Amos C.) (1911)....		700.00
Mussey (Caroline Strong)		
(1919)		5,000.00
18,343.27 Nicholl (Lizzie) (1915)....		18,343.27
10,000.00 Olney (1904).....		10,000.00
38,500.00 Osborn (William E.) (1901)		38,500.00
100.00 Perkins (Mabel H.) (1911).		100.00
20,000.00 Plumb (Ralph) (1881).....		20,000.00
2,994.39 Prunty (Mary) (1888).....		2,994.39
47,280.85 Reunion Fund of 1900 (part)		
Class of '38.....	\$	200.00
Class of '42.....		500.00
Class of '43.....		565.00
Class of '45.....		100.00
Class of '46.....		50.00
Class of '47.....		285.00
Class of '48.....		10.00
Class of '50.....		250.00
Class of '51.....		260.00
Class of '54.....		35.00
Class of '55.....		25.00
Class of '56.....		985.00

Amounts carried forward\$3,265.00 \$1,051,745.84

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Amounts brought forward.....\$ 3,265.00 \$1,051,745.84

Class of '57.....	755.00
Class of '59.....	343.00
Class of '60.....	97.76
Class of '61.....	100.00
Class of '62.....	910.00
Class of '63.....	485.00
Class of '64.....	75.00
Class of '65.....	810.00
Class of '66.....	266.50
Class of '67.....	455.00
Class of '70.....	1,480.00
Class of '71.....	450.00
Class of '72.....	561.00
Class of '73.....	1,115.00
Class of '74.....	190.00
Class of '75.....	2,698.01
Class of '76.....	858.00
Class of '77.....	562.50
Class of '78.....	9,595.00
Class of '79.....	1,288.45
Class of '80.....	459.00
Class of '81.....	525.25
Class of '82.....	1,400.00
Class of '83.....	3,191.50
Class of '84.....	1,178.20
Class of '85.....	2,650.00
Class of '86.....	624.00
Class of '87.....	464.74
Class of '88.....	380.00
Class of '89.....	2,655.00
Class of '90.....	1,991.50
Class of '91.....	727.00
Class of '92.....	500.50
Class of '93.....	1,260.50
Class of '94.....	854.00
Class of '95.....	100.00
Class of '96.....	365.00
Class of '97.....	958.34
Class of '99.....	636.10— 47,280.85

200,000.00	Rockefeller (John D.) (1902)	200,000.00
500.00	Rogers (J. R.) (1911).....	500.00
85.06	Shaw (1882).....	85.06
10,000.00	Shedd (E. A. and C. B.) (1902)	10,000.00
5,000.00	Sherman (John) (1902).....	5,000.00
4,846.10	Smith (Clarissa M.) (1896)	4,846.10
5,098.88	Springer (Mary A.) (1896).	5,098.88
50.00	Stanley (Helen Talcott) (1911)	50.00

Amount carried forward.....\$1,324,606.73

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,324,606.73	
1,000.00	Stokes (Olivia E. P.) (1909)	1,000.00	
500.00	Thompson (Mrs. W. R.) (1911)	500.00	
100.00	Tracy (Mrs. F. E.) (1909) ..	100.00	
1,000.00	Vaile (Joel F.) (1911)	1,000.00	
16,000.00	Warner Gymnasium (1902) ..	16,000.00	
100.00	Webb (Rebecca) (1910)	100.00	
1,033.77	West (1902)	1,033.77	
1,000.00	West (E. A.) (1910)	1,000.00	
1,000.00	Wickham (Delos O.) (1911)	1,000.00	
50.00	Wrisley (Allen B.) (1911) ..	50.00	-\$1,346,390.50

Library Book Funds

5,742.13	Alden (E. K.) (1899)	\$ 5,724.13	
1,000.00	Anonymous (1906)	1,000.00	
76,357.36	Anonymous (1908)	76,357.36	
100.00	Andrews (1900)	100.00	
200.00	Callender Collection (1916) ..	200.00	
887.00	Class of 1885 (1886)	887.00	
500.00	Cochran (1886)	500.00	
1,000.00	Culver (Helen F.) (1909) ...	1,000.00	
2,152.50	Faculty (1902)	2,152.50	
500.00	Grant (1886)	500.00	
500.00	Hall (1886)	500.00	
2,000.00	Hay (C. S.) (1908)	2,000.00	
100.00	Henderson (1886)	100.00	
11,176.63	Holbrook (1888)	11,176.63	
500.00	Keep-Clark (1886)	500.00	
42.00	Library (1889)	42.00	
1,743.94	McCall (Mary Tilden) (1919)	1,743.94	
1,000.00	Plumb (1887)	1,000.00	

Library Endowment Funds

9,980.10	Coburn (Helen G.) (1905) ..\$	9,980.10	
586.49	Davis (1882)	586.49	
2,000.00	Dodge (Grace H.) (1906) ...	2,000.00	
9,000.00	Hall (Charles M.) (1906) ...	9,000.00	
1,350.00	Hall (Thomas A.) (1906) ...	1,350.00	
10,000.00	James (D. Willis) (1906) ...	10,000.00	
475.00	Kendall (Abbie R.) (1906) ..	475.00	
33,395.56	Lyman (C. N.) (1907)	33,395.56	
340.25	Perry (1873)	340.25	
5,000.00	Severance (L. H.) (1906) ...	5,000.00	
5,000.00	Shedd (E. A. and C. B.) (1906)	5,000.00	
4,570.00	Terrell (H. L.) (1909)	4,570.00	
2,850.00	West (E. A.) (1905)	2,850.00	

Amounts carried forward.....\$ 190,030.96 \$1,346,390.50

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 190,030.96	\$1,346,390.50
158.45 Whipple (1880).....	158.45	
24,855.15 Sundries	24,855.15—	215,044.56
6,384.13 Unused income book funds.		6,735.37

Annuity Funds

45,269.00 Beacom (John H.).....	\$ 42,551.00	
5,030.00 Beacom (M. W.).....	9,570.00	
2,002.13 Brown	1,977.23	
4,910.38 Collins	4,893.62	
4,714.22 Cooper	4,738.15	
1,000.00 Copp	987.50	
5,593.94 Cutler	5,584.47	
4,450.45 Dascomb	4,136.85	
907.53 Fitch	890.64	
1,000.00 Gilbert	997.50	
3,250.57 Jeffers	3,284.97	
1,615.08 Johnson	1,571.79	
2,799.82 Pond	2,800.51	
6,135.77 Ross	6,102.22	
41,646.27 Spear	39,924.47	
1,987.76 West	1,982.18	
2,036.25 Williams	2,032.97—	134,026.07

Scholarship Funds

6,500.00 Allen (Dr. Dudley) (1899) ..	\$ 6,500.00	
6,000.00 Avery (1862).....	6,000.00	
7,278.50 Barrows (John Henry)		
(1906)	7,278.50	
1,000.00 Barrows (John Manning)		
(1902)	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Bierce (1886).....	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Caroline (1881).....	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Castle (Henry N.) (1900)...	1,000.00	
750.00 Churchill (Lewis Nelson)		
(1890)	750.00	
1,025.00 Class of 1858 (1900).....	1,025.00	
1,060.50 Class of 1869 (1900).....	1,060.50	
1,000.00 Class of 1898 (1900).....	1,000.00	
407.00 Class of 1900 (1910).....	407.00	
1,000.00 Cowles Memorial (1884)...	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Dascomb (1879).....	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Davis (Julia Clark) (1905) ..	1,000.00	
500.00 Dee (Mrs. Thomas J.)		
(1915)	1,000.00	
1,000.00 Dodge (1881).....	1,000.00	
1,250.00 Finney (1877).....	1,250.00	
5,000.00 Goodnow (1906).....	5,000.00	

Amounts carried forward.....	\$ 39,271.00	\$1,702,196.50
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Amounts brought forward.....	\$	39,271.00	\$1,702,496.50
1,000.00 Graves (Mary Jane Bishop)			
(1894)		1,000.00	
1,500.00 Hawaii (1911).....		1,500.00	
1,000.00 Hayden (Ferdinand V.)			
(1888)		1,000.00	
1,045.00 Hinchman (1872).....		1,045.00	
Hudson (Henry Burt)			
(1920)		436.50	
Hunt Memorial (1919).....		1,000.00	
1,000.00 Irwin (Jean Woodward)			
(1902)		1,000.00	
2,000.00 Jameson (Merton H.) (1919)		2,000.00	
200.00 Lincoln (Ann) (1891).....		200.00	
1,100.00 Lord (Dr. A. D.) (1882)....		1,100.00	
1,000.00 Lord (Elizabeth W. R.)			
(1882)		1,000.00	
1,000.00 Metcalf (1881).....		1,000.00	
2,600.00 Moulton (May) (1902).....		2,799.60	
1,000.00 Newberry (Helen Handy)			
(1912)		1,000.00	
1,000.00 Newton (Professor James			
K.) (1918).....		1,000.00	
1,750.00 Nichols (Howard Gardner)			
(1902)		1,750.00	
5,000.00 Reamer (Correlia L.) (1910)		5,000.00	
1,000.00 Talcott (1881).....		1,000.00	
2,000.00 Thompson (Lucy M.) (1905)		2,000.00	
155.00 Thompson (Rosa M.) (1913)		155.00	
2,000.00 Tillman (Cornelius H.)			
(1918)		2,000.00	
1,000.00 Valentine (Howard) (1880)		1,000.00	
1,250.00 Wardle (Mary E.) (1896)		1,250.00	
5,000.00 Warner (Lydia Ann) (1888)		5,000.00	
500.00 Wyett (Anna M.) (1916) ..		500.00—	76,007.10

Loan Funds

417.08 Anderegg (1907).....	\$	417.08
100.00 Baldwin Cottage (1919)....		245.00
Berger (Grace A.) (1920)...		300.00
150.00 Camp (Helen P.) (1919)....		150.00
136.25 Drew (Alvan) (1916).....		183.75
671.57 Freshman Women (1907)...		942.19
13,439.92 Gilchrist Banking (1906)...		14,021.51
3,134.13 Jones (1859).....		3,086.81
459.46 Lauderdale (1915).....		477.28
221.83 Metcalf (Edith Ely) (1915).		224.99
764.59 Moulton (May) (1904).....		793.19
1,841.10 Noah (A. H.) (1915).....		2,563.64
225.83 Parker (1903).....		288.73

Amounts carried forward.....\$ 21,694.17 \$1,778,203.60

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Amounts brought forward.....	\$	21,694.17	\$1,778,203.60
291.32 Perkins (1912).....		292.82	
2,599.50 Scholarship (1898).....		2,678.54	
711.14 Seiberling (1919).....		720.39—	27,385.92

Special Funds

1,000.00 Drew (Alvan) (1916).....	\$	1,000.00	
500.00 Foltz Tract (1881).....		500.00	
642,301.38 Sophronia Brooks Hall Auditorium		672,810.70	
1,897.82 Gilbert Memorial (1911)...		2,304.33	
500.00 Lewis (Hannah Snow) (1902)		500.00	
14,000.00 Noah (Andrew H.) (1915)		15,000.00	
1,000.00 Parker (1903).....		1,000.00	
1,150.00 Y. M. C. A. Reading Room (1907)		1,150.00—	694,265.03
38,747.64 Balance credits, sundry accounts—			
Art Building Fund.....	\$	1,367.71	
Boarding Halls income.....		5,512.34	
Campus Improvement Fund...		8,572.18	
Campus Endowment Fund (unexpended income)		10,082.22	
Chapel Insurance.....		90.94	
Class of 1882 Shrub Fund....		9.00	
Class of 1891 Fund.....		841.31	
Class of 1919 Fund.....		285.00	
Class of 1920 Fund.....		300.00	
J. D. Cox gift.....		10,134.65	
Dormitory Fund.....		100.00	
Fund for exchange lectures...		13.17	
Fund for business training....		25.00	
Gymnasium and Field Association		2,000.00	
Lewis Fund income.....		83.09	
Olney Art Collection.....		411.13	
Scholarship income.....		1,427.23	
Summer Camp on Lake Erie...		708.00	
Swimming Pool.....		705.83	
Mussey Fund income.....		197.91	
American School of Classic Studies		50.00	
Soldiers' Memorial.....		5.00—	42,921.71

Amount carried forward.....		\$2,542,776.26
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Amount brought forward.....\$2,542,776.26

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Endowment Funds

67,934.59	Endowment (1852).....\$	67,934.59	
142.00	Animal Ecology Professorship (1911).....	142.00	
25,000.00	Avery Professorship (1867)	25,000.00	
30,000.00	Brooks Professorship (1881)	30,000.00	
25,000.00	Clark (James F.) Professorship (1883).....	25,000.00	
19,634.41	D a s c o m b Professorship (1878)	19,634.41	
30,000.00	Graves Professorship (1881)	30,000.00	
55,881.37	Hull (Fredrika B r e m e r) Professorship (1889).....	55,881.37	
12,524.33	Johnston (Adelia A. F.) Professorship (1898).....	12,524.33	
23,748.25	Monroe Professorship (1882)	23,748.25	
20,000.00	Perkins Professorship (1888)	20,000.00	
10,720.00	Severance Laboratory (1902)	10,720.00	
45,000.00	Severance (L. H.) Professorship (1902).....	45,000.00	
50,000.00	Stone Professorship (1880).	50,000.00—	415,584.95
4,000.00	Zoological Laboratory (1911)		4,000.00

Scholarship Funds

2,000.00	Andover (1900).....\$	2,000.00
5,000.00	Bartlett (Frank Dickinson) (1900)	5,000.00
1,000.00	Blackstone (F l o r a L.) (1892)	1,000.00
4,750.00	Gilchrist-Potter (1906).....	4,750.00
7,030.39	Gilchrist-Potter Prize (1912)	7,030.39
500.00	Hall (Sarah M.) (1905).....	500.00
1,000.00	Lincoln (Mary Mackenzie) (1918)	1,000.00
3,750.00	Ransom (Charles A.) (1910)	3,750.00
1,000.00	Spelman (Harvey H.) (1899)	1,000.00
1,000.00	Spelman (Lucy B.) (1899).	1,000.00
3,339.40	Starr (Comfort) (1902).....	3,339.40
500.00	Sturges (Tracy) (1881)....	500.00
1,000.00	Tracy (Mrs. F. E.) (1899)..	1,000.00
1,500.00	West (E. A.) (1897).....	1,500.00
1,500.00	Westervelt (W. A.) (1916)	1,500.00
6,000.00	Whitcomb (E l l e n M.) (1884)	6,000.00

Amounts carried forward.....\$ 40,869.79 \$2,962,361.21

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Amounts brought forward.....	\$	40,869.79	\$2,962,361.21
1,000.00 Whitcomb (Janet) (1899) ..		1,000.00	
2,000.00 Wilder (J. C. and Elizabeth E.) (1902)		2,000.00	
1,000.00 Williams (Jennie Morton) (1883)		1,000.00—	44,869.79
12,075.53 Balance credits, sundry accounts—			
Anatomy	\$	201.40	
Art Prize.....		10.00	
Bible		21.80	
Botanical Laboratory.....		396.89	
Chemical Laboratory.....		769.74	
Chemical Lectureship.....		6.93	
Economics		277.40	
Economics Lecture Fund...		11.48	
English Lecture Fund.....		70.73	
Fine Arts.....		398.05	
Geological Laboratory.....		351.42	
Geological Museum.....		200.89	
Greek		45.67	
Greenhouse		123.30	
Herbarium		278.42	
Johnston Professorship of Art		4,612.73	
Latin		3.91	
Ornithology		165.57	
Philosophy		30.93	
Physical Laboratory.....		949.31	
Physical Education, Women.		2,495.74	
Psychology		1.63	
Romance Languages.....		36.60	
Scholarship income.....		313.94	
Sociology		68.91	
Special scholarship aid.....		325.98	
Tennis Courts		407.85	
Zoölogical Museum.....		456.96—	13,034.18

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Endowment Funds

36,767.60	Endowment (1859).....	\$	36,767.60
41,000.00	Anonymous (1912).....		41,000.00
50,000.00	Anonymous (1912).....		50,000.00
3,100.00	Bowen (1916).....		3,100.00
7,494.55	Burrell (1882).....		7,494.55
17,205.75	Chapin (William C.) (1904)		17,205.75
5,016.38	Fairfield (Edmund B.) (1911)		5,016.38
21,371.10	Finney Professorship (1870)		21,371.10
4,908.13	Gillett (1905).....		4,908.13
20,000.00	Haskell Lectureship (1905).		20,000.00

Amounts carried forward.....\$ 206,863.51 \$3,020,265.18

Amounts brought forward.....	\$	206,863.51	\$3,020,265.18
1,000.00	Hobart (L. Smith) (1908) ..	1,000.00	
25,000.00	Holbrook Professorship (1878)	25,000.00	
133.39	Hudson (1859)	133.39	
100,000.00	James (Ellen S.) (1915)	100,000.00	
25,158.68	Michigan Professorship (1881)	25,158.68	
8,935.84	Morgan Professorship (1873)	8,935.84	
4,750.00	Place (1895)	4,750.00	
40,000.00	Shansi Professorship (1907)	40,000.00	
155,275.00	Walworth (1877)	155,275.00	
427.74	Warner (1891)	427.74	
1,000.00	Weston (Joshua W.) (1902)	1,000.00	568,544.16

Scholarship Funds

5,000.00	Brooks (Lemuel) (1888) ...	\$	5,000.00	
1,000.00	Butler (1874)	1,000.00		
291.95	Button (Susan S.) (1900) ...	291.95		
1,250.00	Cowles (Leroy H.) (1897)	1,250.00		
1,250.00	Emerson (1892)	1,250.00		
1,000.00	Fowler (Charles E.) (1903)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	McCord-Gibson (1884)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Miami Conference (1879) ...	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Morgan (John) (1883)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Oberlin First Congregation- al Church (1881)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Oberlin Second Congrega- tional Church (1878)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Painesville (1873)	1,000.00		
1,000.00	Phelps (Anson G.) (1890) ..	1,000.00		
1,500.00	Rosseter (Jennie M.) (1881)	1,500.00		
1,000.00	Sandusky (1880)	1,000.00		
50,000.00	Student Employment (1912)	50,000.00		
1,250.00	Tracy (1890)	1,250.00		
1,000.00	Warriner (Elizabeth L.) (1909)	1,000.00	71,541.95	
10,000.00	Currier		10,007.50	
2,941.81	Loan Fund	\$	2,984.15	
105.00	Class of 1916 Loan Fund	105.00		
2,580.41	Haskell Lectureship income ...	2,237.86		
9,666.74	Ellen S. James Fund income ..	14,416.74		
4,296.38	Scholarship income	4,914.63		
24.93	Balance credits, sundry ac- counts	24.93	24,683.31	
Amount carried forward			\$3,695,042.10	

Amount brought forward..... \$3,695,042.10

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Endowment Funds

6,000.00	Endowment Fund (1909)....\$	6,000.00	
30,419.50	Rice (Fenelon B.) Profes-		
	sorship (1901)	30,419.50	
5,000.00	Warner (Dr. and Mrs. Lu-		
	cien C.) (1916)	5,000.00—	41,419.50

Scholarship Funds

1,500.00	Cobb (Wilfred A d g a t e)		
	(1919)	\$ 1,500.00	
1,200.00	Mears (H e l e n Grinnell)		
	(1914)	1,200.00	
1,250.00	Ransom (Charles A.) (1910)	1,250.00—	3,950.00
5,545.24	Conservatory Loan Fund		
	(1885)		6,113.19
216.32	Unused scholarship income.		336.94

\$3,700,512.80	Total Funds and Balances....	\$3,746,861.73
	(Increase of funds and bal-	
	ances of \$46,348.93.)	

\$3,700,512.80	Total Funds and Balances....	\$3,746,861.73
130,000.00	Bills payable.....	207,000.00
92,992.29	Deposits and personal accounts	101,953.15

\$3,923,505.09		\$4,055,814.88
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INVESTMENTS

The foregoing Funds and Balances are invested in the following properties:

NOTES AND MORTGAGES—

Cleveland	\$576,540.00	
Lakewood	7,500.00	
Oberlin	38,858.00	
On farm lands in Ohio.....	17,150.00	
		<hr/>
Total in Ohio.....		\$640,048.00
On farm lands in Kansas..		300.00
New York City.....		72,225.00
		<hr/>
Total Notes and Mortgages		\$712,573.00

BONDS—

		Cost
\$ 15,000.00	American Agricultural Chemical Co. Conv. Deb. 5's.....	\$ 14,737.50
3,000.00	*American Real Estate Co. 1st 6's	2,854.35
2,000.00	*American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Conv. 4½'s.....	1,770.00
60,000.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Col. Trust 5's....	59,540.00
3,500.00	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Conv. 6's.....	3,290.00
100,000.00	Anglo-French External 5's (gift in part).....	91,968.75
2,000.00	*Arizona Power Co. 1st 6's....	1,600.00
10,000.00	Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st 5's.....	9,556.25
20,000.00	Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st and Ref. 5's.....	18,500.00
25,000.00	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Ref. and Gen. 5's.....	25,149.74
15,000.00	*Bethlehem Steel Co. 1st Ext. 5's	14,737.50
3,500.00	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 7's	3,312.50
25,000.00	Northern Pacific-Great Northern (C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.) Joint Coll. 4's	23,375.00
6,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Conv. 4½'s.....	6,000.00
5,000.00	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Series B 5's.....	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Lyons, France 6's....	9,250.00
1,000.00	*City of Tokyo, Japan, 5's.....	1,000.00
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward.....	\$291,641.59	\$712,573.00

Amounts brought forward.....	\$	291,641.59	\$	712,573.00
10,000.00 *Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 4½'s.....		9,500.00		
8,000.00 Cleveland & Eastern Traction Co. 1st 5's.....		6,000.00		
25,000.00 Cleveland & Southwestern Traction Co. 1st 5's.....		23,750.00		
10,000.00 Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen. Con. 5's		9,500.00		
8,000.00 Colonial Ice Co. 1st 6's.....		8,000.00		
10,000.00 Columbia Improvement & Realty Co. 1st 6's.....		10,000.00		
13,000.00 Cuyahoga Telephone Co. 1st 7's		10,632.95		
25,000.00 Delaware & Hudson R. R. Co. Conv. 5's.....		21,937.50		
25,000.00 Detroit Terminal & Tunnel Co. 1st 4½'s.....		19,062.50		
38,750.00 Dominion Realty Co. Ltd.....		25,000.47		
25,000.00 Erie & Jersey R. R. Co. 1st Sink. 6's		24,562.50		
25,000.00 Genesee River R. R. Co. 1st Sink. 6's		24,312.50		
10,000.00 Green Bay Water Co. 1st 6's..		9,900.00		
14,000.00 Home Riverside Coal Mining Co. 1st 6's		14,002.50		
5,000.00 Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co. 1st Lien and Ref. 5's.....		5,000.00		
5,000.00 Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co. Adj. Inc. 5's.....		3,750.00		
25,000.00 Illinois Steel Co. Deb. 4½'s...		20,446.25		
50,000.00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st and Ref. 5's.....		49,662.50		
25,000.00 Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co. 1st 4's		18,875.00		
30,000.00 Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co. Gen. 5's		25,500.00		
25,000.00 Lake Superior & Ishpeming Ry. Co. 1st 6's.....		25,000.00		
1,120.00 *Lane-Rincon Mines, Inc. 1st 6's	}	2.00		
2,000.00 *Lane-Rincon Mines, Inc. Inc. 5's				
10,000.00 Lima Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st 5's.....		8,101.00		
15,000.00 Lorain Street Railway Co. 1st Con. 5's		13,875.00		
5,000.00 Lukas Building Co. 1st 6's....		5,000.00		
1,000.00 *May Department Stores 1st 6's		1,000.00		
46,000.00 Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co. 1st 6's.....		46,000.00		
Amounts carried forward.....	\$	730,014.26	\$	712,573.00

Amounts brought forward.....	\$ 730,014.26	\$ 712,573.00
20,000.00 New Orleans Great Northern R. R. Co. 1st 5's.....	18,800.00	
7,500.00 New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co. Non-Cum. inc. 5's...	3,000.00	
3,000.00 New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co. 1st 6's.....	3,000.00	
22,000.00 New York Central R. R. Co. Conv. deb. 6's (gift in part)	21,860.00	
10,000.00 Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. 1st Con. 4's.....	7,381.25	
9,000.00 Oberlin Telephone Co. 1st 6's..	8,100.00	
15,000.00 Ontario Power Co. Deb. 6's...	14,175.00	
28,000.00 Ontario Power Co. 1st Sink. 5's	26,740.00	
15,000.00 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. 1st 6's	15,168.75	
11,000.00 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5's.....	10,491.25	
25,000.00 Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Ref. 4's	20,601.25	
25,000.00 Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co. 1st and Ref. 4's	18,125.00	
12,500.00 St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co. Prior Lien 4's.....	10,000.00	
15,000.00 St. Louis, Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st Con. 4's.....	12,262.50	
10,000.00 Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada 1st & Ref. 6's.....	10,000.00	
8,000.00 Stark County (Ohio) Telephone Co. 1st 5's.....	7,120.00	
1,000.00 *Statler Co. 1st Leasehold 6's..	1,000.00	
10,000.00 Stephenville North & South Texas Ry. Co. 1st 5's.....	9,700.00	
20,000.00 Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. 2nd 5's	18,000.00	
1,100.00 *Toledo Gas, Electric & Heating Co. Con. 5's.....	1,100.00	
20,000.00 United Kingdom of Great Brit- ain & Ireland 5½'s.....	19,700.00	
50.00 United States Government Lib- erty 1st Conv. 4¼'s.....	50.00	
105,600.00 United States Government Lib- erty 2nd Conv. 4¼'s.....	105,600.00	
54,150.00 United States Government Lib- erty 3rd 4¼'s (gift in part)	54,150.00	
4,700.00 United States Government Lib- erty 4th 4¼'s (gift in part)	4,700.00	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$1,150,839.26	\$ 712,573.00

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Amounts brought forward.....	\$1,150,839.26	\$ 712,573.00
25,000.00 U. S. Steel Corporation Sinking Fund 5's	26,781.25	
28,000.00 U. S. Telephone Co. 1st 7's....	22,900.00	
10,000.00 Western Maryland R. R. Co. 1st 4's	8,512.50	
30,000.00 Wheeling Traction Co. 1st Con. 5's	30,000.00	
Total Bonds		1,239,033.01

STOCKS—

300.00 *American Shipbuilding Com- pany Stock	\$ 300.00	
600.00 *American Stove Co. Stock.....	500.00	
35,000.00 *American Telephone & Tele- graph Co. Stock.....	36,400.00	
4,300.00 American Water Works & Elec- tric Co. 1st Pfd. Stock.....	3,822.62	
1,600.00 American Water Works & Elec- tric Co. Stock.....	360.00	
10,000.00 American Water Works & Elec- tric Co. Participating Pfd. Stock	1,000.00	
500.00 *Anglo-American Oil Co. Stock.	1,750.00	
1,000.00 *Arizona Power Co. Pfd. Stock.	200.00	
1,000.00 *Arizona Power Co. Stock.....	1.00	
40,000.00 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. Stock (Gift in part)	36,137.50	
24,000.00 Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Ry. Co. Pfd. Stock.....	20,845.00	
60,000.00 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Stock	63,895.00	
100.00 Borne-Serymser Co. Stock.....	500.00	
3,500.00 Brier Hill Steel Co. Pfd. Stock	3,762.50	
30,000.00 *Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. Stock	12,300.00	
15,000.00 *Central Leather Co. Pfd. Stock	15,600.00	
40,000.00 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Stock.....	46,000.00	
2,000.00 *Cleveland Railway Co. Stock..	2,000.00	
100.00 *Continental Oil Co. Stock.....	540.00	
18,100.00 *General Electric Co. Stock....	23,546.50	
1,000.00 *Guardian Savings & Trust Co. Stock	2,120.00	
30,000.00 Home Riverside Coal Mining Co. Stock	20,000.00	
200.00 *Illinois Pipe Line Co. Stock...	720.00	
50.00 Indiana Pipe Line Co. Stock...	100.00	
6,400.00 Kirby Lumber Co. Stock.....	2,533.00	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$294,933.12	\$1,951,606.01

Amounts brought forward.....	\$294,933.12	\$1,951,606.01
3,120.00 *Lane-Rincon Mines, Inc., Stock	1.00	
625.00 *National Transit Co. Stock....	600.00	
7,500.00 New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Ry. Co. Stock.....	900.00	
60,000.00 New York Central R. R. Co. Stock (gift in part).....	63,517.50	
10,000.00 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co. (Nickel Plate) 2nd Pfd. Stock	8,262.50	
10,000.00 New York State Railways Stock	8,937.50	
250.00 *Ohio Oil Co. Stock.....	3,320.00	
101,550.00 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Stock (gift in part).....	112,307.50	
50.00 *Pierce Oil Corporation Stock..	40.00	
100.00 *Prairie Oil & Gas Co. Stock...	630.00	
200.00 *Prairie Pipe Line Co. Stock...	1,120.00	
6,200.00 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. Pfd. Stock.....	1,364.00	
2,400.00 *St. Paul Fire & Marine Insur- ance Co. Stock (gift in part)	2,400.00	
200.00 *South Penn Oil Co. Stock.....	1,400.00	
20,400.00 *Southern Pacific Co. Stock....	16,575.00	
700.00 *Standard Oil Co. of California Stock	1,890.00	
100.00 *Standard Oil Co. of Kansas Stock	580.00	
200.00 *Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky Stock	800.00	
100.00 *Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska Stock	550.00	
100.00 *Swan & Finch Co. Stock.....	110.00	
100.00 *Union Tank Line Co. Stock...	130.00	
6,200.00 United Coal Corporation Pfd. Stock	3,718.29	
7,500.00 *U. S. Smelting, Refining & Min- ing Co. Stock.....	6,450.00	
27,000.00 U. S. Steel Corporation Pfd. Stock (gift in part).....	29,366.25	
600.00 *Vacuum Oil Co. Stock.....	2,160.00	
15,000.00 *Westinghouse Electric & Manu- facturing Co. Pfd. Stock....	18,000.00	
15,800.00 Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. Pfd. Stock	17,056.75	
Total Stocks		597,119.41

SHORT TIME NOTES—

\$ 10,000.00 Central States Electric Corpora- tion	9,250.00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,557,975.42

Amount brought forward.....		\$2,557,975.42
COLLATERAL LOANS		61,481.96
REAL ESTATE—		
Oberlin	\$ 12,740.89	
Cleveland	308,625.85	
Elyria	136.00	
	<hr/>	
Total in Ohio.....		\$321,502.74
Grand Rapids	\$ 1,000.00	
Farm lands in Michigan...	250.00	
	<hr/>	
Total in Michigan.....		1,250.00
Farm lands in Kansas.....		1,200.00
Chicago		51,500.00
New York City.....		41,310.11
	<hr/>	
Total Real Estate.....		416,762.85
GENERAL HOUSES AND LANDS		264,291.18
SUNDRIES—		
Advances for site, construction, equipment and repairs:		
Administration Building		
(site)	\$ 5,900.00	
Allencroft	3,487.86	
Athletic Field	14,843.72	
Baldwin Cottage	7,498.52	
Barrows House	20,632.85	
Black Property (site for		
Summer Camp)	22,166.67	
Botanical Laboratory	1,025.53	
Carnegie Library	17,806.29	
Central Heating Plant.....	108,712.40	
Churchill and Tenney Cot-		
tages	3,662.65	
East Side Campus develop-		
ment	74,783.46	
Ellis Cottage	2,052.33	
Fairchild House	5,354.58	
Finney Memorial Chapel...	30,591.76	
Herbarium	271.84	
Hospital (site)	7,197.40	
Johnson House	2,535.70	
Keep Cottage	27,334.11	
Keep Cottage Annex	2,208.55	
Keep Home	411.81	
Lord Cottage	5,012.50	
Meat Market	2,088.47	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward.....	\$365,579.00	\$3,300,511.41

Amounts brought forward.....	\$365,579.00	\$3,300,511.41
Men's Building	21,014.10	
Men's Gymnasium	5,337.76	
Park Hotel	4,923.49	
Park Project	1,131.34	
Rice Memorial Hall.....	18,687.99	
Special heating equipment..	4,599.00	
Shurtleff Cottage	4,740.50	
	<hr/>	\$426,013.18
General plan buildings and grounds	8,924.80	
Coal and supplies for 1920-21	24,033.96	
Insurance prepaid	7,584.24	
Bills receivable (including Shedd Fund notes).....	26,836.70	
Loans from Student Loan Funds—		
Baldwin Cottage\$	129.00	
Camp	150.00	
Conservatory	3,078.50	
Drew	140.00	
Freshman Women	691.75	
Gilchrist Banking	12,001.47	
Graduate School of Theology	2,454.24	
Jones	2,758.15	
Lauderdale	345.00	
Metcalf	225.00	
Moulton	727.00	
Noah	2,450.00	
Parker	100.00	
Perkins	265.00	
Scholarship	2,598.48	
Seiberling	655.00	
	<hr/>	28,768.59
Sundry accounts	11,194.68	
Deficits—		
General	\$ 89,077.26	
College of Arts and Sciences	37,678.19	
Graduate School of Theology	2,933.38	
Summer Session	916.77	
Academy	22,358.49	
	<hr/>	152,964.09
Depreciation in General Investments...	47,967.37	
Cash in hands of Endowment Trustee for investment	1,651.39	
	<hr/>	735,939.00
Deposits subject to check and cash.....		19,364.47
		<hr/>
		\$4,055,814.88

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The following properties in use for College purposes are not entered in the foregoing list of assets, and are not valued on the Treasurer's Books, except in so far as certain advances to construction accounts appear under the item "Sundries" on pages 190-191. The values given are reasonable estimates based on their cost and present conditions:

Academy Buildings	\$ 5,000.00
Administration Building, furniture and site.....	85,000.00
Allen House and site.....	5,000.00
Arboretum and other lands for Park purposes.....	37,000.00
Art Building	203,500.00
Art and Archæology Apparatus.....	6,000.00
Athletic Grounds	18,000.00
Baldwin Cottage, furniture and site.....	52,500.00
Botanical Laboratory and site.....	8,000.00
Carnegie Library, furniture and site.....	183,200.00
College Lands	230,000.00
Council Hall and site.....	50,000.00
Fairchild House, building and site.....	8,000.00
Finney Memorial Chapel.....	134,500.00
French Hall	5,000.00
Geological Collection	9,000.00
Geological Laboratory and site.....	7,000.00
Herbarium and Botanical Equipment.....	18,000.00
Johnson House, furniture and site.....	20,000.00
Keep Cottage, furniture and site.....	45,500.00
Library	75,000.00
Lord Cottage, furniture and site.....	25,000.00
Men's Building, furniture and site.....	172,950.00
Musical Instruments and Apparatus.....	80,000.00
Musical Library	3,000.00
Olney Art Collection.....	114,000.00
Organ in Finney Memorial Chapel.....	25,000.00
Peters Hall	80,000.00
Physical and Chemical Apparatus.....	15,000.00
Psychological Laboratory Apparatus.....	1,500.00
Rice Memorial Hall, equipment and site.....	110,000.00
Severance Chemical Laboratory.....	67,500.00
Spear Laboratory	35,000.00
Sturges Hall	15,000.00
Talcott Hall and furniture.....	75,000.00
Warner Gymnasium and equipment.....	75,000.00
Warner Hall	175,000.00
Women's Gymnasium and equipment.....	15,000.00
Zoölogical and Anthropological Collection.....	16,000.00
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	\$2,305,150.00

INDEX OF FUNDS

REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE 'TREASURER

In the Index the following abbreviations are used: (G), General; (C), The College of Arts and Sciences; (T), The Graduate School of Theology; (M), The Conservatory of Music; (L), The Library.

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REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1920

To the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College:

Your committee devoted the business day of November 11th to a complete examination of all securities owned by the College. These securities are kept in the safe deposit vaults of the Cleveland Trust Company under the joint control of the Trust Company and the Investment Committee of the College through the College Treasurer, as provided in the Trust Agreement. Two officers of the Trust Company assisted through the day, and the systematic and thorough way in which the various securities are arranged and kept, and the equally careful system of the records of the College Treasurer's Office, greatly facilitated the work of the members of the Committee. Mr. Kirshner had expected to be present, but telegraphed that an important business engagement detained him. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Siddall, and the Chairman acted for the Committee.

All securities called for by the detailed statement of investments on the books of the College Treasurer and in his annual report, as certified by the Public Accountant, were found to be in the custody of the Trust Company, and we verified also all insurance policies held in connection with real estate mortgages.

We have also examined the bond given by the College Treasurer, in the sum of \$20,000, as required by vote of the College Trustees, and certify that the current premium has been paid. The bond is kept in the custody of the President of the College.

We include as a part of our report the report of Mr. J. Lyman Bryan, Manager of the Public Accounting Division of the Cleveland Trust Company, under whose direction a complete audit was made of the books and vouchers and re-

turned checks in the office of the College Treasurer at Oberlin, which audit occupied the time of two accountants for about ten days, as follows:

Complying with your request, we have made a careful examination of accounts, as shown by the various books of entry, and of other records in office of the Treasurer of Oberlin College pertaining to the year ended August 31, 1920, as follows:

Disbursements: All disbursements were examined and found to be supported by receipted vouchers on file, or by bank checks properly endorsed.

Cash Account, as shown by General Ledger, August 31, 1920, was as follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 4,014.59	
Cash in banks:		
The Oberlin Bank Company.....	\$ 1,825.15	
The State Savings Bank Company	1,757.60	
The Peoples Banking Company...	304.49	
National Park Bank, N. Y.....	1,394.20	
Cleveland Trust Company.....	10,068.44	15,349.88
		<hr/>
Total		\$19,364.47

Bank accounts were reconciled as at August 31, 1920, and were supported by Bank Statements. Certificates were received from all Depositories.

Cash on hand was verified by actual count at close of business, November 8, 1920.

Investment Day Book and Cash Book were verified as to footings and the postings were checked from Vouchers and Investment Book to Cash Book and to Ledger.

Trial Balance, as at August 31, 1920, was checked to the Ledger, and no errors located, the balance footing being \$4,744,511.09. General Ledger footings were verified.

Real Estate, Loans, and Investments, were evidenced by detailed lists, totals of which were verified and found to correspond with balances as shown by General Ledger, as follows:

Real Estate (net)	\$ 416,762.85	
Investments (general)	2,562,629.03	
Cutler Fund	\$ 2,854.35	
Lincoln Fund	1,000.00	
J. H. Beacom Fund.....	42,404.00	
Newton Fund	1,000.00	
M. W. Beacom Fund.....	9,570.00	56,828.35
		<hr/>
Total		\$3,036,220.23

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

General Houses and Lands, \$264,291.18, was evidenced by detailed lists of local property included in this item; totals were verified and found to agree with balance shown by General Ledger.

Notes Receivable, \$26,836.70, consists of the following:

General	\$17,679.90	
Shedd Loan Fund	9,156.80	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$26,836.70

These were evidenced by notes on file and were balanced with the foregoing total as shown by the General Ledger.

Loan Funds: Notes on file were examined and were found to support the various balances as shown in your General Ledger, with the exception of those notes paid subsequent to August 31, 1920, for which we found supporting credit entries in your Cash Book.

The neatness, carefulness, and accuracy of the accounting work of your Treasurer's Office is highly commendable; no irregularities were revealed by our examination.

For the Auditing Committee,

(Signed) IRVING W. METCALF, Chairman

THOMAS HENDERSON

G. B. SIDDALL

November 12, 1920.

REPORTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to present herewith my annual report as Secretary of Oberlin College, covering the year 1919-20.

That part of the work of the Secretary's Office that has to do with the admission of students to the College of Arts and Sciences is printed under the title "Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission" (see pages 271-288).

The material in this report is grouped under two main heads, as follows:

- I. PUBLICATIONS
- II. OFFICE WORK, RECORDS, AND STATISTICS.

I. PUBLICATIONS

THE BULLETIN OF OBERLIN COLLEGE

The Bulletin of Oberlin College included the following numbers during the college year 1919-20:

No. 153. Student Directory for 1919-20. Edition 600. October 4, 1919.

No. 154. Annual Reports for 1918-19. Edition 3,500. December 1, 1919.

No. 155. Annual Catalogue. Edition 8,000. January 1, 1920.

No. 156. Catalogue of the Summer Session of 1920. Edition 1,500. February 20, 1920.

No. 157. Catalogue of the Graduate School of Theology. Edition 1,500. March 1, 1920.

No. 158. Announcement of Courses, College of Arts and Sciences. Edition 5,000. May 1, 1920.

No. 159. Announcement of Commencement Program. Edition 6,000. May 5, 1920.

No. 160. War Service Roster. Edition 2,000. May 20, 1920.

No. 161. Catalogue of the Conservatory of Music. Edition 2,000. July 15, 1920.

The Student Directory

The Student Directory is published each fall. It contains the addresses of students and members of the faculty, together with information concerning student organizations and their officers, the office hours of the Deans and other college officers, and a directory of the dormitories and rooming houses.

The Student Directories are sold at fifteen cents per copy and the sales pay for a part of the expense of publication.

The Annual Reports

The Annual Reports for 1918-19, issued under date of December 1, 1919, but not actually distributed until April, 1920, were printed in an edition of 3,500. Ten years ago it was the aim of the College to send a copy of the Annual Reports to every alumnus, but with the enormous printing costs that have prevailed for the last two or three years, it has not been possible to distribute the Reports in this generous way. Approximately 1,900 copies were sent to alumni, 450 to colleges and high schools, 400 to friends of the College upon lists of names furnished by President King and the Assistant to the President, and 200 to members of the faculty and citizens of Oberlin; the remaining 550 copies were mailed in response to miscellaneous requests or retained in the office for future needs.

The plan of distribution of Annual Reports to alumni expects that every alumnus who indicates his wish to receive a report each year will have a place on the mailing list; the remaining alumni are divided into three groups and the reports are sent to the alumni in each group once every three years. Approximately one-fourth of the living alumni are now on the permanent list to receive the Reports annually.

The cost of printing the Annual Reports for 1918-19 was \$1,572.

That section of the Annual Reports containing the special report of the Librarian was reprinted and distributed by Professor Root for library exchange purposes.

In the effort to make the Annual Reports more effective for the various purposes that the publication serves it is planned to make the following change in the volume for 1919-20: the sections of the publication containing the Reports of the President and of the Treasurer will be bound together and will be distributed for the general purposes of the Reports. The reports of other general officers and heads of departments, including also the necrological record, and the statistics of instruction and attendance in classes, will appear in a separate volume to be distributed on a mailing list of approximately 800 names. The material in these reports of other general officers and heads of departments will be of special interest to other colleges and universities, to the public libraries, to special educational organizations, and to individuals interested primarily in educational problems. The general body of alumni and the special friends of the College on the mailing list will probably find that their desires for general information con-

cerning the progress of the College are adequately met by the perusal of the Reports of the President and Treasurer without going through the detailed reports in the supplementary section of the bulletin.

The Annual Catalogue

During the last three years the Annual Catalogue—the bulletin of general information concerning the College—has been much reduced in size. This publication for 1919-20 bore date of January 1, 1920. It contained 282 pages as compared to 454 pages in the catalogue for 1916-17. The reduction in size has apparently been accomplished without sacrifice of essential information. The most important use of the Annual Catalogue is that of advertising the College in the high schools of the country and of furnishing to the students in the high schools general information concerning the work of the College.

The Catalogue for 1920 was issued in an edition of 8,000 at a cost of \$1,814.68.

The Commencement Program

The College issued its customary announcement of details of Commencement program, mailing this bulletin to alumni under date of May 5. Copies of the Commencement announcement are made available for the use of Seniors and friends of the College as well as of the alumni.

The War Service Roster

The War Service Roster, printed in the Annual Reports for 1918-19, was revised and reprinted under date of May 20, 1920, and was distributed in an edition of 2,000 copies. It contained the names of 1,485 Oberlin men and women arranged in two groups: (1) The first group included men and women who at any time during the war served with the colors subject to military orders; there were 1,203 men and 3 women in this group. (2) The second group included the names of men and women who at some time during the war rendered significant service in relief or Y. M. C. A. work in war zones, in the training camps and military hospitals in this country and abroad, in the re-education of disabled soldiers, in important civilian capacities, only those being included in the group who gave full time to the service in recognized organizations; there were 184 men and 95 women in the second group.

The Roll of Honored Dead printed in the War Service Roster contained the names of 32 men and 1 woman who had direct connection

with Oberlin either as students or as members of the faculty. It also included the names of 9 other men connected with the College as sons of alumni.

Copies of the War Service Roster were mailed to the 1,485 men and women whose names appeared in the publication or to their relatives, and the remaining copies are retained for future use.

Publicity

The College has resumed its normal policy of placing practically no advertisements of the College in daily, weekly, and monthly publications. The only paid advertisements that have appeared are those in the Oberlin Alumni Magazine, the Ohio Congregational News, and in the paper published by the students of Oberlin High School.

During the greater part of the year the work of the publicity bureau was in the sole charge of Mrs. C. J. Ormsby, who followed out the directions left by Professor Sherman before his departure for Europe. With Professor Sherman's return at the opening of the present college year the publicity work has been resumed upon the old basis. The expenses involved in the publicity office were as follows: clerical work \$950, advertisements in the three publications referred to, subscriptions to important newspapers for the use of the publicity office, and office stationery and postage \$229.53, making a total expense for the office of \$1,179.53.

The College Calendar

The publication of the College Calendar is the most expensive item of special advertising undertaken by the College. The Calendar for 1920 was issued early in December, 1919, in an edition of 6,500. The bill for printing was \$1,965, for envelopes and corrugated board \$198.97, for express and freight \$85.25, for postage \$196.76. Other expenses such as clerical help, etc., brought the total to \$2,500.69. Sales to students and members of the faculty amounted to \$1,225.90, reducing the net cost to the College to be borne by the advertising account to \$1,274.79. The number of calendars sold to students and members of the faculty was 3,000. Approximately 2,500 of the remaining calendars were mailed to principals of high schools, accompanied by a request that the calendars be given a place in the offices or rooms where they could be examined by students, a request that we have every reason to think was complied with in practically all cases. Approximately 1,000 of the calendars were sent to names furnished by President King and Mr. Bohn.

The Calendar for 1921 is in the hands of the printer. The contract calls for delivery of these calendars in the latter half of the month of November. It is being printed by the Albertype Company of Brooklyn and follows the general lines of the 1920 Calendar.

Other Advertising

Copies of the college paper, "The Oberlin Review," published twice each week, were mailed at the expense of the College to thirty-four important high schools. The schools selected were those which year after year send considerable numbers of Freshmen to the College.

SPECIAL BULLETINS NEEDED DURING THE COMING YEAR

The excessive cost connected with all kinds of printing has resulted in the postponement of two bulletins, one of which ought to have been issued during the year 1919-20 and the other during the first half of the year 1920-21. The two bulletins are the Book of Views and the Quinquennial Catalogue.

A New Edition of Views of Campus and Buildings

The College has now on hand practically no copies of the Book of Views of Campus and Buildings. For many years we have found the Book of Views a very important advertising medium, supplementing in a very effective way the printed descriptions of college equipment contained in the catalogue publications, and presenting attractively some different phases of the life and work of students. The last issue of the Book of Views, printed in 1917 in an edition of 16,000 copies, sufficient for two years' use, cost \$731. An edition of similar size at the present time will cost \$1,000. This Book of Views in my judgment is a necessary part of the advertising program of the College in order to attract an increased number of men for college work in Oberlin.

The Quinquennial Catalogue for 1921

The Quinquennial Catalogue giving addresses of alumni was last printed in the year 1916 and a new printing of the Quinquennial ought ideally to be made in the early part of the year 1921. In my judgment the best time for the printing of the Quinquennial Catalogue and the distribution of it to alumni is during the late winter or early spring, that is, during the months from December to April.

The Quinquennial of 1916, issued in April of that year, cost the College \$3,485 for an edition of 5,300. Of this amount \$2,491 was for the printing and the remainder for clerical assistance. The firm that printed the Quinquennial of 1916 was asked to submit a bid upon the

printing of a new Quinquennial of essentially the same character as the old Quinquennial but with a sufficient number of additional pages to provide for the increased number of alumni during the last five years, and the figure submitted by this firm, \$6,950, for an edition of 6,000, was so large that the General Council Committee on Budget voted that the expense could not possibly be met by the College in the year 1920-21. The preliminary draft of the budget did contain an item of \$2,000, this being the estimated cost of an up-to-date address list of living alumni containing approximately one-third of the information ordinarily printed in the Quinquennial Catalogue. It was thought that such a publication might meet the needs of the alumni for a period of years. But when the General Council faced the need of retrenchment in the budget, this appropriation of \$2,000 was one of the items that the General Council recommended to the Trustees should be removed, and the Trustees confirmed the recommendation.

The expense of printing the Quinquennial Catalogue constitutes a very considerable burden for the College to carry, but the proposal that a charge be made, adequate to meet the expense involved, would in large measure defeat the good that the Quinquennial accomplishes, for it is probable that only one-third or one-fourth of the alumni would comply with the suggestion for a remittance of \$1.50 or \$2.00 to cover the cost. It is of great value that each alumnus should have in his hands the complete roster of other alumni and the miscellaneous information contained in the Quinquennial Catalogue, and I am convinced from our office experience with the sale of the General Catalogue of 1908 that it is not practicable to collect the cost of printing from the individual members of the alumni body. If the continued lack of available funds makes the College feel unable to face the expense involved in the publication of a Quinquennial Catalogue, the only hope for the publication so far as I can see is that the newly organized Alumni Association will ultimately include the publication of this volume as a part of its regular alumni work.

With no immediate prospect that the organization of alumni of the College will be able to undertake the Quinquennial publication at an early date, I should like to recommend that the restoration of the \$2,000 appropriation be one of the first items of additional expense to be authorized when additional income becomes available for miscellaneous uses.

II. OFFICE WORK, RECORDS, AND STATISTICS

The Secretary of the College is the custodian of the official records of the Board of Trustees and of the Prudential Committee, and an

important part of his work consists in the preparation of the minutes of these two bodies and in issuing notifications of official actions taken at these meetings.

For a number of years the Secretary has also served as Clerk of the General Faculty, of the College Faculty, of the General Council, and of the College Council.

VOTE FOR ALUMNI TRUSTEE

Preliminary Ballot, 1920

The term of office of Dr. Dan Freeman Bradley will expire January 1, 1921. In the nominating ballot for the nomination of a successor, conducted in the spring and summer of 1920, the following alumni received the largest number of nominations:

Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, of the class of 1903

Dr. Dan Freeman Bradley, of the class of 1882

Dr. William Goodell Frost, of the class of 1876

Rev. Joel Babcock Hayden, of the class of 1909

Mr. Mark Lawrence Thomsen, of the class of 1898

In the preliminary ballot for 1920 there were 125 alumni who received nominating votes. The retiring trustee was renominated by 733 alumni. Mr. Clayton K. Fauver, of the class of 1897, received 20 nominating votes, but because of his election in June, 1920, as a member of the Board of Trustees Mr. Fauver asked that his name be not printed upon the ballot. The other four nominees received 19, 18, 16, and 14 nominating ballots. In other words, any group of fifteen alumni could, by joint action, have secured the nomination of any alumnus of the College upon the final ballot.

There were 75 candidates who received one vote each. The total number of nominating votes cast was 1,048. There were 429 other alumni who returned their ballot-cards marked "no nomination." We ask the alumni to return their cards in order to verify the addresses in the mailing lists.

The following table shows the participation of alumni in the preliminary ballots for the last ten years:

Preliminary Ballot	A	B	C	D	E	F	Others	Total
1911.....	766	31	22	17	10	..	155	1001
1912.....	1410	6	6	5	5	..	51	1483
1913.....	814	22	19	11	11	..	125	1002
1914.....	1010	40	25	20	20	..	189	1304
1915.....	....	60	46	41	38	21	412	618
1916.....	1071	19	13	11	9	..	158	1281
1917.....	830	15	15	11	11	..	181	1063
1918.....	848	10	8	7	6	..	105	982
1919.....	696	13	13	9	7	..	164	902
1920.....	733	19	18	16	14	..	248	1048

Note. In explanation of this table it should be said that either five or six names have been printed upon the final ballots,—five if there was but one vacancy to be filled upon the Board, six if there were two vacancies. The votes for the various candidates are tabulated under the letters “A,” “B,” “C,” “D,” “E,” and “F,” candidate “A” in each case being the retiring trustee, candidate “B” being the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes on the preliminary ballot, and so on.

Final Ballot, 1920

In the final ballot that closed November 1, 1920, Dr. Dan Freeman Bradley, of the class of 1882, received the largest number of votes and has been declared elected as a representative of the alumni on the Board of Trustees for the full term of six years beginning January 1, 1921. Dr. Bradley has already served on the Board of Trustees for twenty-four years, during most of that time being a member by the election of the alumni.

The following table shows the participation of the alumni in the final ballot for alumni trustee for the last ten years:

Final Ballot	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
1911.....	359	273	426	703	339	...	2100
1912.....	1521	104	157	594	108	...	2284
1913.....	461	228	353	528	586	...	2156
1914.....	984	494	246	279	215	...	2218
1915.....	....	640	543	332	355	544	2414
1916.....	1215	244	634	256	746	...	2595
1917.....	440	456	436	404	693	...	2429
1918.....	1168	224	248	201	334	...	2175
1919.....	619	401	328	447	460	...	2255
1920.....	764	426	363	463	643	...	2659

A comparison of the preliminary and final ballots shows that less than half as many participate in the preliminary ballot as in the final ballot. It will also be seen that the retiring trustee usually receives a very large number of nominating votes, thus insuring a place for the retiring trustee upon the final ballot.

In 1920 almost 48 per cent of the living alumni of the college participated in the ballot for alumni representative on the Board of Trustees. The similar figure for the preceding two years is 44. Prior to 1918 the percentage of participation ranged from 50 to 55, and the lowering of the percentage during the last three years is probably accounted for by the absence of alumni during war years in the service of the government and the loss of addresses due to war absence. The Oberlin percentage is much larger than in colleges generally. Under

the plan proposed for the reorganization of Oberlin alumni it can reasonably be expected that a much greater participation of alumni will be secured in the preliminary ballots for nominations, but it is not at all probable that we shall ever be able to secure a much larger percentage of participation in the final ballot.

In the final ballot for 1920 there were 49 defective or unsigned cards, 33 cards with no vote indicated, and 19 cards received after the closing of the ballot November 1.

GENERAL ENROLMENT, 1919-20

The following table shows the number of students in each department during the year 1919-20, with the corresponding figures for the two years preceding added for reference:

	1917-18			1918-19			1919-20		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
The College of Arts and Sciences	300	672	972	483	708	1191	448	707	1155
The Graduate School of Theology	33	5	38	22	6	28	33	5	38
The Conservatory of Music	37	304	341	27	303	330	41	392	433
The Summer Session....	28	83	111	24	92	116	77	85	162
The Slavic Course.....	7	0	7	5	0	5	2	0	2
	405	1064	1469	561	1109	1670	601	1189	1790
Deduct for duplicates in the Summer Session...	9	49	58	13	39	52	40	41	81
Deduct for duplicates in the Slavic Course.....	3	0	3	4	0	4	1	0	1
Net Totals	393	1015	1408	544	1070	1614	560	1148	1708

There was a net gain of 94 in the total attendance in all departments of the College as compared to the year 1918-19.

The attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences, 1,155, was larger than in any year in the history of the College. The Senior class enrolment, 230, and the Sophomore enrolment, 294, established new records in those classes. The Junior class was exceeded in the year 1911-12 and the Freshman class in 1918-19. It should be remembered that the enrolment of Freshmen in 1918-19 was enormously increased by the inclusion of the S. A. T. C. men.

The above totals do not include 73 “unclassified students” who were enrolled for a single subject either in the Conservatory of Music or in the department of Fine Arts in the College of Arts and Sciences. These unclassified students are students whose homes are in Oberlin or in the towns near Oberlin, and almost all of them are children in the public schools of the village of Oberlin.

The totals shown above represent the attendance for the year, that is, any student who was in attendance for any part of the year is counted in the totals. It is perhaps of more significance to note the *average* attendance, semester by semester. In the College of Arts and Sciences the enrolment in the first semester was 1,103, in the second semester 1,076. The average enrolment is thus seen to be 1,090 students. In view of the need of income from more than 1,000 students during the year 1920-21, the average enrolment of the year 1919-20 was used as a basis for estimating the income for 1920-21. The attendance of students during the first semester of 1920-21 is slightly more than that of the first semester of 1919-20, and it is reasonable to expect that it will be possible to maintain for the second semester the number necessary in order to carry the budget.

States Furnishing Largest Numbers of Students

Of the 1,708 students enrolled last year, 1,639 came from 47 states and territories of the United States; 69 came from 15 foreign countries. The state of Ohio furnished 746 students. The states that sent the largest numbers of students were as follows:

Ohio	746	Wisconsin	25
Pennsylvania	171	Nebraska	21
New York	116	New Jersey	20
Illinois	95	Kansas	17
Michigan	80	South Dakota	17
Indiana	48	District of Columbia.	15
Iowa	39	Missouri	14
Minnesota	32	California	14
Massachusetts	29	Connecticut	13
		Colorado	13

The relative order of the states appearing in the above list does not show any considerable change from the preceding year.

STUDENTS FROM OHIO

For many years prior to 1907 the number of Oberlin students enrolled from the state of Ohio was almost exactly 50 per cent of the total; during some of the years the percentage was slightly below 50,

during other years it rose slightly above that mark. Between 1907 and 1910 the Ohio percentage dropped from 50 to 45. For eleven years, beginning with the year 1909-10, the percentage of Ohio students has not varied much from the 45 per cent mark.

	Total	Total from Ohio	Per cent from Ohio
1906-07.....	1848	935	50.60
1907-08.....	1881	912	48.48
1908-09.....	1945	907	46.63
1909-10.....	1993	910	45.66
1910-11.....	2043	930	45.52
1911-12.....	1789	817	45.67
1912-13.....	1809	791	43.73
1913-14.....	1809	775	42.84
1914-15.....	1679	752	44.79
1915-16.....	1749	773	44.19
1916-17.....	1631	724	44.39
1917-18.....	1408	604	42.90
1918-19.....	1614	775	46.70
1919-20.....	1708	746	43.67

The increased percentage of Ohio students during the year 1918-19 was accounted for by the fact that a large number of the men in the S. A. T. C. unit came from northern Ohio. The percentage shown for 1919-20 has again dropped to the average level of the year from 1912 to 1917.

NUMBER OF MEN IN OBERLIN

The facts concerning the total number of men are shown in the following table:

	Number of Men	Total Enrolment	Percentage
1904-05.....	652	1715	38.02
1906-07.....	662	1848	35.82
1908-09.....	690	1945	35.47
1910-11.....	765	2043	37.44
1912-13.....	693	1809	38.31
1914-15.....	618	1679	36.80
1915-16.....	641	1749	36.65
1916-17.....	571	1631	35.01
1917-18.....	393	1408	27.91
1918-19.....	544	1614	33.71
1919-20.....	560	1708	32.79

The Academy Department was discontinued at the end of the year 1915-16 and the decrease in the number of men as shown in the above table is caused by the discontinuance of the Academy. The attendance

of men in the three departments that at present constitute the College has not changed much in the last ten years. As compared to 1918-19 the enrolment of men shows an increase of 16, but the percentage of men has slightly decreased.

I again urge the consideration of the establishment of a department appealing primarily to men as one of the great needs of Oberlin in order that we may maintain the desired equality of men and women students. The establishment of a school of technology or a school of business administration, or both, would do much to bring to Oberlin the additional numbers of men needed in order to balance the essentially feminine appeal of the Conservatory of Music.

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The following table gives facts concerning the percentage of men in the College of Arts and Sciences:

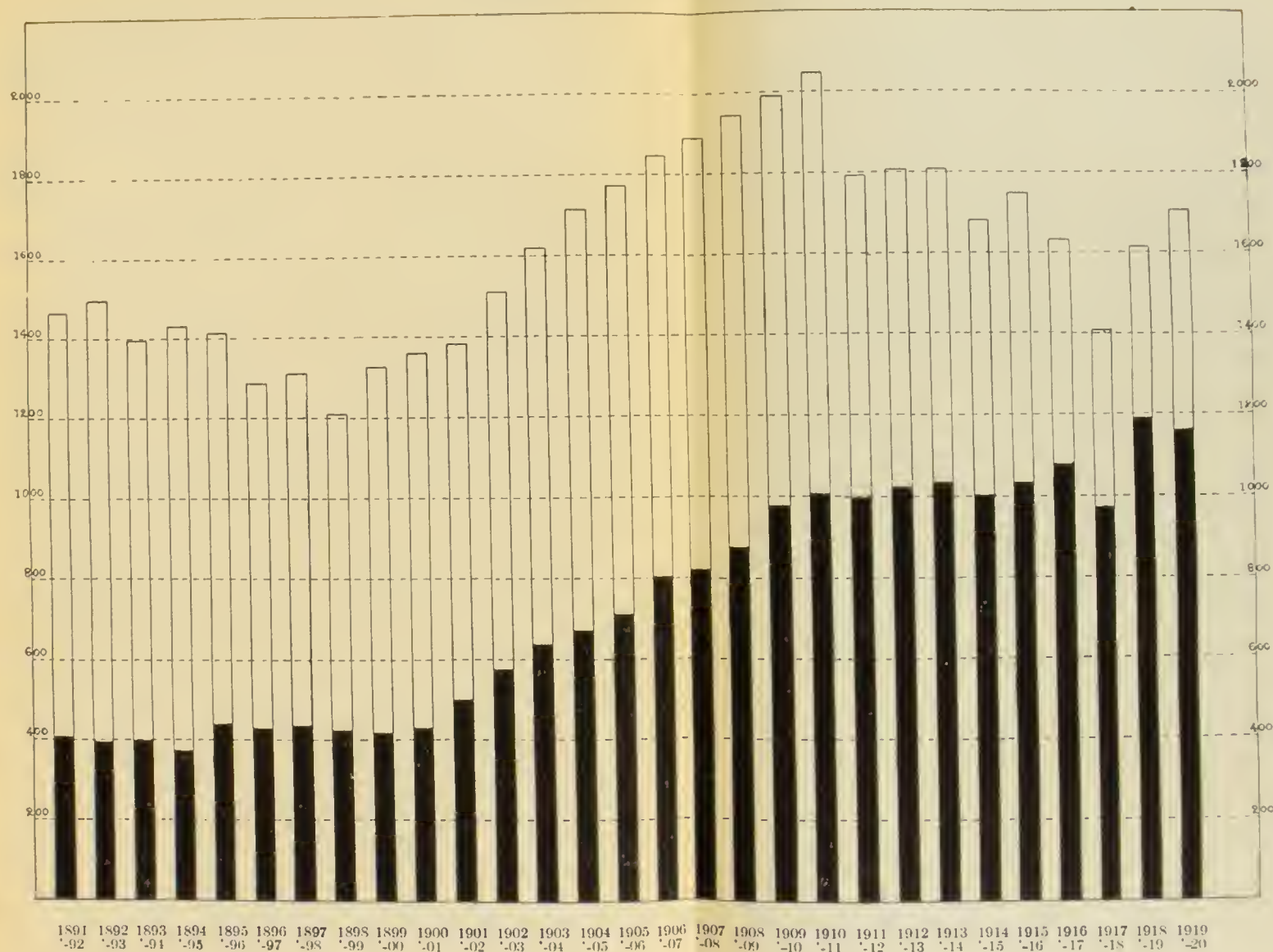
	Number of Men	Total Enrolment	Percentage
1908-09.....	360	875	41.14
1909-10.....	395	982	40.22
1910-11.....	411	1004	40.94
1911-12.....	428	998	42.88
1912-13.....	408	1017	40.12
1913-14.....	426	1029	41.40
1914-15.....	395	1002	39.42
1915-16.....	415	1029	40.33
1916-17.....	433	1077	40.20
1917-18.....	300	972	30.86
1918-19.....	483	1191	40.55
1919-20.....	448	1155	38.79

With the exception of the war year of 1917-18 the percentage of men in attendance is the lowest in twelve years. The total number of men enrolled in the College Department, 448, is, however, larger than ever in the history of the College with the exception of the S. A. T. C. year of 1918-19.

ENROLMENT FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS

The chart that is inserted at this point shows the variations in the enrolment of students during the last twenty-nine years, beginning with 1891-92, the year in which the count of students was first made by the *College* year instead of the *Calendar* year. The chart shows graphically the increased attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences, the totals reached in all departments, and by subtracting, the decreasing share of the total attendance furnished by the other departments of the College.

ENROLMENT FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS



DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS, 1919-20

The following degrees were conferred during the year 1919-20:

	Men	Women	Total
<i>Honorary—</i>			
Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).....	1	0	1
Doctor of Divinity (D.D.).....	1	0	1
Master of Arts (A.M.).....	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	3	0	3
<i>In Course—</i>			
Bachelor of Arts (A.B.).....	89	133	222
Master of Arts (A.M.).....	14	14	28
Bachelor of Divinity (D.B.).....	6	0	6
Bachelor of Music (Mus.B.).....	6	21	27
Master of Sacred Theology (S.T.M.)..	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	116	168	284

In addition to the above there were 52 diplomas issued for the completion of the work of the Teachers' Course in Physical Education; 10 of these were for the course for men and 22 for the course for women. All of the graduates of the Teachers' Course during the year were either graduates from the College of Arts and Sciences or holders of the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin College.

The aggregate of degrees and diplomas issued during the year 1919-20 was 319. The figures for ten years are shown below:

1910-11.....	251	1915-16.....	269
1911-12.....	275	1916-17.....	249
1912-13.....	273	1917-18.....	233
1913-14.....	261	1918-19.....	187
1914-15.....	278	1919-20.....	319

Of the 319 degrees and diplomas issued there were 52 duplicate names; that is, 52 were issued to men and women who were already on the college rolls. Making this deduction the net addition during the year to the total number of individual graduates was 267.

During the year one graduate of the Conservatory received the degree of Bachelor of Music to replace his diploma of graduation.

The total number of degrees and diplomas issued during the year was 41 greater than ever before issued in the history of the College in any one year. The completion of college work by a large number of students whose courses were interrupted for war service accounted in large part for the increased number. The number of graduates in the class of 1920 is not abnormally large.

The College is endeavoring to make certain that the interruption due to war does not result in the loss of class standing for students who have come back to college for the completion of the college course. When the student now completes the requirements for graduation he is given classification with the class with which he was associated before

war interruption. During the last six years 98 students have had their classifications advanced, in almost all cases the reason being interruption due to the war. The following table shows the number of student graduating regularly in each of the last seven classes and the additions made to the classes by the later completion of work:

	Regular Graduation	Later Additions	Present Class Totals
Class of 1914.....	180	1	181
Class of 1915.....	167	5	172
Class of 1916.....	176	11	187
Class of 1917.....	175	17	192
Class of 1918.....	152	38	190
Class of 1919.....	114	26	140
Class of 1920.....	173	0	173

The above figures are for the College of Arts and Sciences and not for the entire institution.

THE COMMENCEMENT REUNION CUP

Through the generosity of a friend of the College who wishes his name withheld the College has received a handsome cup bearing the following inscription: “The Commencement Cup, awarded annually by Oberlin College to the class returning the highest percentage of living members; the first class winning the cup three times shall become the permanent owner.” The Committee on Commencement understands that the competition for the cup is limited to classes holding special reunions.

The first award of this cup was made at the Alumni Dinner in 1920. The class of 1870 celebrating its fiftieth anniversary received the award and is the first class to have its numerals engrossed upon the cup. The class of 1885 won second place and the class of 1895 won third place. The statistics of attendance of classes holding special reunions at the Commencement Exercises of 1920 follow:

Class	Living Members	Number Present	Percentage of Attendance
1870	31	19	61
1885	50	24	48
1895	38	17	45
1898	85	32	38
1919	185	70	37
1900	83	30	36
1890	83	25	30
1915	192	56	29
1875	33	9	27
1910	186	46	25
1917	208	49	24
1905	116	23	20
1918	229	50	22

SUMMARY OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

The following table shows the total number of degrees and diplomas that have been issued since the founding of the College, also the number of individual graduates, corrected to date of October 1, 1920:

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES:						
Bachelor of Arts (A.B.).....	2563	2213	4776			
Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph.B.)	108	201	309			
Bachelor of Science (S.B.)...	25	6	31			
Bachelor of Letters (L.B.)...	1	197	198			
Other Graduates of the Liter- ary Course (Lit.).....	3	765	768			
Certificate of Teachers' Course	1	0	1			
Certificate of Teachers' Course in Physical Education.....	101	262	363			
				2802	3644	6446
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY:						
Bachelor of Divinity (D.B.)..	487	2	489			
Diploma of Classical Course..	322	2	324			
Diploma of English Course..	68	2	70			
Master of Divinity (S.T.M.).	4	0	4			
				881	6	887
THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC:						
Bachelor of Music (Mus.B.)..	84	251	335			
Diploma of Graduation.....	12	60	72			
				96	311	407
MASTERS' DEGREES:						
Master of Arts (A.M.).....	591	199	790			
Master of Science (S.M.)....	2	0	2			
Master of Music (Mus.M.)...	1	0	1			
				594	199	793
HONORARY DEGREES:						
Master of Arts (A.M.).....	69	50	119			
Master of Music (Mus.M.)...	0	1	1			
Doctor of Divinity (D.D.)....	52	1	53			
Doctor of Music (Mus.D.)....	1	0	1			
Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).....	37	2	39			
Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.)..	5	2	7			
Doctor of Science (Sc.D.)....	5	0	5			
				169	56	225
THE SLAVIC COURSE:						
Diploma of Graduation.....				27	0	27
				4569	4216	8785
NAMES COUNTED TWICE.....				1083	472	1555
NET TOTAL OF INDIVIDUAL GRADUATES.....				3486	3744	7230

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

SUMMARY OF LIVING ALUMNI

The summary of degrees on the preceding page shows that 7,230 men and women have received degrees or diplomas from the College and constitute its body of alumni. The *living* alumni, at date of October 1, 1920, numbered 5,585, as shown in the following table:

	Men	Women	Total
Graduates of the College of Arts and Sciences	2052	2989	5041
Graduates of the Graduate School of Theology.	528	6	534
Graduates of the Conservatory of Music.....	94	289	383
Recipients of Master's Degrees.....	307	157	464
Recipients of Honorary Degrees.....	99	31	130
Graduates of the Slavic Course.....	24	0	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3104	3472	6576
Names counted twice.....	584	407	991
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net total of Living Alumni.....	2520	3065	5585

SUMMARY OF ALL STUDENTS: EIGHTY-SEVEN YEARS

When the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Catalogue was published in 1908 a complete list was printed giving the names of all the students who had been in attendance in any department of Oberlin College at any time during the seventy-five years of Oberlin's history. The total was found to be 35,682. The following table shows the additional new students enrolled year by year since 1908:

Students enrolled prior to 1908.....	35,682
In the year 1908-09.....	805
“ 1909-10.....	822
“ 1910-11.....	824
“ 1911-12.....	638
“ 1912-13.....	768
“ 1913-14.....	742
“ 1914-15.....	669
“ 1915-16.....	659
“ 1916-17.....	722
“ 1917-18.....	554
“ 1918-19.....	821
“ 1919-20.....	723
	<hr/>
	44,429

Adding to the 1908 total the additional names of students enrolled during the last twelve years, we have an aggregate of 44,429. This is the total number of students who have been in regular attendance in some department of the College, correct to date of June 15, 1920. It includes the relatively small number of recipients of honorary degrees not otherwise enrolled. The above total of 44,429 is divided as follows: graduates, 7,230; non-graduates, 37,199.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

The officers of instruction and administration for the college year of 1919-20 were as follows:

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
TRUSTEES .....	...	...	...	23	1	24
TEACHING STAFF:						
Emeritus Professors	8	1	9			
Professors	47	2	49			
Associate Professors	10	5	15			
Assistant Professors	15	6	21			
Instructors	5	19	24			
Other Assistants in Instruction	2	5	7			
Special Lecturer	1	0	1			
				88	38	126
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS .....	...	...	...	11	20	31
LIBRARIAN AND LIBRARY ASSISTANTS .....	...	...	...	1	16	17
				123	75	198

	College of Arts and Sciences	Graduate School of Theology	Conservatory of Music	General	Total
Trustees .....	...	...	...	24	24
Emeritus Professors	3	3	2	1	9
Professors	22	7	20	...	49
Associate Professors	15	...	...	...	15
Assistant Professors	15	...	6	...	21
Instructors	14	...	9	1	24
Other Assistants in Instruction	7	...	...	...	7
Special Lecturers .....	...	1	...	...	1
Administrative Officers and Assistants	7	1	3	20	31
Librarian and Library Assistants .....	...	...	1	16	17
	83	12	41	62	198

With reference to the preceding table it should be noted that two of the teachers classed "general" offer instruction in some department of the institution, as follows: President King in the College and in the School of Theology; Professor Root in the College. It should also be noted that Professor Hutchins of the School of Theology offers courses in the College and that Professor Dickinson of the Conservatory offers courses designed especially for college students.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

The increase year by year is shown in the following table:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Trustees	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20
Emeritus Professors	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Professors	3	3	5	6	6	7	9
Associate Professors	52	51	50	52	54	52	49
Assistant Professors	23	23	21	20	17	18	15
Instructors	1	1	3	3	16	24	21
Other Assistants in Instruction..	36	32	35	29	27	25	24
Special Lecturers	8	4	7	4	4	6	7
Administrative Officers and As-	..	..	..	..	4	2	1
sistants	22	22	23	23	23	24	31
Librarians and Library Assistants	12	14	14	15	13	17	17
	181	174	182	176	188	199	198

While this report is supposed to cover the college year of 1919-20, it seems proper to present also a statement of the enrolment for the fall term of the present year, corrected to date of October 12, 1920, with the corresponding statistics for the preceding six years:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
The College of Arts and Sciences:							
Graduate students	31	20	17	9	5	15	15
Seniors	187	186	209	173	127	222	217
Juniors	197	215	222	181	175	236	225
Sophomores	247	250	235	240	266	273	301
Freshmen	305	312	332	306	494	340	353
Special students	16	17	8	16	23	17	16
	983	1000	1023	925	1090	1103	1127
The Graduate School of Theology	52	60	49	38	27	27	21
The Conservatory of Music	390	382	407	330	291	404	377
The Academy	177	153	...	...	...	...	...
Slavic Students	13	8	7	7	2	1	1
"Sub-Freshmen" .....	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
	1615	1603	1497	1300	1410	1535	1526
Deductions for Slavic students							
classified in other departments..	8	5	1	3	0	0	0
	1607	1598	1496	1297	1410	1535	1526

The number of students enrolled in the Freshman class this fall is larger than ever in the history of the College with the single exception of the fall of 1918, when 245 men belonging to the S. A. T. C. were classed as members of the Freshman class. The number of men in the Freshman class this fall is 161, an increase of 14 over the number of men reported in October, 1919. The largest number of men previously reported in the Freshman class was 151 in the year 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. JONES.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

To the President:

SIR—It is gratifying to be able to report a year's work approximating at least, something of normality after the years of the war when the conditions attaching to every department of college work were quite unusual. The general situation in the country, however, has not come back to that which prevailed before the war and perhaps never will, and this fact must be taken into consideration by those who have responsibility for the financing of educational institutions. The method of raising money through "drives" and campaigns has taken on an entirely new aspect, and in some cases the temper of communities has been quite altered by the continuous "drives," some worthy and some unworthy. It is hoped, however, that the months just ahead will bring the country back to normal conditions and make it possible to enter upon definite policies as to future work along many lines.

This report follows the usual natural divisions of the responsibilities entrusted to the Assistant to the President: financial, alumni relations, and needs.

FINANCIAL

At the opening of the college year 1919-20, it became very clear indeed that the most imperative need which the College faced was that of *increasing salaries* for the entire staff. Acting upon the report of the faculty committee, the Trustees at the November meeting approved a general increase in salaries, and it was agreed that a campaign should be entered upon immediately to raise a fund of \$65,000 among the alumni. It was at first planned that the Alumni Association should take charge of this undertaking, but later in the year it seemed best to put the responsibility for this fund upon the Assistant to the President.

It seemed certain at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in November that the College could count upon additional income during the next two years, which, with the \$65,000 alumni fund, would provide for the \$162,000 involved in the increase of salaries. Shortly after the first of the year, however, it developed that these plans could not be fully carried out and it became necessary to make provision also for an additional \$53,000 to meet the requirements of the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that to meet this emergency, there have been 930 subscriptions totalling \$98,653.15. Of this amount \$58,653.15 has been subscribed by alumni and friends of the institution. The remaining \$40,000 is a contribution made by the General Education Board of New York City, from the generous fund provided by Mr. Rockefeller for the salary emergency throughout the country. It will be necessary to provide between \$15,000 and \$20,000 early in the current year to fully meet the situation, and it is hoped that this amount may be secured through the alumni associations. A number of associations did not quite succeed in securing the full quotas undertaken during the campaign, and they will continue their efforts in that direction this fall.

The College is very grateful to the alumni associations for the loyal way in which they responded to this emergency call. It is worthy of note that so large a number of alumni were able to contribute to this fund. To give just one example, in the New York district fully 90 per cent of the alumni graduating since 1900 contributed. This seems to indicate that the younger alumni are peculiarly alert to the needs of the institution and ready to help whenever possible. Of the interest and loyalty of the older alumni, the College has had abundant reasons in the past to be quite assured.

During the year under review, \$2,282 was received for the equipment of the *Men's Commons*, in addition to the sums noted last year. The Commons is in successful operation, and has furnished an opportunity for a very valuable experiment in the matter of boarding men, especially in connection with the remodeling of the Men's Building providing for a larger number of men in residence and in conjunction with the continuance of East Lodge and West Lodge as dormitories for men.

There was received during the year \$1,814.02 as *Special Student Aid* from a group of donors. Too much stress cannot be laid on the imperative need of additional endowment funds for student aid, to make unnecessary repeated appeals from year to year for special gifts. With the increasing of the tuition rate and the general high rate of cost for all that affects the student's expense account, it becomes inevitably more difficult for the self-supporting man or woman to provide for the necessary expenses of a college course. Oberlin still has a large proportion of these worthy young people in the student body and must do everything that can be done to safeguard their interests. It would be unfortunate indeed, if this group of students should find it necessary to go elsewhere to secure their education. Closely related to Student Aid in the College is the work done by the *Student Employ-*

ment Fund in the Graduate School of Theology. The thanks of the College are especially due to the *Asbury Palmer Fund* for its continued support of our work in aiding students who are preparing for Christian service, and to Doctor Frank Child who administers the fund, a long-time friend of the institution. Mention should also be made of the *Hunt Memorial Scholarship Fund*, the gift of an anonymous friend in Minneapolis, to be used for scholarship purposes. The *A. H. Noah Loan Fund* now stands at \$17,563.64. The additions to the fund which Mr. Noah makes from year to year are bringing noticeable relief.

It is proper to note also the gifts from an anonymous donor of \$200 for the aid of students in the Conservatory of Music. Certain students also were helped by a Loan Fund from the same source. The College is very grateful for these scholarships available in the Conservatory of Music. During the year under review, the College received an additional gift of \$500 from Mrs. Thomas J. Dee of Chicago, making the total amount of the *Dee Scholarship Fund* \$1,000, and a fund of \$300 was received from Miss Grace A. Berger to establish the Grace A. Berger Loan Fund for women, and the Class of 1918 contributed a fund of \$436.50 as the beginning of the *Henry Burt Hudson Memorial Scholarship Fund* and the *Baldwin Cottage Loan Fund* was augmented by \$145.00.

The College is peculiarly grateful for the support by its many friends, of this phase of the college life and work, and for the growing interest which seems to be evident in the establishment of permanent funds to aid self-supporting men and women. The experience of the College amply justifies the confidence which its friends have in this kind of philanthropic investment.

It is appropriate to call attention in this annual report to the fact that this year completes a record of twenty years of service for the *Living Endowment Union*. During these twenty years there has been contributed to the current funds of the College, \$55,747.03. This year marks the end of the operations of the Union, as an independent organization, its work being merged with that of the newly organized Alumni Association put into operation last commencement. A fully detailed account of the work of the Living Endowment Union for the past year appears elsewhere in this volume of reports.

The financial report for the *Shansi Memorial Association* is also regularly included in the reports made to the President annually, and it is sufficient to note that this office continues its relation to that enterprise, aiding whenever possible in financing the growing budget of the association.

It is a pleasure to report that during the past year, Mr. R. H. McKelvey of New York contributed a special Art Prize of fifty dollars to stimulate the work of the Art Department. A like amount was contributed by the estate of A. Eilers for the Department of Geology. A special lectureship was established by Mr. Seabury C. Mastick for occasional lectures in chemistry (\$150). This lectureship is being renewed for the present year, having proven of unquestionable value during the year just passed. It is hoped that there may be an increasing number of similar gifts from time to time to stimulate interest in various departments of the institution's work.

ALUMNI RELATIONS

The Assistant to the President attended gatherings of the alumni during the year, in Grand Rapids, Mich., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Washington, D. C., Akron, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. There were also in addition to the formal gatherings just mentioned, numerous conferences with smaller groups on matters of college interest, and meetings with committees especially concerned with the financial campaign.

The usual news letter to the alumni was sent out during the winter, and that plan will be continued from year to year at least for the present.

Special mention is made elsewhere in this report, of the reorganization of the Alumni Association of the College. It is hoped that during the coming year an Alumni Secretary may be appointed and that the work of the Association in full coöperation with the officers of the College may start to function in the near future. There is a very important field in which the Alumni Association may coöperate for the strengthening of all the college interests, and the Association will also afford a medium for the expression of alumni opinion upon all matters concerning the College.

During the year, the Assistant to the President attended a number of conferences in connection with the Interchurch World Movement, especially those to which the colleges were related. While the future of the Interchurch movement is still uncertain, doubtless there will be some gains from that undertaking affecting the future of the College, and the institution will want to take advantage of all of its relationships in this field.

NEEDS

The most imperative and immediate need of the College is doubtless to finish the Salary Fund. If approximately \$20,000 may be provided early in this financial year, the budget for the next two years will be safeguarded.

The President's report emphasizes in detail the building and other needs of the institution, and these are not repeated here. It will be necessary, however, in the near future to agree upon a policy for the next few years touching both the general question of the endowment and building needs of the institution. There can be no difference of opinion as to the imperative need of a new recitation building and the buildings for the Graduate School of Theology. Funds for these buildings must be secured at the earliest possible moment.

The Assistant continues as heretofore, to give considerable time to the maintaining of close relations to the constituency of the College by personal conferences, correspondence, and attendance on religious and educational gatherings from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. BOHN.

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THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

REPORT OF THE DEAN

To the President:

SIR—I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the College of Arts and Sciences for the year 1919-20.

I. THE FACULTY

The *active membership* of the college faculty for the year was seventy-one. Four of this number—the Secretary, the Assistant to the President, the Assistant Secretary, and the Registrar—were officers who gave no regular instruction. The list of sixty-seven teachers on duty for the year comprised twenty-one professors, fourteen associate professors, fifteen assistant professors, eleven instructors, and six assistants. Instruction was also given in the college by three professors whose principal work lay in other departments of the institution. The nominal ratio of regular teachers to students was one to 16.2. This is a higher ratio than obtains generally in colleges of good standing, and should be reduced as soon as it can possibly be done.

The personnel of the faculty showed about the usual amount of variation from the preceding year. The members returning after absence on leave were President King, Doctor Hanna (in the second semester), Professors Geiser, Lord, and H. A. Miller, Associate Professor Cowdery, Assistant Professors E. S. Jones, Kyrk, and McEwen, and Miss Wolcott. Those absent on leave were Professors Grover, Fitch, and Savage, and Associate Professor Sherman. Withdrawals from the faculty by resignation or termination of appointment were those of Associate Professor E. J. Moore, Assistant Professors Domroese, Cox, and Dashiell, Acting Assistant Professors Nightingale, Wright, Leavell, and Beyle, and Miss Lewis and Mrs. Heacox. The new appointments for the year were those of Associate Professor Clark, Assistant Professors Skinner and Edwards, and Miss Daviess.

In the course of the year the College lost three teachers by retirement. Doctor Hanna retired at the middle of the year, and Professor Anderegg at the end of it, both on retiring allowances from the Carnegie Foundation, and Miss Hosford, after having withdrawn from teaching at the end of the preceding year, concluded her service as Acting Dean of Women at the close of the year under review.

Professor Anderegg began his work as a teacher in the College in 1885, with the rank of Tutor in Mathematics. After three years of service he went for a year of graduate study in Harvard University, after which he was Instructor in Mathematics in that institution for

one year. He returned to Oberlin as Associate Professor of Mathematics in 1890, and in 1892 was advanced to the professorship, which he held for a period of twenty-eight years. His entire service on the teaching staff of this institution thus reached a total of thirty-three years. Through all this long time Professor Anderegg's teaching has been characterized by magnificent mastery of his subject, a very high degree of skill in presenting it, and unflinching insistence upon thorough and painstaking work on the part of the students. Only his stronger students have been able, as a rule, to appreciate fully the fine quality of his work, but the tradition he leaves of absolute thoroughness and devotion to scholarly ideals is one of the exceptionally worthy heritages of the college. It should be remembered also that for many years he carried, in addition to full work as a teacher, the duties of Chairman of the Committee on Admission, and put into that work an amount of devoted toil that can hardly be adequately estimated.

Dr. Delphine Hanna entered the Oberlin faculty as Director of Physical Training, Women's Department, in 1885. In 1903 her title was changed to Director of the Women's Gymnasium and Professor of Physical Education, a position which she has held for the past seventeen years, completing thus a term of service of thirty-five years. The beginning of her work marked the inauguration of instruction in physical training for women in the College, and throughout the whole long period of her service, her foresight, her admirable judgment, and her great executive ability kept her department in the forefront of that work for college women. The great department she leaves and the splendid reputation enjoyed by it throughout the country are a monument to the ability and devotion of its founder.

Miss Frances Juliette Hosford became tutor in Latin in Oberlin Academy in 1888. She was advanced to the Associate Professorship of Latin in 1898, and was in addition Dean of Academy Women from 1911 to 1916, the year in which the Academy closed. She then became Assistant in the Office of the Dean of College Women and Instructor in Latin in the College. In 1918, when the health of Doctor Fitch gave way, she took up the regular work of the Dean of College Women, and in the following year was made Acting Dean, retiring at the same time from the work of teaching. It is from the Acting Deanship that she now retires, after completing a term of thirty-two years in the service of the Academy and the College. In her work as a teacher she has always had a thorough grasp of her subject and the ability to present it in a very attractive way. She has kept up some research throughout even the years in which exacting executive duties were added to her teaching responsibilities. As an administrator she has been distinguished always for her ready comprehension of the salient features of a prob-

lem or situation, her steady judgment and balance, and her ability almost always to win the student's judgment to the wisdom of her decision in difficult cases. The admirable way in which she rose to the difficult situation in the office of the Dean of College Women in the last two years of her service there may justly be regarded as the crowning achievement in an exceptionally useful career.

Another real loss of the year was the retirement of Dr. Florence M. Fitch from the deanship of college women, after sixteen years in that office. Her work as dean has been marked throughout by a broad grasp of fundamental principles, by great constructive and organizing ability, and by the utmost fairmindedness and considerateness in all the personal relations so intimately involved in the office. The measure of coöperative government enjoyed by the women of the college owes its origin to her; the great improvement in the housing conditions of the women is due primarily to her efforts; and the recreational reorganization of the year covered by this report is based upon her plans. Her mark upon the life of women in this college is deep, and will be lasting. It is to be regretted that her health proved unequal to the strain of the office, but it is to be hoped that her work as a teacher of Bible in the College may be long and fruitful.

Important Faculty Actions

The year under review was again one in which somewhat less than the customary number of important actions was taken by the college faculty. The primary reason was the almost exclusive attention given for the first two months of the year to the general faculty problem of revision of legislation and to the questions arising out of the readjustments made necessary by that revision. Some general faculty matters affected the college so vitally as to make it seem desirable to mention them in this report. The principal actions, both of the usual and the unusual sorts, are the following:

On the 23rd of September the General Faculty recommended to the Board of Trustees that the wives of faculty members be permitted to enjoy the privilege of free instruction in college classes that had before been available only for children of such members. The adoption of the recommendation by the Board of Trustees confers a privilege that, while not widely used, is highly appreciated whenever use is made of it.

The recommendation of the General Faculty on the 13th of October that the salaries of all members of the teaching staff be increased by fifty per cent, and the adoption of the recommendation by the Board of Trustees, made a change in the conditions and the spirit of teaching in the college that has proved to be of the utmost value in its work. It had been urged in these reports for a number of years that the salary

scale was so low as to make it almost impossible to secure and keep a teaching force worthy a college of the standing of Oberlin. The advance upon such a generous scale at once put the college into a very favorable place as compared with similar institutions the country over. It is true that subsequent advances by other institutions have lost us some part of this favored position, so that the question may not yet be regarded as wholly settled, but the accomplishment of such substantial relief in a trying situation was a great boon to the college and its work, and the good effects of it are destined to last for a long time to come.

On the 2nd of December, on recommendation of the Committee on Admission, the following vote in regard to entrance requirements was passed:

That two units of the fifteen required for entrance may be offered from any subjects accepted by the high school for its diploma of graduation; and that there be a total requirement of at least thirteen units in the group that includes English, foreign languages, mathematics, history and civics, and drawing.

Previous to the adoption of this recommendation the requirement had called for six units of English and mathematics, and nine units of foreign languages, science, and history. The Committee has long had before it the question of adopting some policy of assigning entrance credit for domestic science, shop work, manual training, commercial branches, music, and other subjects that occasionally appear in the curriculum of high schools. Without definite provision for so doing, the Committee has in fact been in the habit for some years of allowing some credit for these subjects, especially since the recommendation of the National Education Association in 1911 that four units be regularly allowed for these miscellaneous subjects. Although practically all of the state universities and a number of other universities and colleges do make such an allowance, it did not seem wise to the Committee to go so far at this time. The present recommendation establishes a definite policy, and fixes a limit to which the admission officer may go in the assignment of such credit without special authorization. It is not intended that excess units for such work shall be allowed to count, either directly or indirectly, for college credit.

In connection with this action the fact may be noted that the Committee has added to the list of studies in which examinations may be taken for college credit the subjects of solid geometry and third-year and fourth-year Latin. Such examinations are given only upon subjects which the student has taken in the high school in addition to the fifteen units required for admission (exclusive of the miscellaneous subjects mentioned above), and they are definitely limited to a specified list of subjects.

On the 9th of December it was voted to recommend to the Prudential Committee that a change be made in the method of computing the term bills of students in the College, so that, on the new rate adopted by the Trustees at the November meeting, the schedules selected by the students be paid for at the rate of five dollars per credit hour, the new plan to go into effect at the opening of the college year 1920-21. Later votes by the Prudential Committee have authorized this change and also fixed the end of the third week of the semester as the time at which the student's schedule shall be regarded as settled for the semester. Subsequent to that time changes which reduce a student's schedule are not to cause any reduction in his term bill. The new plan of computing tuition charges seems to be fairer in general, as it requires the student to pay in exact proportion to the amount of instruction actually received. It is particularly desirable in the fairly large number of cases where students are carrying part schedules both in the College and in the Conservatory of Music, a situation in which under the former method there was regularly some duplication of charges.

The faculty devoted two meetings, those of January 6th and January 20th, to the consideration of certain problems relating to the proposed new recitation building of the College of Arts and Sciences. It was desired that these problems should be settled before a statement was sent to the architect of the requirements of the new building. At the end of the discussion it was voted to approve the plan of dividing up the departments between Peters Hall and the new building, assigning in such a way as to get for each department a maximum of convenient and commodious accommodations for its purposes. The tentative plan approved by the faculty provides for assigning to Peters Hall the departments of Economics, English Composition, Greek and Latin, Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology, and to the new building the departments of Education, English Literature, German, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Romance Languages, and Sociology. On this plan Peters Hall will be required to provide for about one hundred and sixty-five classes weekly; it has a normal capacity of two hundred and ten classes. The new hall will be called upon to provide for two hundred and twenty-one classes weekly, with a normal capacity of two hundred and seventy-three. On this basis there will, of course, be some very necessary provision for a continuation of the rather rapid growth of the last two years.

It may be remarked here that it is now quite obvious that the new building cannot be ready for use at the beginning of 1921-22, as it was expected it must be when it was known that the use of French Hall must soon be discontinued. An agreement has been reached with the

State by which permission may be obtained from time to time for the continued use of French Hall provided evidence can be presented to show that work upon the plans for the new building is going on steadily.

On the 20th of April it was voted to require health certificates of all applicants for admission to college for the current year, to consist of a health statement filled out by the applicant and sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Admission, and a physician's certificate sent directly by the physician to the head of the department of Hygiene and Physical Education for men or for women on the day of a thorough medical examination of the student. The purposes of these certificates are to insure the student's discovering any defects in his physical condition and devoting due attention to them before coming to Oberlin, and securing in a more satisfactory way the data needed for the directors of the men's and the women's gymnasias.

On the 4th of May the faculty adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Rooming Conditions for Men that the Academy building and a house at 124 W. Lorain Street be equipped for use as men's dormitories. The recommendation was not adopted by the Prudential Committee. In the final working out of plans the Academy building was made into a dormitory for conservatory women, and provision for the needs of the men, which were the starting point of the whole discussion, was made by the construction of fifteen new rooms out of three society rooms and a committee room in the Men's Building. Provision is thus made for thirty-two additional men in the building. The experience of the year just beginning seems to show that the college is now in better position in regard to rooms for men than it has been for several years past.

On the 25th of May the Committee on Graduate Study and Degrees made a report to the General Faculty upon the relation of the College to graduate study. As the question concerns primarily the College of Arts and Sciences, it is desirable to place on record here the recommendations as made by the Committee and adopted by the faculty. They are as follows:

1. That the college continue to offer and to encourage graduate work in all departments.

2. That as opportunity and financial conditions warrant, laboratory facilities and library endowments be increased so as to make possible graduate work of broader scope and highest quality.

3. That there be urged upon the administrative officers of the college the need of special endowments for the support of graduate fellowships. There should be a number of such fellowships available for the use of properly prepared students in all departments of the college. These should be of a value comparable with similar fellowships

offered by other educational institutions, and some of them should be available for the graduates of other colleges only. Later possibly teaching and research instructorships might well be established.

4. That the faculty request the Committee on Appointments, when filling vacancies or new positions, to consider the abilities of the candidates for supervising graduate study and research as well as their fitness for undergraduate teaching.

5. That for the members of the faculty having charge of the work of graduate students there be a reduction in the undergraduate teaching schedule so as to allow the teacher to bring to the advanced work the time and energy needed to make it most successful.

It is recognized that it will not be possible immediately to carry out all the recommendations in full, but the standard set by the adoption of this report is to serve as an ideal toward which the college is to advance as rapidly as possible. Even as the case stands, the college has attained a rather enviable position among colleges for the amount and excellence of its research, and it is in the highest degree desirable to improve that position as soon and as much as may be feasible.

II. REPORTS OF THE FACULTY

The reports of the faculty cover about the usual range of departmental activities, describing the events and experiments and successes of the year, and setting forth the most imperative needs of the departments. Several suggestions in regard to the general policy of the college are made, which are reserved and brought together at the end of this section of the report in the customary fashion.

Bibliography, Language, Literature, and Art

Associate Professor Jelliffe urges, in his report upon the work of the *Department of English*, the need of additional teaching in Composition. His remarks upon this subject may be given in full, as follows:

I am convinced that the work in Composition needs at once the full time of an additional instructor. Our instructors are at present attempting to care for more than one hundred students, to read their weekly papers and to meet them from time to time in private conference. It is in this latter way especially that our most effective teaching is done. As compared with other colleges in the same general rank as Oberlin we are asking far too much of our instructors. Instead of one hundred or more students to each instructor, eighty ought to be the maximum.

In my opinion the new instructor, when appointed, should be a man. Of sixteen sections in Composition only three are at present being taught by men instructors. This

is to discredit, in the opinion of our students, the importance of the subject, for despite the excellent teaching being done by the women of the English faculty, the students are quick to infer that the work is considered by the faculty itself of less importance than that to which the men devote their time.

Mr. Jelliffe repeats the frequently extended invitation of the department to all members of the faculty to report with evidence all students whose written work is not up to a reasonable standard. In such cases the department will assign and direct special work to correct the deficiency.

Assistant Professor Edwards records the revival of classes in Speechmaking, Debating, Dramatic Reading, etc., on the basis of the courses previously given in the department. Intercollegiate debating was resumed with Ohio Wesleyan University and Western Reserve University, with gratifying success, considering all the circumstances of the case. The department brought Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, to Oberlin to give a dramatic reading of John Drinkwater's play, Abraham Lincoln, on the 9th of December, and Mr. Edwards directed one of the three one-act plays that were given in Warner Hall on the 7th and 8th of May.

Professor Abbott reports for the *Department of German* an increase in the number of students to forty-five, thirty men and fifteen women, and a distinct improvement in the scholarship and attitude of the students over the average of the years before the war. There was no German Club, the time for revival of that organization having apparently not yet come.

Professor Lord, for the *Department of Latin*, reports a small department, primarily because of the injury to the department that resulted from the irregular work of the war year preceding. The quality of the reduced number of students was very good, however, and the number of upper classmen doing major work in the department was gratifyingly large. Mr. Lord commends the two presentations of Latin plays, described more at length below, and mentions the organization of a Latin Club from the classes in Freshman Latin. This club met once a week, and read without previous preparation a play of Plautus and had a number of other programs. This feature of the year's work is to be continued the coming year. An advance in the departmental work planned for the coming year is the bringing in of a new teacher of professorial rank to carry the elementary courses in the subject and to give, in connection with them, the Teachers' Training Course. The new teacher, Mr. W. L. Carr, of the High School of the University of Chicago, has had a long experience in both phases of the work, and will undoubtedly be able to make a strong contribution at a very desirable point.

Assistant Professor Alexander reports his increasing satisfaction with the text-book in beginning Greek, which prepares for Homer's Iliad, instead of Xenophon's Anabasis. In the present method of conducting the class, the reading of the Iliad is begun after a month, and three entire books are read in the course of the year. In Latin Composition Mr. Alexander feels the need of a new text and is preparing one of his own, which he hopes to finish in the course of the coming year and the following summer. In Ancient History, also, he is using a mimeographed syllabus prepared by himself. The departmental play for the year was the *Menacchmi* of Plautus, the original from which Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors is derived. The success of the play in point of receipts, numbers attending, and appreciative interest was the greatest in the history of the department. Participation in these plays is proving good preparation for later work in the Dramatic Association. The department also presented Plautus's *Mostellaria*, in a metrical translation by J. E. Stone, of the Oberlin class of 1917, before the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, in Cleveland in the spring. This was an excellent presentation, very well worth making from the point of view both of the department and of the students who did the work.

For the *Department of Romance Languages* Professor Jameson records his work for the year in the several classes, the activities of the French Club, the program of Monsieur Liten and his players, and the visit of Doctor Champenois, representative of the French universities in the United States. One hundred and fifty lantern slides were added to the equipment of the department, and a large further addition is expected to be made in the coming year. In the spring some very advantageous changes were made in the curriculum of the department, particularly in the establishment of French 2A, which is a repetition of the first semester, of the beginning course, and the addition for the coming year of courses to be known as French 1B, 2B, and 7, 8. French 1B is a repetition of the second semester's work in the beginning course, and is intended for students who have had one year of high school French, as well as for college students who have failed in French 2. French 2B repeats the first semester's work in intermediate French, and is taken by those who have completed 1B and those who failed in French 3 and 5. Course 7, 8 is for students who have had two years of high school French, and is really an advanced grade of second-year work. With all the stages one semester apart made by these several courses, students of different kinds of preparation can be taken care of much more effectively than has ever been possible in the past.

Assistant Professor Baker reports giving a course in second-year Spanish as part of his year's work, the first time that such a course had been given in this college. His students in April gave a program of one-act plays in French, Italian, Spanish, and English.

Miss Swift studied in the summer term at the University of Chicago. She found there a very profitable use of the victrola in checking up the student's pronunciation of French, and a very successful *Maison Française*, with a French woman as matron. She commends also the practice there of giving only half credit for beginning French when taken later than the sophomore year.

For the *Department of Fine Arts* Professor Ward reports a considerably increased number of students in the department, additions to the library sufficient to bring the total number of volumes well over 2,500, and the purchase of several thousand lantern slides, including about 500 in color. A number of lectures and exhibitions were given in coöperation with the Oberlin Art Association and the Oberlin branch of the Archeological Institute of America. The need, among other things, of a fund for the endowment of exhibitions and lectures and for occasional purchases is urged, the latter especially in view of the increasing difficulty of securing exhibitions without making purchases from them.

Associate Professor Oakes reports that the number of students electing the studio courses already exceeds the capacity of the building. In the course in Composition and Color particularly, the space available for the laboratory work of the students was so small as to hamper seriously the effectiveness of their work. The need of increased accommodations is very clear. A gain in the year was the completion of an arrangement for the coming year, by which the entire time of an additional teacher is provided instead of the part time previously available. The additional opportunity for personal oversight is sure to result in an improvement in the work. Miss Oakes expresses her great appreciation of the gift by Mr. R. H. McKelvey, of New York, of fifty dollars, to be used as prizes in the studio courses. The five prizes of ten dollars each that were offered in the various classes proved a considerable stimulus to excellence in the work.

Professor Edward Dickinson, of the *Department of Music*, remarks that the place of honor given to art in this college is such as it holds in few colleges in the country. The chief purpose of courses in the appreciation of art, as he sees it, is the development of a reverence for art in individual and social progress, rather than the mere giving of information about art, and this purpose, he believes, is being accomplished in the growth of this reverence for music among Oberlin students year by year. Professor Dickinson's views have been set forth

more fully in the past year in chapters he has contributed by request to two books, namely, *College Teaching*, by Professor Paul Klapper, of the College of the City of New York, and *Ideals of America*, a book of addresses before the City Club of Chicago.

Mathematics and the Sciences

For the *Department of Mathematics* Professor Cairns reports that the courses announced for the year were carried out as planned, with the exception that the course in Surveying was omitted in the second semester, and certain sections of other courses were combined in order to make it possible to carry the work with a limited teaching force. This limitation was due principally to the state of Professor Anderegg's health, which made it necessary for him to be relieved of teaching for the major part of the year. It was a satisfaction to the members of the department that they were able, by some rearrangement, to carry on the work and relieve him of the burden that he was clearly no longer able to bear.

Mr. Cairns is serving for the fifth year as Secretary-Treasurer of the Mathematical Association of America, which is doing very notable work in its study, through its National Committee on Mathematics Requirements, of the actual values of the various parts of Mathematics, and of its relations to the other parts of the educational system. The reports of the committee are published for the most part by the U. S. Bureau of Education, and are sent to most of the teachers of mathematics in the country. The Association is also actively promoting research, an activity which has been recognized by an invitation from the National Research Council to nominate a representative in the division of Physical Sciences in the National Research Council.

Professor Grover, of the *Department of Botany*, sends the record of a year spent on leave in earnest effort to recover his health, at first in the Sanatorium at Clifton Springs, New York, later in the Sanitarium at Delaware Springs, Ohio, and in the following summer in a camp on the Maine coast. The long effort now seems to have been successful, and he returns to his work with health, strength, and spirits almost completely restored. The work of the department he finds in a very healthy condition, the class in first-year Botany being the largest in the history of the department. The number of major students, however, is naturally somewhat reduced as a consequence of the crippled conditions of the department for the two years past. The heavy work carried by Doctor Nichols through the two years is generously recognized, as is also the service rendered by Professor Budington and Professor Lynds Jones in carrying the courses in Organic Evolution and in Dendrology.

Associate Professor Nichols also speaks of the great advantage to the department that resulted from the assistance rendered by Professors Budington and Jones, since it allowed major students in the department to complete their schedules satisfactorily. The courses of the department were carried through as usual, but the customary work on the herbarium and allied lines was omitted. The additional interest given to much of the work by the abundant material from the greenhouse is noted. Doctor Nichols expresses the wish that the passageway from the Botany building to the greenhouse might be glassed in, thus extending the capacity and usefulness of the greenhouse to a considerable degree.

Professor Holmes reports that twenty-two students completed major work in the *Department of Chemistry* last year, and four more took the Master's degree. There were four honor students among those doing major work, so that there were eight persons working on research problems. These research pupils are a great assistance to teachers interested in original work. There was a large demand for the abler students who graduated from the department, and both men and women were placed at good salaries, but the demand for women is now lessening. The fund of \$150 given by Mr. Seabury C. Mastick for an alumni lectureship gave the opportunity to bring in six lecturers, whose topics will be found listed in the usual place. Mr. Mastick has continued the gift for another year. Mr. Holmes was absent from the department for about five weeks in the spring, on a lecture trip through the West. In this time his lectures here were carried by Professor McCullough and Professor Chapin. Mr. Holmes feels sure that the trip abundantly paid for itself, in the advertising it gave the college and in what he himself learned from it. Mr. Holmes has been reappointed Chairman of the National Research Council's committee on Colloids, elected a member of the American Chemical Society's committee on the publication of new journals, and elected first Secretary and then Chairman of the Division of Physical and Organic Chemistry, of the same organization. Mr. Holmes urges that the time has now come to obtain another teacher in Chemistry and divide the elementary course, numbering almost two hundred students, into three sections for lectures and quizzing, instead of two.

For the *Department of Geology* Professor Hubbard reports that all the courses announced were given with the exception of the Seminar, Geology 7, 8. The general course showed a considerable increase in attendance, and the spring registration indicated a still larger number of elections in the department. The serious decline of four and five years ago in interest in the department now seems definitely over. There was a considerable number of additions to the map collections,

including the publications of the U. S. Geologic Survey and many series of large-scale maps for the countries of Europe. The continuation of an annual gift of fifty dollars from the Eiler Estate, through the administratrix, Miss Meta Eiler, has made possible the purchase of a first-class telescopic alidade and plane table for the summer work. This gift makes an important addition to the field equipment of the department, and is highly appreciated.

Professor Leonard, of the *Department of Hygiene and Physical Education*, reports that the new scheme of courses put into effect for the year under review commends itself thoroughly after a year's trial. Under this plan Doctor Leonard's teaching includes two hours of elementary Hygiene; two hours in the Principles of Physical Education; two in the History of Physical Education; and one hour as part of Physical Education 13, 14, in apparatus work for young women—all throughout the year; three hours of Anatomy and one hour for nine weeks in Physical Education 17, for the first semester; and three hours of advanced Hygiene in the second semester. The major in Physical Education was completed by one man in the middle of the year, and eight others in June.

For the *Department of Physics* Professor Williams sends, as the substantial part of his report for the year, a special survey of the work in Physics for eleven years past, submitted by him last spring. In this survey Mr. Williams notes that at the beginning of his service here the staff of the department consisted of one associate professor and one instructor, and the number of students in the department, which then included both Physics and Astronomy, was about forty. The plan for expansion of the department in 1918-19, which was stopped by the death of Professor Mallory and the subsequent stringency of the war conditions, called for a professor, an associate professor, an assistant professor, two student assistants, and a mechanician giving half his time to the department. The course in Astronomy has now been transferred to another department, and the number of students taking Physics only has doubled, while the quality of the instruction given has, Mr. Williams believes, greatly improved. The material equipment has also shown considerable gain in the eleven years. At the beginning of the period Mr. Williams made a list of the special needs of the department at the time, running up to a cost of several thousand dollars. At the time of the survey the surprising fact appeared that with the exception of one or two pieces, all the material in the list had been acquired and a good deal besides. Meantime, of course, new needs have developed, so that the equipment in the department by no means meets the present day necessities. The floor space for laboratory work is actually somewhat less today than it was eleven years ago, on account of the crowding of Peters Hall.

The demands now made upon Physics, however, are far in advance of those of a decade ago. The technical and professional schools are demanding much better preparation, many of them requiring a bachelor's degree as prerequisite to admission. Careful work in Physics in the college course of a candidate for admission to such a school is a fundamental necessity. In Chemistry a quiet revolution has been going on for a number of years, which has more and more been bringing into that study the concepts of Physics. Under present conditions the necessary teaching of the principles of Physics is being done largely in the department of Chemistry itself, thus involving an undesirable overlapping of work. To change conditions so as to make Physics a prerequisite to at least the advanced courses in Chemistry would at once put an enormous burden on the department of Physics. In Biology also, the methods of Physics are employed in many of the processes used in studying biological phenomena. And, finally, all forms of engineering are, of course, built upon the principles of Physics. Besides affording the training prerequisite to these lines of work, a department of Physics ought to be pointing out to students the fields of research which are opening up to physicists trained for research. Most of the real training in research will be obtained in the graduate school, of course, but it should be begun in the undergraduate course.

In view of these openings, many of them new and all of them highly important, it is urged that the department of Physics should have immediately a very large increase in the space and the apparatus available for its work. Instead of the present situation, in which the department occupies two rooms in the basement, two on the second floor, and four on the third floor of Peters Hall, there should be a new building, approximately 75 by 150 feet, to cost somewhat more than \$200,000, and to have a permanent equipment costing approximately \$150,000 more. These figures sound very large, but they are not more than a reasonably good provision for the future of the department calls for.

Professor Budington reports that in the *Department of Zoölogy* the return of Assistant Professor McEwen from military service permitted a redistribution of the work of the department in a way that unquestionably made for its greater effectiveness. Two major courses, Zoölogy 3 (Invertebrate) and Zoölogy 16 (Cytology and Embryology) and the class in Histology were placed in his charge, with such good results that the same plan is to be followed for 1920-21. Another gain was the transfer of the courses in Human Physiology to this department, so that all the instruction in Animal Physiology is now under the charge of Professor Rogers, and is conducted upon the laboratory plan. The department also carried the first semester course in Evolution, thus

assisting materially in the emergency caused by the absence of Professor Grover for the year. The number of students electing the course in Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates was fifty per cent larger than in any previous time in Mr. Budington's experience. The number of students working in the summer at the Marine Laboratory at Woods Hole was larger by two than from any other single institution. Professor Budington expresses his appreciation of the appropriation made in the budget for 1920-21 for the support of the Marine Laboratory, noting with gratification the increased opportunities for research that it will place at the command of the department. The assignment of a small annual appropriation for departmental needs is also recognized as a most useful advance. The needs in material equipment are still serious, however, including a separate room for the laboratory sections in Human Physiology; more microscopes, so as to avoid the necessity of the use of the same set by students in as many as four different sections, as is now done; new storage cases for microscopes and glassware; more adequate shelves for the accumulation of biological periodicals and books; skeletal material to the amount of at least \$500, for use in Human Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; additional lockers for the individual equipment used in laboratory work, to the extent of almost double the amount at present available; substitution of electric lighting on laboratory tables, in place of the highly unsatisfactory gas fixtures now in use. As an offset to this long list of very real needs, Mr. Budington reports with gratitude the gift of glassware to the value of at least \$200 from Professor Maynard M. Metcalf, who thus gives another tangible evidence of his invariable and invaluable interest in the work of the department.

Commenting upon the transfer of the course in Human Physiology to his charge, Professor Rogers expresses the judgment that the laboratory work which it has so far proved feasible to introduce in connection with it is by no means adequate, and that its expansion to adequacy will require both more laboratory space and additional funds for equipment. It is a misfortune that the appropriation made for the laboratory work had to be expended in a time of such high prices that the equipment actually secured is considerably less than the original estimates called for. The work is seriously handicapped by the fact that it must be so planned as not to use microscopes on the same day in the classes in general Zoölogy and in Physiology. This obviously requires a difficult adjustment, and the use of the same instrument by different people makes it impossible to hold any one person responsible for the condition of a microscope. Mr. Rogers records the fact that the gift of a good friend of the college and of the department of Zoölogy

allowed the use of a research room at Woods Hole Laboratory a year before the appropriation in the budget for that purpose goes into effect.

Associate Professor Lynds Jones reports that the work of the year was the normal amount, with the addition of the class in Dendrology in the second semester. This additional course proved a pleasant diversion from the regular routine, though it made work in the museum and the usual collecting impossible. The regular work continued to be handicapped by the lack of sufficient laboratory facilities, a condition described at length in the last report. It is unfortunate that it has not yet proved possible to make an advance in that respect. In the summer Ecology trip, which was taken by seven women and five men, a larger amount of time than usual was devoted to the study of Physiography as it effects distribution of plant and animal life. Much study was given to the rocks which have been exposed by erosion, in order to illustrate the evolution of plants and animals by means of their fossil remains in the rocks. This work was greatly aided by Mr. Jones's oldest brother, who had lived and worked in Utah and the basin region for many years. He saved the party much time by leading them directly to the most favorable places for study, many of which were visited and carefully examined. The material found along the way was sufficient for adequate comparisons of the different ecological areas through which they traveled. The work done during the trip has been found to afford only a sharp outline, which must be filled in by subsequent assigned reading. This is required in the preparation of the paper that is written and handed in after the trip, as a basis for estimating the credit for the course. "I believe," says Mr. Jones, "that a trip of this sort, with a definite purpose behind it, is as valuable to the students from a general educational standpoint as any work they could do. It greatly broadens their horizon."

History and the Social Sciences

Professor Moore regards the work in the *Department of History* as quite satisfactory. A change in the offerings of the department was the inauguration of a new one semester course in Latin American History, in which there was a registration of more than sixty students. In the absence of a suitable text-book, the lectures were supplied to the students in typewritten form, and were used as a text for the course. This left the recitation hour free for discussion of text and assigned reading. A change planned in the year, to be put into effect for the coming year, is the separation of the lower classmen and upper class-

men in European and American History. In the elementary course in European History freshmen are now to be in a class by themselves, and members of the other classes in another section. The division could not be made quite perfect the first year, but after one year it is expected that the division can be strictly made. It seems clear that a considerable gain is made in this way, one which it is to be hoped can be extended to the remaining classes.

Professor Lutz, in the *Department of Economics*, found the year under review a satisfactory and prosperous one from the standpoint of departmental growth. The enrolment in most of the advanced courses was increased and there was a marked gain in the number of major students. Twenty-three seniors graduating last year had made Economics their major subject, and at the registration in May twenty-five incoming seniors and about fifty incoming juniors had chosen this as their major subject. This is nearly fifteen per cent of the total membership of those college classes. An important source of this increasing interest, Mr. Lutz feels, is the desire of an increasing proportion of the students to get some courses in their undergraduate period that may contribute to their efficiency and usefulness in later years. To be of genuine educational value the courses developed here must be solid and substantial, and it is primarily to secure a basis upon which to plan development along these lines that Mr. Lutz has applied for sabbatical leave for the next college year. Expansion in the teaching force will also be necessary, both to provide for the very large enrolment in the department and to afford the opportunity for extension of the courses in business training. The loss of the department and the college in the withdrawal of Professor Preston is noted by Mr. Lutz, who feels that no small part of the growth of interest in the study of Economics among the students was due to his enthusiasm and personal interest in the students.

For the *Department of Political Science* Professor Geiser simply repeats his request for expansion in the department "to serve students and through them society along lines conformable with the true function of a college." Specifically, the request is for an assistant of superior training and strong personality, of the rank at least of assistant professor in the highest grade. "I should like to have a man who could not merely help me, but whose training and general qualifications are such as to at once give him an independent status in the field of theory, the method of teaching, and the general attitude toward Political Science. The granting of such a request would, I am sure, strengthen the college in those qualities which we all admit are essential to the future success of all institutions of higher learning. * * * I understand, of course, that the department has been handicapped in this respect primarily because of financial conditions, but I would not be

frank if I did not say that in my judgment during this same period expansions have been made in other departments of far less importance to the college than a strengthening in this department would have been. I am sure I could prove this by actual statistics and facts.''

Professor H. A. Miller, of the *Department of Sociology*, remarks that the influence of Sociology would be greatly increased if a course could be opened to sophomores, since as it is the requirements of major work preclude many from getting into contact with the subject. Carrying out the suggestion would require additional instruction in the department.

Philosophy, Psychology, Education, and Bible

For the *Department of Philosophy* Professor MacLennan reports that the work of the year proceeded in the regular routine way, except for the carrying through of the course in Introduction to Philosophy as a general requirement. This change appears to be working satisfactorily. The general year courses in Ethics and History of Philosophy are serving exceedingly well the needs both of students doing major work in Philosophy and also of those who wish in the required work a broader and more complete view than can be obtained in one semester. The appeal of the advanced courses in Contemporary Philosophy, Comparative Religion, Evolution of Religion, and the Seminar remains strong, in spite of the keen competition of the senior year, and especially of the demands of the professional work in Education. The course in the History of Etiquette has more than fulfilled expectations, and should, Mr. MacLennan declares, be placed upon the registration card of the great majority of the students, especially in the first years of their course. Mr. MacLennan himself, in spite of the demands of a heavy schedule, read all the quiz, test, and examination papers of those enrolled in his classes in the year. The results of the change of plan were most satisfactory, and have led to the continuation of the plan for the coming year, and to a general suggestion about the matter which is presented below in the appropriate place.

Professor Stetson finds the two outstanding features of the year's work in the *Department of Psychology* the continuation of a war schedule, and the actual inauguration of the work in testing and vocational guidance planned and authorized two years earlier. By continuation of the war schedule is meant that the department is still getting on with less than the full time of two men, since Mr. Stetson teaches full time, Mr. Jones two-thirds time—the remaining one-third being spent in the Bureau of Appointments—and Mr. Nicol slightly less than one-fourth time. Even from this small amount of teaching time, the requirements of the testing and vocational guidance have withdrawn a considerable

amount, so that actually the department has less staff and more work than in war time. As a consequence the teachers are carrying extra work and yet it is necessary to cut back the offerings of the department to a point considerably below what they should be. The most important need of the department is consequently an adequate teaching force. The plan for 1917-18 called for three men in the department, in addition to the work carried by Mr. Nicol. It is greatly to be hoped that for 1921-22, after a delay of four years, it may be possible to enter upon this really modest program. To do so would merely make it possible to restore the courses in Educational and Genetic Psychology as separate units, to give the Seminar and the course in Aesthetics each year, to expand the work in testing and vocational guidance until it is adequate, to add new much needed courses in Practical and Applied Psychology, and, finally, to mitigate the existing situation with regard to research, in which it is humanly impossible for the men to do anything of value in that direction. If this effort is made for the year 1921-22, the appointment of two men will be required, one of whom would be an assistant professor on full time, and the other at least an instructor giving not less than half time to the work of the department. In connection with this second appointment may be mentioned the recommendation that in the Bureau of Appointments also an additional appointment be made on half time, to relieve Mr. Jones of some of the detail and to make it possible to devote more intensive effort to the testing and vocational guidance features of the Bureau. Possibly a combination might be worked out for 1921-22 between these two needs.

In regard to the work in testing and vocational guidance in the department, Mr. Stetson reports that the testing of students in Physical Education for Women for a sense of rhythm, which has been carried on for some nine years past, was extended so as to include all the women in the department, and some additional tests were provided. Clinical work for the public schools was continued, and all grade pupils sent to the laboratory by the Superintendent as difficult cases were tested, as they had been for some time past. The new pieces of work undertaken in this field were the giving of intelligence tests to members of the Freshman class, comprising the army Alpha test for general level of intelligence, and a set of tests of ability in English Composition. These tests made a very favorable showing for Oberlin students, as compared with those of other colleges and universities in which the same tests had been given. They will serve as the basis for future studies in comparison with the records of the same students in their college course, and with the estimates of the students by their teachers and by other students. The value of such work as a help in vocational guidance

is of course quite clear. A further piece of new work was the testing of Seniors and cautious use of the results in the work of the Bureau of Appointments. The material secured is now being used as the basis of studies in the comparison of these test results with the grades of the students in college, with the estimates of the students by their teachers, and with the standing and activity of the students in extra-curricular interests. A third new piece of work has been a careful study of the rubrics for character used in describing the qualities of students and employes, so as to secure more concise and effective materials for the description of the students. For all this testing and vocational guidance work there is need of new equipment, especially in the way of further filing cases and of material for special testing in Music, a field in which much might be and should be done here in Oberlin.

Professor E. A. Miller, for the *Department of Education*, calls attention to the report made last year by the State Inspector on the work of the college in the preparation of teachers for high school service. This report was most favorable, and was especially commendatory of the practice work in the high school that is carried on under Mrs. Browning's direction and the general supervision of Mr. Miller. The number of students in the introductory course in Education has increased to such an extent that it has been found necessary to give the course in two sections for the coming year. This compels the department to alternate certain of the more advanced courses, a disadvantageous arrangement that ought not to be continued longer than is positively necessary. The need of correcting that situation, the probability that still another section in the introductory course will soon be necessary, and the genuine need of certain additional courses in the department are the bases of the hope expressed that additional assistance can soon be provided for the work of the department.

General Suggestions

Suggestions offered by several teachers relating to general policy or to the general welfare are here presented in the order of seniority of the teachers.

Professor Dickinson offers this suggestion for improvement at a very important point:

I still have in mind the wish that in some way Music—aside from hymn singing—could be made to play a more uplifting part in the noon Chapel service. We have nothing resembling a chapel choir, as many colleges have, and

under the present conditions the organ prelude is utterly useless. And more than that—that we are willing to waste fine music as a thing of no value cannot but tend to lower the respect due to music in the minds of the students. Certainly we would not subject any other art to such humiliation. Even if the students could be induced to refrain from conversation after they take their seats, the fact that they are coming in in confused crowds for seven minutes—as, of course, they must do—would equally forbid the quiet devotional attention which music must have if it would accomplish the purpose we all desire. There cannot possibly be any improvement until we change our system.

Professor MacLennan, as was noted above, found in his experience in reading his own papers for the year ground for the following suggestion:

The results obtained have convinced me that not only is our general system of supervision correct but that wherever possible we should require our teachers to undertake for themselves every detail of the class room process. This point seems to be especially important to consider at the present time when there appears to be a growing tendency in the minds of some that we should reduce the supervision of the work of the term and should place greater weight upon the final examination. I believe that we could well lay considerably more emphasis upon the examination as a method of summary and thorough review—and, indeed, we have voted a final review for all major students, in their major subject. But, in my opinion to lighten course supervision and to throw major emphasis upon the final examination would be fatal to our function as teachers. I have worked under the final examination system and also under the daily-work system and I am convinced that the best results can be obtained only by a combination of the strong parts of both systems. The examination system gives more freedom to the teacher and places more responsibility upon the student, but it does this at a cost of efficiency in the teaching function. The daily work system increases greatly the burden for the teacher and lifts much responsibility from the students—too much indeed—but it does so at the cost of the teacher's free time. To work adequately the combination of the best elements in both systems would ultimately demand a reduction to some extent of teaching hours, but the close and friendly supervision of every phase of the student's work by his teacher would ensure as marked an increase of efficiency in scholarship as has been obtained by the close supervision of the work by the Dean's office. I should suggest, Sir, that this matter should be taken up, carefully gone over and a general policy decided upon.

Professor Budington submits the following:

There is one change in our custom of giving examinations at the end of semesters which I would like to raise for debate again, viz.: the matter of the length of time allowed for the single examination. I am still of the deep conviction that it is quite ill-regulated pedagogy to expect a student to give account of himself for a 3 to 5 hour course in any adequate manner in two hours, i. e., it is impossible to cover a subject with adequate questions and not have the number of questions entirely out of proportion to the time allowed for discussing them. I believe a student should never be thrown into a frenzy of mind when his mind is supposed to deliver its best work. Practice in working under high pressure can produce efficiency in mental speed; but eight final examinations in four years does not constitute such practice. My plea would be for a habit of giving questions of such nature and number as would take a very good student two full hours to handle, but allow three hours for their answering. It would then be a question for the student to decide whether or not he would use all the time permitted; at least we would not be doing a student the injustice of exposing him to stress and strain of mind, with worry and confusion. No matter how fine the piece of material mechanism, a machine must not be run above a certain speed or it will miss, and skip, and break in the midst of the excessive demand being put upon it. I would like to see this matter given to a committee to work and report upon to the faculty, who might then further discuss it.

Professor Rogers, whose work as Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Study and Degrees has brought him into close contact with the aims and conditions of graduate work here, gives the following suggestions:

It is evident that our practice in regard to graduate study needs some review and possibly some change. I do not advocate anything of a revolutionary character, but rather a steady and normal growth toward a higher ideal of the Master's degree and the work leading to it. There is at present some lack of uniformity among the different departments as to the amount of work, prerequisite in character, which is to be demanded before one may begin upon a graduate major. There is also some difference in practice, if not in feeling, in regard to the requirement of a thesis as a part of the Master's work. Such questions as these will undoubtedly receive the consideration of the committee during the year.

Graduate work offers one of the best avenues through which the members of the faculty may accomplish something in the way of productive work. Time for such work is greatly needed. But before we can hope to present a

definite request for a reduced schedule of hours for undergraduate teaching we must be in a position to show that there is a real need of time to do the graduate work,—and that it would be used for such work if granted. Our future as regards graduate study and research work by members of the faculty seems to the writer to be very seriously complicated by the fact that so many of the members of the faculty have such extensive extra-college interests. One can not help feeling that the great compensation of teaching is in the results obtained with students—not in the dollars added to the bank account. Now that the college has raised salaries to a point where it is not so necessary to add to one's income by outside endeavors it would seem to be only just to the college and the work which the college is doing that the members of the faculty should reduce the outside earning to a minimum.

There can be no question that we all appreciate the salary increases. Life has been much more easily endurable during the past year than during the preceding year. And while conditions are not even yet what some of us may hope for, I believe we are all ready to coöperate with the officers of the college in the effort to make the recent increases seem to have been worth the effort.

Professor Lutz offers the following suggestion in regard to general policy of promotions in the teaching staff:

I think that the time has come for a reconsideration of the present policy of rigid promotion, for it sometimes has the effect of doing more for an outsider, no better equipped and untried here, than we are willing to do for one whom we know. This is not real democracy in appointments. I commend to the committee the consideration of such a change in policy.

Professor Jameson offers several short suggestions as follows:

I think it was a mistake to discontinue the appropriation for traveling expenses incurred by attendance at the meetings of the various learned societies. It seems to me that the college can well afford to give all reasonable assistance in this matter, as a business policy.

As I indicated last year, it seems to me that it would be a good thing for the college to encourage in a practical way the publication of studies prepared by members of the faculty when the proper committee felt such publications were of sufficient merit.

I have felt for a long time that it would be possible to make an advance in the work of our department if we might be able to do three things: (a) Relate our work to that done in some of the other departments by offering an appropriate course of reading in books approved by other departments. (b) Furnish something more specific in the way of preparation for possible use of languages in business. (c) Connect our work to preparation for service

in the diplomatic and consular organizations of the United States. These last two points have considerable bearing upon a point in which I am very much interested, the questions of how to get men to take something beside elementary work in language.

As Curator of the Zoölogical Museum, Associate Professor Lynds Jones adds the following to what he has already said in regard to need at that point:

Last year I went somewhat into detail about the sort of museum that I would like to see developed out of the material which we have now, so that I need not restate the arguments now. But the urge does not abate one whit for all that. I hope to live to see the day when there will be an endowment for the maintenance of the museum of not less than \$5,000 a year, which cannot be diverted to any other use. I hope that this item will not be submerged beneath the many other and more immediate needs of the college.

Assistant Professor Mack sends the following stimulating suggestions:

The longer I observe the process of undergraduate education in our American colleges the more I feel the need of some means of encouraging the student to a more thorough assimilation and organization of the knowledge acquired. It is a common observation that the American college student takes courses and works in terms of grades rather than studies subjects. Oberlin does well in carefully following up students whose work is dragging; but on the other hand, unless there is some motive impelling him to a larger grasp of the subject, is there not real danger of the student feeling that the work can be finished in sections or blocks, and that there is little connection between its parts? The student too often feels that it is little less than presumption on the part of the teacher to expect him to have anything more than a very general impression of the work of a semester before.

Would the student be encouraged in better organizing his knowledge, if he knew he was to be examined before graduation in the field of his major work, the examination calling, especially, for a relating of the knowledge of the several courses pursued in that field? Would it be wise to add further, a few general questions on the other elements that enter into any kind of liberal education, as science, philosophy, history and the historical sciences, literature, etc., these questions testing, too, after a fashion, whether the student has welded them together in some kind of interpretation of life and the world? I should like to see inaugurated in Oberlin senior examinations, similar to those introduced in Amherst and Harvard. The purpose of the examinations would not be to decrease the number of seniors graduating, but to encourage the student to think a little more effectively of what he reads and hears. Would not this scheme give a little different turn to teaching as well?

The other suggestion is akin to the first and is in regard to a better organization of undergraduate courses. In these days of a greatly increased curriculum have the instructors in the ordinary college sufficiently considered whether the work of the student is so organized that he goes out with anything like a unified body of knowledge; does the course make toward spiritual unity? Would a better understanding among the teachers of the aims of the men in the different departments, help the student to a better understanding of the relation between science, philosophy, ethics, religion, politics, art, etc.? For illustration, could a course in the Renaissance or Romantic Movement be so taught that the student should see the relation of the philosophical, ethical, political, social, and artistic phases of the whole era, and understand that all of these are not ends in themselves but merely phenomena of a great movement of the human spirit? Can such an effect be attained when a student is pursuing the following not impossible combination of courses: Bibliography, Milton, Statistics, Contemporary Philosophy, Jurisprudence, and Greek Sculpture?

We are doing considerable along these lines in Oberlin, but it seems to me that no college with which I am acquainted has attempted all that could be desired. Personally I should like to see further investigation and advance made in these directions.

III. INSTRUCTION

The material for this report on the subject of instruction in the College has been furnished by the Secretary. As has been the custom in previous reports, the facts are condensed into tables showing, first, the range of instruction offered, and second, the amount of work actually done in the several departments by teachers and students during the year. The first table is based upon the announcement of courses offered for the year, as printed in the bulletin of the College of Arts and Sciences of the year immediately preceding; the second is an epitome of the detailed information in regard to courses given and students taught which is printed in the back of this volume.

Range of Courses Offered

The first table shows the number of hours offered in the preliminary announcement of courses of the several departments, without regard to divisions of classes or to number of students. It is thus a simple showing of how much work students had the opportunity to elect in the given subjects. The amount of work offered is given in semester hours, a course with two, three, or four recitations a week for one semester being counted as two, three, or four hours respectively, whether the work is done in one or in more than one division of the class. The range of instruction offered in the year is fairly indicated by the number of semester hours so counted.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Semester Hours Offered

Department	1919 -20	1918 -19	1917 -18	1916 -17	1915 -16
Astronomy	4	4	6	6	8
Bible and Christian Religion	12	12	12	12	12
Bibliography	6	6	6	6	6
Botany	40	*32	40	40	43
Chemistry	57	57	57	57	57
Economics	43	34	34	32	32
Education	30	30	26	26	26
English Composition	20	16	28	28	20
English Literature	*60	64	76	72	76
Fine Arts, Historical Courses	38	39	41	20	12
Fine Arts, Studio Courses	40	40	38	34	34
French	54	46	46	46	44
Geology	36	36	36	34	39
German	26	38	70	66	54
Greek	23	22	22	22	26
History	42	64	58	60	*44
Hygiene	7	..	..	..	..
Italian	0	8	8	0	8
Latin	52	52	54	44	44
Mathematics	66	72	70	*51	66
Musical History and Appreciation	16	16	16	16	*12
Oratory	18	*0	18	18	18
Philosophy	40	55	*39	47	44
Physical Education	39	38	38	38	38
Physics	34	34	34	37	34
Physiology and Hygiene .....	..	6	6	6	6
Political Science	20	20	20	20	20
Psychology	53	49	45	46	38
Slavonics	6	..	..	..	..
Sociology	20	20	20	20	20
Spanish	8	14	8	8	0
Zoölogy	83	79	75	83	83
	993	1003	1047	995	964

*Professor or Associate Professor absent on Sabbatical leave.

Amount of Work Done

The next table presents the amount of work done by students in the several departments, stated in terms of "instruction units." Here no account is taken of the range of instruction offered in the several courses; the total number of hours of work for credit undertaken by students in all the classes and sections in the department is the subject here studied. On this basis there is certain to be a large number of

instruction units in those departments in which some courses are required, larger, usually, than in departments in which instruction is wholly elective. The number is often considerably affected by the absence of teachers in the several departments on Sabbatical leave.

As used in the following table, an "instruction unit" means the instruction furnished to one student in recitations which are held once a week for one semester; in other words, an "instruction unit" represents one student in a one-hour course for one semester. To illustrate: a three-hour course in Trigonometry enrolling twenty-five students is here counted as representing seventy-five instruction units; a two-hour course in Latin enrolling fifteen students represents thirty instruction units. The table which follows shows the instruction, so measured, furnished during the year 1919-20, with the corresponding figures for the three years preceding added for comparison:

Instruction Units

Departments	Total Classes and Sections	Hours of Teacher's Time	Students			Instruction Units 1919-20	Instruction Units 1918-19	Instruction Units 1917-18	Instruction Units 1916-17
			Men	Women	Total				
Astronomy.....	2	6	11	13	24	48	68	63	72
Bible and Christian Religion.....	3	6	381	502	883	1766	968	1368	1668
Bibliography.....	3	6	19	36	49	98	222	100	102
Botany.....	9	86	40	117	157	559	458	531	710
Chemistry.....	19	245	340	293	633	2503	1978	1785	1939
Economics.....	26	85	411	319	730	2173	1350	1198	1495
Education.....	12	26	41	266	307	838	585	522	797
English Composition.....	39	78	358	519	877	1749	1858	1500	1711
English Literature.....	32	86	243	962	1205	3462	3021	2908	2935
Fine Arts, Historical Courses.....	13	42	55	224	279	730	630	495	343
Fine Arts, Studio Courses.....	19	61	48	183	231	437	330	256	299
French.....	70	182	481	1164	1645	4444	4371	3107	2324
Geology.....	7	42	41	24	65	239	172	139	205
German.....	10	30	62	28	90	313	159	1373	2612
Greek.....	4	14	17	40	57	212	147	237	295
History.....	23	64	278	414	692	1943	1560	1784	2030
Hygiene.....	4	7	17	30	47	104	0	0	0
Italian.....	1	4	2	6	8	32	48	32	0
Latin.....	22	68	86	310	390	1266	972	1211	1244
Mathematics.....	37	109	374	316	690	1984	2229	1604	1899
Musical History and Appreciation..	8	26	42	124	166	350	307	299	332
Oratory.....	8	24	41	28	72	216	0	198	342
Philosophy.....	20	58	172	255	427	1272	746	765	713
Physical Education.....	42	195	415	783	1198	1510	1354	1317	1461
Physics.....	8	118	98	61	162	672	730	639	570
Physiology and Hygiene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	228	258
Political Science.....	8	20	166	38	204	564	527	512	714
Psychology.....	21	108	140	191	331	957	737	695	852
Sociology.....	8	20	61	190	251	705	561	755	981
Spanish.....	7	23	58	106	158	598	313	96	176
Zoology.....	26	157	111	254	365	1198	695	890	1039
Totals.....	505	1996	4606	7787	12393	32942	27366	26607	30118

This table makes comparison easy, both with the offerings of the same department in previous years, and between different departments in the same year. It shows that in many subjects the range of work offered has been practically uniform for the past five years. The advances for the year 1919-20, aside from those due to the return of teachers absent the year before, were principally in Economics, English Composition, French, Psychology, and Zoölogy; the principal decreases were in German, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Spanish.

In expectation of Professor Grover's return to service, an increase of eight hours was made in the offerings of the Botany department. When it proved that Professor Grover was unable to take up his work, five of these hours were carried in the department of Zoölogy; Botany 13 being carried by Professor Budington, and Botany 8 by Professor Lynds Jones.

Thirty-five courses announced in the bulletin were not given. They were: Bible 9, 10, 12; Botany 9, 10; English Literature 15H, 16H; Fine Arts 57; Geology 7, 8; German 27, 28; Greek 15, 16; History 4; Latin 11, 12; Mathematics 8, 16, 24, 30; Psychology 9, 10, 18, 21, 22H; Slavonics 1, 2; Spanish 6; Zoölogy 13H, 14H, 23H, 24H, 25H, 26H. Ten sections of courses that were given were also dropped in the course of the year, as it proved possible to carry in the remaining sections the number of students electing the course.

Twelve courses not announced in the bulletin were organized and given. They were: Chemistry 12 (first semester), Qualitative Organic Analysis (first semester), Advanced Organic (second semester); English Composition 1 F, 2 F; French 2 A; Advanced Economic Geology (first semester); German 25, 26; Italian 2 A; Special Graduate Course in Ecology (both semesters). It was found necessary also to organize twenty-three additional sections in the courses offered, to provide adequately for the students registering in them.

The enrolment for 1920 was thirty-six less than that of the preceding year, if we include in the enrolment of that year all the members of the S. A. T. C. The number of instruction units furnished in 1919-20 shows, however, an astonishing and apparently quite unprecedented increase over that of the year before. The apparent increase would be somewhat reduced if the special instruction furnished to the oldest group of S. A. T. C. men in 1918-19 were taken into account, but even then the remaining disparity would be remarkable. It would seem to be evidence of an improving disposition on the part of students to devote themselves seriously to college work, as shown by their ability and willingness to take full schedules of studies. In view of

the fact that a considerable number of students was in residence for less than the whole year, although, on the other hand, part of the total of instruction units was made by students in other departments, it seems clear that the average schedule of work of the regular students was not far from the normal fifteen hours per semester.

The largest gains in instruction units furnished in the year were as follows: Economics, 823; Bible, 798; Philosophy, 526; Chemistry, 525; Zoölogy, 503; English Literature, 441; History, 383; Latin, 294; Spanish, 285; Education, 253. The principal losses were the following: Mathematics, 245; Bibliography, 124; English Composition, 109.

The department of French furnished the largest number of instruction units, with English Literature second, Chemistry third, Economics fourth, Mathematics fifth, History sixth, and Bible seventh. In 1918-19 the order of the first seven was as follows: French, English Literature, Mathematics, Chemistry, English Composition, History, and Economics.

In the two semesters of 1919-20 there were 505 classes and sections, as compared with 481 the preceding year and 512 the year before that. The average enrolment in these 505 classes was 24.5, corresponding to 21.5 in 1918-19, and 19.6 in 1917-18. The steady growth of this average for some years past is distinctly unfortunate.

IV. STUDENTS

The material here presented relates especially to the number and some phases of the college work of the student body. Other phases of that work are presented in the report of the Registrar, and discussions of the life and outside interests of the students are to be found in the reports of the Dean of College Men and the Dean of College Women, and also in the report of the Secretary of the Bureau of Appointments. All these reports are published in this volume, and are commended to the attention of those interested in the life and work of the College.

Enrolment

The total number of students in the two semesters of the regular year was 1,155, of whom 738 had been previously enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences, and 417 were new students. Of the latter number 68 were admitted to advanced standing from 56 other institutions.

The facts in regard to the total registration and the registration of men and of women in the regular year for the past nineteen years may be seen in the following table:

	Men	Women	Total
1901-02.....	242	257	499
1902-03.....	267	311	578
1903-04.....	279	354	633
1904-05.....	294	376	670
1905-06.....	297	417	714
1906-07.....	317	485	802
1907-08.....	307	511	818
1908-09.....	360	515	875
1909-10.....	395	587	982
1910-11.....	411	593	1004
1911-12.....	428	570	998
1912-13.....	408	609	1017
1913-14.....	426	603	1029
1914-15.....	395	607	1002
1915-16.....	415	614	1029
1916-17.....	433	644	1077
1917-18.....	300	672	972
1918-19.....	483	708	1191
1919-20.....	448	707	1155

Scholarship

The Freshman Honor List, containing the names of the Freshmen who ranked highest in scholarship in the first semester, and of the schools from which they came, is regularly published in this place. The students whose names appear on it all took at least eleven hours of regular Freshman studies. Any who did not take the full schedule of fifteen or sixteen hours filled out the remainder with studies in the Conservatory or in Fine Arts. The names of the highest tenth of the class are published in alphabetical order, but as a further distinction the names of the first ten are printed in italics within that list. (The list this year contains eleven names because two students were tied for the tenth place on the list.) The list for 1919-20 is as follows:

Virgil William Adkisson, Kidder, Mo., Kidder Institute
Norman Durelle Bailey, New Bedford, Mass., High School
William Conway Boyce, Barker, N. Y., High School
Ethel Caroline Brown, Youngstown, O., South High School
Frances Marcia Chester, Kankakee, Ill., High School
Frances Church, Highland Park, Ill., Deerfield-Shields Twp.
 High School
Charlotte Ann Crofts, Toledo, O., Waite High School
Margaret Dann, East Orange, N. J., High School
Hazel Augusta Day, Lakewood, O., High School
Katharine Nichols Denison, Pittsburgh, Pa., South Hills
 High School
Marion Louise Downing, Syracuse, N. Y., North High
 School.
Ruth Edgerton, Westtown, Pa., Westtown School

Robert Edwin Fisher, Battle Creek, Mich., High School
 Doris Irene Griffey, Conneaut, O., High School
 Eunice Barnard Haden, Washington, D. C., Central High School
 Edward Eaton Hammond, Fairport, N. Y., High School
 Margaret Elliott Hayes, Anstinburg, O., Grand River Institute
 Eleanore Mary Hoyle, Westtown, Pa., Westtown School
 Robert Griffith Jamieson, Batavia, O., High School
 Robert Palmer Knight, Urbana, O., High School
 Catherine Helen Lacey, Webster Groves, Mo., Webster High School
 Emma Louise Lamb, Cadillac, Mich., High School
 Ralph Emerson Jenkins LeMaster, Kendallville, Ind., High School
 Dorothea Lyford, Dayton, O., Harrison Twp. High School
 Ione Margaret Mack, Titusville, Pa., High School
 Walter James Nungester, Lima, O., High School
 Clair Colby Olson, Centralia, Ill., Twp. High School
 Ethel Mae Pease, Chester, Mass., High School
 Ethel Ione Schulenberg, New Bremen, O., High School
 John Henry Secrist, Bucyrus, O., High School
 Millicent Hall Steer, Barnesville, O., Friends' Boarding School
 Ruth Evelyn Terborgh, Oberlin, O., High School
 Marjorie Estella Warner, Toledo, O., Scott High School
 Gladys Aneyse Wilkinson, Washington D. C., Dunbar High School
 Julia Caroline Youtz, Oberlin, O., High School

The highest average grade was secured by Miss Downing.

The second highest average grade was secured by Miss Crofts.

Honorable mention is made of the following students who carried fourteen, thirteen, and, fourteen hours respectively, but whose average grades would otherwise entitle them to rank in the first tenth:

Margaret Malinda Dittenhaver, Van Wert, O., High School
 Zora Christo Kaseva, Samokov, Bulgaria, American Girls' School
 Robert Anson Lawrence, Norwalk, O., High School

The preparation of the Freshman Honor List offers the opportunity to average the grades of all Freshmen, and to report back to the schools from which they came the result of their first semester's work. This practice has been of the greatest value, the Secretary reports, in our relations with contributing secondary schools.

The annual election to membership in the *Phi Beta Kappa* society provides a recognition of high scholarship maintained throughout the course. This honor was won by the following members of the class of 1920:

Lottie May Bose, New Orleans, Louisiana
 Mildred Josephine Brigham, Toledo, Ohio
 Helen Laura Carter, Bryan, Ohio
 William Clark Child, Oberlin, Ohio
 Elizabeth Florence Collins, La Grange, Illinois
 Esther Genevera Crockett, Paulding, Ohio
 Elizabeth Emma Crofts, Toledo, Ohio
 Marion Elizabeth Dasef, Barberton, Ohio
 Joseph Wesley Ellis, Peninsula, Ohio
 Mary Ruth Fenderich, Ben Avon, Pennsylvania
 Florence Jenkins Gerhan, Cleveland, Ohio
 Howard Lewis Tinker Hall, Amherst, Ohio
 Raymond Guthrie Hengst, Logan, Ohio
 Gretchen Marie Katherine Hemminger, New Bremen, Ohio
 Mildred Alice Morris, Oberlin, Ohio
 Frank Edward Morse, Troy, Pennsylvania
 Vivian Isabel Payne, Mount Pleasant, Michigan
 Leonard Clough Peabody, Appleton, Wisconsin
 Ruth Elizabeth Reder, Logansport, Indiana
 Corinne Burnette Schlegel, Millersburg, Ohio
 Bobbie Beatrix Scott, Vicksburg, Mississippi
 Mary Grace Springer, Zelienople, Pennsylvania
 Martha Rose Terborgh, Oberlin, Ohio
 Mildred Marian Tollefson, Mabel, Minnesota
 Marguerite Walters, Willoughby, Ohio
 Murray Edwards Wilcox, Canfield, Ohio

Honors at graduation were awarded to nine students. This distinction is given for work in a particular field, in which the student not only completes the major work of the department, but does in addition at least the equivalent of ten semester hours without credit. His mastery of the subject is tested by a rigid oral examination, and the honors awarded are in one of three grades, *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *cum laude*, according to the quality of the examination. The distinction is thus a mark of special attainment rather than of all-round excellence, differing in that respect from membership in Phi Beta Kappa. The students who earned Final Honors were the following:

Summa cum laude

Mildred Josephine Brigham, with honors in French

Magna cum laude

William Clark Child, with honors in Chemistry
 Howard Lewis Tinker Hall, with honors in Political Science.
 Mildred Alice Morris, with honors in Latin.

Cum laude

Gretchen Marie Katherine Henninger, with honors in History

Ruth Elizabeth Reder, with honors in Chemistry

Charles Kenneth Montgomery Ritchie, with honors in Chemistry

Bobbie Beatrix Scott, with honors in Chemistry

Murray Edwards Wilcox, with honors in Psychology

The amount of failure in scholarship is shown in the table below, in which the corresponding figures for the four years preceding are added for comparison. In the column marked "Courses Incomplete" is given only the number of courses left unfinished by students who also incurred one or more conditions or failures.

	Students Involved	Failures and Conditions	Courses Incomplete
1915-16			
First semester	214	292	64
Second semester	111	140	11
1916-17			
First semester	158	213	39
Second semester	127	162	18
1917-18			
First semester	148	200	24
Second semester	116	150	22
1918-19			
First semester	142	205	23
Second semester	136	178	27
1919-20			
First semester	194	278	40
Second semester	115	162	23

In the first semester 80 students who incurred no failures or conditions left the work of one or more courses incomplete, making a total of 138 courses left unfinished by such students. In the second semester 55 students who had no conditions or failures left one or more courses incomplete, making a total of 75 courses left unfinished by such students. Such incomplete courses are usually finished in the following semester, or at most in the following year.

V. ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the college reverted, for the first time in four years, to practically its normal lines. After the strenuous years immediately preceding, the work seemed almost easy by comparison. It is still true, however, that in the office of the Dean sufficient administration of detail is massed to make constructive investigation of

college policies very difficult, and even to make it impossible to care well for all the routine centering in the office. The remedy, as has often been pointed out, seems to be a considerable enlargement of the scope of the Registrar's office, and the transfer to it of a great part of the routine now carried by the Dean's office. It will not be possible to do this, of course, until the resources of the college are considerably increased. When that situation is reached, however, these changes should be made with all speed.

VI. NEEDS

The necessities of the college seem to increase faster and faster as the years go by. A summary statement of the most pressing needs must include at least the following:

1. *Buildings.* A new recitation hall, to cost about \$300,000 and replace Peters Hall as the center of the college activities, must stand at the head of every list of needs. Next comes the urgent necessity for a new Physics building, to cost, with the special equipment required, not less than \$350,000. Then the useful but dangerous frame buildings housing the departments of Botany and Geology ought to be replaced with more commodious fireproof buildings. The Chemistry building is even now in need of enlargement, and new, adequate quarters for the department of Psychology would contribute enormously to its usefulness. And it is perhaps not too soon to note that Spear Laboratory, already outgrown by the department it houses, must be moved from the campus by the end of 1929, and will undoubtedly have to be replaced by a new domicile for the department, fully ready for use, in September of that year.

2. *Additional Teachers.* As may be seen from the reports summarized above, the departments of English, Economics, Education, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Chemistry, and Physics are now asking for additions to the staff, mainly for the purpose merely of carrying the present work with a satisfactory degree of effectiveness, and only secondarily to add new lines of work. The needs of the department of History, while not especially urged this year, are not less acute than they have been shown to be in former reports.

3. *Promotion of Teachers.* A serious weakness in the dealings of the college with its teachers has been the excessive slowness with which competent teachers have been advanced from rank to rank. It does not seem that it should be necessary for an adequately prepared and successful instructor to remain in that rank more than three years, for that period should generally be long enough to demonstrate fitness for an assistant professorship. In the assistant professorship the claims

of successful teachers for promotion should be canvassed formally at definite periods, say at the end of each three-year term, and promotions made in all cases where the teacher is qualified for it. Such a policy would require more money for salaries, of course, but it is to be hoped that at least the means to provide for some urgent cases may speedily become available.

4. *Revision of the Salary Scale.* It is not impossible that it may become necessary to consider the scale of salaries again in the near future, if the means to finance it become available. Prices are beginning to decline, it is true, and it may be expected that the present scale will become gradually more and more adequate on the mere subsistence basis. It should be noted, however, that the better institutions are showing a disposition to go beyond this point, and put the college teacher into a really better position than he has had before. Brown University, for instance, has recently raised its scale for full professors so that it ranges from \$4,500 to \$6,000, and Oberlin teachers have been tempted by offers well above the maximum salaries here.

5. *Additional Equipment.* It is most unfortunate that we have had actually to reduce departmental appropriations for the current year, in order to meet the deficiency caused by the failure of the expected increase in income from the Hall Estate. These appropriations should not merely be restored at the earliest possible moment—they should be largely increased at almost every point. And to them should be added, as has been said many times, appropriations for large additions to the library, for general and departmental lectureships, and for clerical assistance of various sorts for the teaching staff. A doubled income for the College of Arts and Sciences would not be more than could be used immediately to the great advantage of all sides of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES NELSON COLE.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF COLLEGE MEN

To the President:

SIR—The enrolment of college men for the academic year of 1919-20 was 448, distributed among the classes and compared with the preceding year as follows:

	1918-19	1919-20
Graduate students	5	7
Seniors	41	91
Juniors	64	75
Sophomores	90	112
Freshmen	277	154
Special students	6	9
	<hr/> 483	<hr/> 448

The modifications of two long-standing regulations was perhaps the most significant event of the year. It would be impossible to judge after so short a period the precise effect of these changes. It is my belief, however, that the modification of both the dancing and smoking regulations has benefited the entire institution. There is not on the campus and in the class room an atmosphere of bitter criticism and an undercurrent of deceit. For many years the social life of the college was developed and maintained without social dancing as a part of its program. The modification of the dancing regulation has without doubt made social dancing the most prominent feature of the social life of the college. Dancing is, however, to be subordinated to the interests of a much broader recreational program which is to include, ultimately, all forms of student recreation. The report of the joint committee as finally adopted by the General Faculty includes the following provisions:

1. The adoption of a recreational program, the details of which are separately specified later in this report.

2. The appointment by the College of a recreational director who shall be of faculty rank, and whose duties shall be the general direction of social recreation for students.

3. That a permanent place be provided to serve as a recreational center and that it be equipped with a bowling alley, game room, billiard room, kitchen, small dining room, small parlor, large room with floor suitable for roller skating and dancing, and a theatre for moving pictures and amateur theatricals. (Not yet provided.)

4. That the basement of Rice Hall, together with Warner Court, be used for the present as a recreational center. This would involve redecorating the walls and ceiling, waxing the floor, providing curtains for windows, and fixtures for the lights. There would need to be perhaps a half dozen rugs, some twenty chairs, window seats along the walls, etc. The estimated cost of these changes is \$954.

5. That this room be open every night, except Sunday, from 6:30 to 8:00, and be used under the direction of the recreational leader, for dancing, roller skating, class parties, and for other forms of recreation. It is suggested that such annual events as Hallow-e'en and St. Valentine's day be made the occasion for an all-university party. Warner Court might be used for amateur plays, college sings, readings, etc., in the spring and fall.

6. The more adequate lighting of the campus and the providing of the campus with seats.

7. The adoption of the following specific recommendations which have to do primarily with the introduction of mixed dancing as a part of the recreational program:

a. That one of the class parties each semester may be a dance, expenses of which are to be met by those attending the dance.

b. That these parties in the second semester of the Junior and Senior years may take the form of "proms," the expenses of which are to be limited to a moderate sum and borne by those attending the dance.

c. That students registered strictly in the Conservatory may combine classes for one conservatory dance each semester.

d. Importation of either men or women is in general considered unwise, but may be permitted in special cases upon approval by the Deans of Women. For the best interests of the college life it seems wise to restrict the class dances, in so far as practicable, to members of the respective classes. It should be the duty of the committees in charge to see that all men and women who wish to attend have an opportunity to do so through proper introductions.

e. That dancing in boarding houses be prohibited and that no boarding house or other student group may entertain with dancing except at the recreational center. Class dances are an exception to this provision. The recreational center may be reserved by boarding houses and other groups provided they include approximately fifty couples. Requests for reservation of the recreational center must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Board of Directors not later than noon of the Monday preceding the date desired.

f. In view of the recreational program proposed it is requested that all students refrain from engaging in mixed dancing except as provided by the recreational pro-

gram or such entertaining with dancing on Saturday evenings as may be approved by the Deans of Women; it is further requested that faculty members and townspeople confine such entertainment as may include dancing to Saturday evenings.

g. That modifications of all regulations involved in the recreational program here proposed shall go into effect only after an acceptance of the provisions included in the new plan by both Student Senates and by the men and women of the College, and a declaration on the part of these groups of willingness and intention to coöperate with the faculty in carrying out the plan proposed.

h. That the recreational program here proposed shall be in effect for a period of three years. In the spring of 1922-23 the whole matter of the working of the plan shall come up automatically for consideration and necessary change. But this provision for the automatic review of the question shall not be interpreted as barring the raising of either the whole question or any part of its details at any earlier time that it may seem wise to the faculty to do so.

i. That it is the desire of the faculty that the introduction of the proposed recreation hour shall not operate to crowd any outside activities that now begin before eight o'clock in the evening into the time after that hour, and that the faculty will in general not consent to transfers of that sort.

j. That the time, place, and chaperones for all dances be approved in advance by the Deans of Women.

k. That a Board of Directors composed of the Deans of Men and Women and four members of the faculty or members of faculty families, be elected by the General Faculty, and that it shall be the duty of the board of directors to pass on all policies of the recreational program. The Board of Directors for the year 1919-20 is as follows: Mrs. Hatch, Mr. Holmes, Miss Hosford, Mrs. Miller, Miss Nash, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Ward.

The modified tobacco regulation now reads as follows:

Students are required to abstain from the use of tobacco in all college buildings, except dormitories and the dormitory portion of the Men's Building, and on all college grounds, including the athletic fields.

This regulation has been interpreted by the Faculty as applying to vacations as well as to term-time. To this regulation is added the following request:

The College requests students to refrain from smoking in public when away from Oberlin on trips as members of representative teams or clubs, spectators at athletic contests, or in other distinctively college groups.

In addition the Men's Senate as well as the entire body of men students have agreed to foster a tradition which is to confine smoking to the outskirts of the town.

In the first place it would not be strictly accurate to say that neither regulation, request, nor tradition had been violated. Unquestionably more men are smoking and those who smoke are smoking more than was the case before the regulation was modified. This is to be regretted. On the other hand men no longer find themselves in a paradoxical situation with reference to a regulation with which they are out of sympathy and yet one which they feel they should support, knowing at the same time that it is being greatly violated. The upperclassmen have in the second place loyally supported the tradition against smoking on frequented streets. In the third place the entire student body (due to the modification of both regulations) seems very clearly to be in a much more wholesome frame of mind, emphasizing positive values rather than heckling about inconsequential negatives.

ABSENCE SYSTEM

With reference to the absence system my observations during the present year confirm those recorded in my report of last year. I wish here once more to urge a consideration of the changes suggested in that report.

MEN'S ROOMING HOUSES

The difficulty in finding rooms for men which was experienced at the beginning of the second semester of the year 1918-19 was again noted at the beginning of the college year in September, 1919. Anticipating an even larger enrolment at the beginning of the present year the Committee on Living and Social Conditions made a careful study of the whole rooming house situation. As a result of the recommendation of this committee and the Boarding Halls Committee, the old Academy building was remodeled for women and three of the society rooms of the Men's Building were made into dormitory quarters for men. This makes possible the housing of thirty-two additional men in the Men's Building.

Both East and West Lodge as conducted last year, i.e., without intimate supervision, were most unsatisfactory men's rooming houses. It was therefore voted to place them in charge of Mr. Bischoff who is also in charge of the Men's Building. There is every reason to believe that this arrangement will work out most satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL C. W. NICOL.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF COLLEGE WOMEN

To the President:

SIR—This report covers the year of my service as Acting Dean of Women, the appointment being occasioned by the continued illness of Dr. Fitch.

The final enrolment of women for the year 1919-20 was 707, exactly 100 more than for 1914-15, since which time it has steadily increased. The applications for admission this fall have been so numerous that if all had been encouraged we should now have twice our number of new women. The problem is to select those who will give and receive the most in Oberlin. There are many applications for advanced standing, and it would seem practicable to reduce the number of Freshman women below that of the men, but increase the number in the upper classes. This would increase the size of the upper classes, and so strengthen the advanced and specialized work of the college, granting, of course, a judicious system of selection.

During the year 1919-20 there were 15 withdrawals during the first semester, 21 between semesters, and 9 during the second semester. Of these 20 were due to health, 1 to discipline, 6 to scholarship, 6 to a changed course, 6 to occupational, financial, or family reasons; 3 finished their course in February.

It is gratifying to report that the loss of classes through illness—1.93 per cent—is the lowest since 1916-17. This is in spite of the fact that the college has been visited during the two semesters by influenza, scarlet fever, measles, and mumps. Our escape from so many chances of a serious epidemic is due, I think, largely to the care of our matrons in reporting and isolating illness, and to our excellent nurse. An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred during the summer school. I am glad to say that the four young women attacked are now at their respective homes and well on the way to recovery.

Among the young women there have been no deaths while in Oberlin, but two have occurred shortly after leaving. Miss M. Winifred Williams left college in February to care for her mother, who was ill of influenza, and she herself died of pneumonia within a very few days. Miss Ruth E. Young completed the college year, but died soon after at Battle Creek of spinal meningitis.

The unrest of the after-war period seems to have largely passed away, and we can look back over a year of normal and cordial relations. There have been a few cases of suspension, and some minor discipline. It is noteworthy that, barring honor court cases, all of our serious discipline for some years has been connected with the automobile problem. This is admitted, the country over, to be a most serious menace to the conduct and to the safety of young women.

A new departure of much interest and importance has been the establishment of a recreational program upon the general lines suggested by Dr. Fitch in her report of 1916-17. This is under the supervision of a faculty committee; Mrs. Ellen B. Hatch has been appointed Director of Recreation. The most obvious work of this committee has been the fitting up of Recreation Hall, and its use for an hour of supervised dancing in the after-dinner period. The use of Saturday evening for more formal dancing parties, all under supervision, should be mentioned. On the whole, the results of this innovation have been gratifying. The spirit of the students has been excellent; real gains in social training and in attention to the "sweet small courtesies" are already evident. The free hour after dinner has always been a problem with reference to the inexperienced or irresponsible element among us. It is a great relief to know that we can now offer a supervised amusement more attractive than the streets or the moving pictures. The Easter vacation has always been difficult to fill in a satisfactory manner. This year Mrs. Hatch worked out an attractive program of walks, excursions, and other recreations for those whose homes are too distant for the one week's interim. I think that we have made a move in the right direction, but it is only a beginning. The problem of exercising any real influence over the free hours of modern youth is one of stupendous difficulty and importance. They need our sympathy much more than our criticism. No other generation has had its youth in such a bewildering time. If they are to be helped into self-control and discrimination it will not be by the establishment of committees alone, but by the wise use of all the agencies of the college, and the friendliness of every member of the faculty.

The Women's League has had a good year at a critical time. Some untoward circumstances raised the question whether it had life in itself, or was still functioning upon the impulse of its origin. I am glad to say that I think it has proven itself a permanent and valuable part of our organization. The general principle of student government has now been on trial for a considerable time and in many institutions. Experience would indicate that it has come to stay, and to help, but not to occupy the chief seat of authority.

Our three new matrons, Mrs. Nickerson at Baldwin, Miss Safford at Lord, and Mrs. Locke at Daseomb, have all been unusually successful. But it was a great disappointment to receive the resignations of two of these ladies, because we could not offer them the salaries they could command elsewhere. Mrs. Mordo has withdrawn from Keep Cottage after two years of service; she takes charge of a hall of residence at Mt. Holyoke College. Mrs. McCarthy leaves Tenney Cottage to join her husband in his pastorate in Montana. We are most happy to welcome Mrs. Davidson back for another period of efficient service; Miss Anna Farwell is to take charge of Lord Cottage, Mrs. F. O'N. Kell of Keep, and Mrs. E. L. Green of Tenney.

To the above must be added three new appointments in the Conservatory houses. They total a regrettable change in the personnel of our college houses. Nearly all of those who leave will receive higher salaries than they could command here. It is evident that our matrons' salaries, even with the recent increase, do not always enable us to choose and retain the best to be had. I think our policy of grading salaries by the size of the house is a mistake. It is neither expedient nor fair. I should be glad to see all salaries for beginners the same, and not averaging more than at present; all salaries for experienced matrons advanced without regard to the size of the house, in proportion to the length of their service and their all-around success. This need not be a burden to the college. An average increase in the room-rent at our six college houses of \$5 a year would yield \$1,400 for increasing matrons' salaries, and this would raise two to \$1,200, and three to \$1,000. This provides for one matron only with less than two or three years of experience—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Oberlin should remember that she is largely responsible for the general demand for women of the type we want. It is essentially the Oberlin system of the college home which is replacing the old nunnery plan of the ladies' seminary, and the *laissez faire* of the earlier state universities.

For the coming year we have announced an advance of \$18 a semester for room and board. The private matrons have made a greater advance, so that the two scales are out of proportion. Our highest price is \$185, theirs \$225, for the semester. We have a much larger proportion of low-priced places to offer. Our estimates vary from \$180 to \$216 *as an average* if a college hall is to be placed upon a commercial basis; so that we cannot claim that the private matrons are exorbitant. But our catalogue with its list of college dormitory prices does not represent the real cost of education in Oberlin, since most of our students live in private houses.

When the faculty voted, late in the college year, to increase the admissions of young women, some anxiety about accommodations was felt, but not justified. We found no difficulty in providing for all. I think we could have met the need even without the new building for the Conservatory. It is clear, first, that the village resources can be stretched to meet the demand; second, that it is to the disadvantage of the young men to do this; third, that it is done by increasing the "annex" places, of which we want none. They are less acceptable to the girls and to their parents, and furnish an unfortunate substitute for the college home, which has always been our ideal.

Various problems point to one solution,—more dormitory accommodation, larger buildings for higher-priced matrons, and our best places put at a figure which shall make them a respectable commercial investment. It is to be hoped that we shall not wait too long for an adequate women's dormitory in the architectural group of the new quadrangle. A brick building in good, but simple lines, would compare well enough with the dormitories of most women's colleges, and would be well placed west of Lord Cottage, on the Ellis property.

One year ago, the Prudential Committee decided that it was impossible longer to maintain Lord Cottage as a less expensive house, since all houses were charging the lowest possible sum which would procure wholesome food and comfortable quarters. For the past year, therefore, the prices at Lord have been the same as elsewhere. Mrs. Lord's endowment was made into a fund for the assistance of especially needy students. This has been very helpful, but it assists barely one-tenth of those who before benefited by the more moderate prices, and it does nothing for the men. With the traditions and ideals of this college, it needs an ample provision for many who wish to economize more than large scholarships for a selected few. There is a house at Smith College where the work is done by the students, after the old Mt. Holyoke plan. The similar organization of Lord Cottage would have its difficulties, but it could be done. A larger endowment, to reduce expenses still farther, would appeal to many givers who like to help students to help themselves.

The wealthy and pleasure-loving portion of our student body are more in evidence than formerly, but I see no falling off in the proportion of those who are earning a considerable part of their education. Letters show the same desire for Oberlin on the part of young people of small means. If we can keep them through these critical years, they will carry the ideals of our college into its times of greater breadth and opportunity. May I not bespeak great attention to the prob-

lem of the self-supporting student, in its various aspects of scholarship, loans, employment, and living expenses?

The arrival of the new Dean, Miss Klingenhagen, concludes my service as Acting Dean of Women. I hope that I may support her work as fully and as generously as Miss Fitch has supported mine. I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial coöperation I have experienced from both students and faculty. It has made the last year and a half a pleasant time to remember, in spite of the inevitable burdens and puzzles of the dean's office.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES J. HOSFORD.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE
ON ADMISSION

To the President:

SIR—This report includes only those matters directly connected with my work as Chairman of the Committee on Admission to the College of Arts and Sciences. For the other work of the Secretary's Office, reference is made to pages 201-219.

ANALYSIS OF THE COLLEGE ENROLMENT

The following table shows:

- (1) The students who returned during the year 1919-20 after previous enrolment in the College of Arts and Sciences;
- (2) The new students for whom the year 1919-20 was the first year in the College:

	Men	Women	Total	Per cent of whole No.
(1) Students who returned after previous enrolment in the College of Arts and Sciences—				
Enrolled in the preceding year of 1918-19.....	207	429	636	55.07
Enrolled prior to 1918-19....	71	31	102	8.83
	278	460	738	63.90
(2) New students, never before enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences	170	247	417	36.10
Complete Totals	448	707	1155	100.00

From this table it will be seen that 738 students, representing 63.90 per cent of the total, had been in previous attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences, and that 417 students, representing 36.10 per cent of the total, were new students in this department.

In 1918-19, owing to the admission of an unusual number of new students as members of the S. A. T. C., the percentage of new students in the College of Arts and Sciences was much larger than usual. Ordinarily new students number from 35 to 40 per cent of the total college enrolment, but in 1918-19 the new students represented 49.7 per cent. As will be noted above the new-student percentage has come back to the normal mark.

The average number of men admitted as new students over a period of ten years, but excluding the S. A. T. C. year of 1918-19, is 155. Last year the number of men admitted as new students was 170.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW STUDENTS

The 417 new students admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences were classed as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Admitted as Graduate students.....	1	3	4
Admitted as Seniors	4	3	7
Admitted as Juniors	7	11	18
Admitted as Sophomores	12	13	25
Admitted as Freshmen	138	206	344
Admitted as Special students.....	8	11	19
	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 247	<hr/> 417

In addition to the 344 Freshmen shown above, there were 30 others whose names were listed in the catalogue as members of the Freshman class who were Freshmen during the preceding year and failed to advance to a higher classification. The total number of all Freshmen as shown in the final counting of students for 1919-20 was 374.

NEW STUDENTS: COMPARISON FOR NINE YEARS

A comparison showing the classification of new students for nine years is added at this point.

	'11 -12	'12 -13	'13 -14	'14 -15	'15 -16	'16 -17	'17 -18	'18 -19	'19 -20
Admitted as Graduate students.	3	2	9	2	2	1	4	4	4
Admitted as Seniors	6	7	9	6	9	7	4	8	7
Admitted as Juniors	12	24	17	16	19	19	16	24	18
Admitted as Sophomores	25	28	25	28	25	25	28	35	25
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 54
Admitted as Freshmen	270	284	311	307	305	334	304	498	344
Admitted as Special students..	27	47	30	14	23	12	18	23	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	343	392	401	373	383	398	374	592	417

An examination of the above table will show that the number of new students admitted with advanced standing is essentially the same as for the four years preceding 1918-19.

STUDENTS ADMITTED TO ADVANCED STANDING

The preceding table shows that 54 new students were admitted to higher rank than Freshman. In addition to this number there were 13 students classed either as Freshmen or as College Specials who came from other schools or colleges presenting credits that entitled them to rank with advanced standing. The aggregate number of students admitted with advanced standing should therefore be considered as 67 rather than the number shown in the table.

These 67 students who were admitted to Oberlin with advanced standing came from 55 institutions as shown in the following list:

American Baptist Mission College, India.....	1
Bates College, Maine.....	1
Berea College, Kentucky.....	2
Bethel College, Kansas.....	2
Capital University, Ohio.....	1
Case School of Applied Science, Ohio.....	1
Coe College, Iowa.....	1
College of the City of New York, New York.....	1
College of Wooster, Ohio.....	1
Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.....	1
Defiance College, Ohio.....	1
Earlham College, Indiana.....	1
Findlay College, Ohio.....	1
Fourth Temporary Teachers' Institute, Japan.....	1
Fukien Christian University, China.....	1
Goucher College, Maryland.....	1
Grinnell College, Iowa.....	1
Houghton Seminary, New York.....	1
Japan Women's University, Japan.....	1
Kent State Normal College, Ohio.....	1
Knox College, Illinois.....	1
Kutztown State Normal School, Pennsylvania.....	1
Lake Erie College, Ohio.....	1
Lake Forest College, Illinois.....	1
Lehigh University, Pennsylvania.....	1
McPherson College, Kansas.....	1
Maryville College, Tennessee.....	1
Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts.....	1
Municipal University of Akron, Ohio.....	1
Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Ohio.....	4
Occidental College, California.....	1
Ohio State University, Ohio.....	1
Ohio University, Ohio.....	1
Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio.....	2
Olivet College, Michigan.....	2
Otterbein College, Ohio.....	1
Oxford College for Women, Ohio.....	1
Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania.....	1
Pomona College, California.....	1

Radcliffe College, Massachusetts.....	1
Teachers College of Indianapolis, Indiana.....	1
University of Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.....	1
University of Colorado, Colorado.....	1
University of Denver, Colorado.....	1
University of Idaho, Idaho.....	1
University of Michigan, Michigan.....	2
University of Peking, China.....	1
University of Washington, Washington.....	2
Wesleyan College, Georgia.....	1
Wesleyan University, Connecticut.....	1
Western College for Women, Ohio.....	1
Western Reserve University, Ohio.....	2
William Woods Junior College, Missouri.....	1
Winona State Normal School, Minnesota.....	1
Yankton College, South Dakota.....	3

STUDENTS ADMITTED AS FRESHMEN AND AS SPECIAL STUDENTS OF FRESHMAN RANK

It is of interest to note where the Freshmen and the Special Students of Freshman rank received their preparation. As stated on page 270 of this report there were 363 new students admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences with classification either as Freshmen or as College Specials (344 Freshmen, 19 College Specials). Deducting the 13 students mentioned at the beginning of the preceding section, who, while classed as Freshmen or Special Students, came from other colleges and should fairly be considered as students with advanced standing, and deducting three men who received their preparation in foreign countries and were allowed to undertake schedules of work in Oberlin without the exact determination of credits, we have remaining a total of 347 students. These 347 came to Oberlin from 229 different high schools, academies, and other preparatory schools. Oberlin High School was represented by 26 students. Of the outside schools, Erie, Pa., Central High School ranked first with 8; followed by Lakewood, Ohio, High School, 7; Cleveland, Ohio, West High School, 6, and the Steel High School of Dayton, Ohio, with 5. Three schools were represented by 4 students each, thirteen by 3 students each, and thirty-six by 2 students each; 172 schools were represented by one student each.

The 229 schools that sent students to Oberlin with Freshman rank were as follows:

Akron, Ohio, West High School.....	1
Alliance, Ohio, High School.....	1
Ames, Iowa, High School.....	1
Amherst, Mass., High School.....	3
Amherst, Ohio, High School.....	1
Andover, Ohio, High School.....	2

Arkansas City, Kans., High School.....	1
Ashfield, Mass., Sanderson Academy.....	1
Ashtabula, Ohio, High School.....	2
Aspinwall, Pa., High School.....	2
Atlanta, Ga., Spelman Seminary.....	1
Atlantic City, N. J., High School.....	1
Austinburg, Ohio, Grand River Institute.....	2
Barker, N. Y., High School.....	1
Barnesville, Ohio, Friends' Boarding School.....	3
Batavia, Ill., High School.....	1
Batavia, Ohio, High School.....	1
Battle Creek, Mich., High School.....	1
Bellevue, Ohio, High School.....	1
Bellevue, Pa., High School.....	1
Bennington, Vt., High School.....	1
Berea, Ky., Berea College Academy.....	1
Bergen, N. Y., High School.....	1
Birdsboro, Pa., High School.....	1
Birmingham, Ohio, High School.....	2
Boonville, Mo., Kemper Military School.....	1
Bowling Green, Ohio, High School.....	1
Britton, S. Dak., High School.....	1
Brooklyn, N. Y., New Lots Evening High School.....	1
Brooklyn, N. Y., Packer Collegiate Institute.....	1
Bucyrus, Ohio, High School.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y., Lafayette High School.....	1
Buffalo, N. Y., Masten Park High School.....	1
Burlington, Iowa, High School.....	1
Cadillac, Mich., High School.....	1
Cambridge, Ohio, High School.....	1
Canton, Ohio, McKinley High School.....	2
Centralia, Ill., Township High School.....	1
Chagrin Falls, Ohio, High School.....	2
Chanute, Kans., High School.....	1
Charleroi, Pa., High School.....	1
Chefoo, China, Prep. Dept., Temple Hill College.....	1
Chester, Mass., High School.....	1
Chicago, Ill., Calumet High School.....	1
Chicago, Ill., Lewis Institute.....	1
Chicago, Ill., Morgan Park High School.....	3
Chicago, Ill., Parker High School.....	1
Chicago, Ill., University High School.....	1
Chillicothe, Ohio, High School.....	1
Clay Center, Nebr., High School.....	2
Cleveland, Ohio, East High School.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio, East Technical High School.....	3
Cleveland, Ohio, High School of Commerce.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio, Lincoln High School.....	3
Cleveland, Ohio, South High School.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio, University High School.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio, West High School.....	6
Cleveland, Ohio, West Technical High School.....	2

Clyde, Ohio, High School.....	1
Coldwater, Mich., High School.....	1
Collins, Ohio, Townsend Township High School.....	1
Columbus, Ohio, Capital University Academy.....	1
Conneaut, Ohio, High School.....	2
Corfu, N. Y., High School.....	1
Coudersport, Pa., High School.....	2
Dalton, Mass., High School.....	1
Dayton, Ohio, Harrison Township High School.....	1
Dayton, Ohio, Steele High School.....	5
Denver, Colo., Manual Training High School.....	1
Des Moines, Iowa, East High School.....	2
Detroit, Mich., Detroit Institute of Technology.....	1
Detroit, Mich., Eastern High School.....	1
Dundee, N. Y., High School.....	1
East Cleveland, Ohio, Shaw High School.....	2
East Orange, N. J., High School.....	1
Edgewood, Pa., High School.....	2
Eldora, Iowa, High School.....	1
Elkhart, Ind., High School.....	1
Elyria, Ohio, High School.....	1
Erie, Pa., Central High School.....	8
Evanston, Ill., Township High School.....	1
Fairport, N. Y., High School.....	1
Falconer, N. Y., High School.....	1
Flint, Mich., High School.....	2
Fort Atkinson, Wis., High School.....	1
Fort Collins, Colo., High School.....	1
Fredericktown, Ohio, High School.....	2
Fremont, Ohio, High School.....	2
George School, Pa., George School.....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich., Union High School.....	1
Great Valley, N. Y., High School.....	1
Greenspring, Ohio, High School.....	1
Greenville, Mich., Central High School.....	1
Greenwich, Ohio, High School.....	1
Hamilton, N. Y., High School.....	1
Highland Park, Ill., Deerfield-Shields Twp. High School	1
Jamestown, N. Y., High School.....	1
Kaukaee, Ill., High School.....	1
Kendallville, Ind., High School.....	2
Kent, Ohio, High School.....	1
Kidder, Mo., Kidder Institute.....	2
Kingston, Pa., Wyoming Seminary.....	1
Kokomo, Ind., High School.....	1
Lakewood, Ohio, High School.....	7
Lancaster, Ohio, High School.....	1
Lansdowne, Pa., High School.....	1
Lansing, Mich., High School.....	1
Lebanon, Ind., High School.....	1
Lima, Ohio, High School.....	1
Linesville, Pa., High School.....	1

Livonia, N. Y., High School.....	1
London, Ky., Bennett Memorial High School.....	1
Lorain, Ohio, High School.....	4
Los Angeles, Calif., Los Angeles High School.....	1
Madison, Conn., High School.....	1
Mansfield, Ohio, High School.....	3
Mantua, Ohio, Township High School.....	1
Marion, Ohio, High School.....	2
Marysville, Ohio, High School.....	1
Massillon, Ohio, Washington High School.....	1
Maumee, Ohio, High School.....	4
Mendota, Ill., Township High School.....	1
Miami, Fla., High School.....	1
Mineral City, Ohio, High School.....	1
Minneapolis, Minn., West High School.....	1
Moline, Ill., High School.....	1
Monroeville, Ohio, High School.....	1
Mount Gilead, Ohio, High School.....	1
Mount Hermon, Mass., Mount Hermon School.....	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y., High School.....	3
Mount Vernon, Ohio, High School.....	1
New Bedford, Mass., High School.....	2
New Bremen, Ohio, High School.....	2
New Philadelphia, Ohio, High School.....	1
Newport, N. H., Richards High School.....	1
Newtonville, Mass., Newton Technical High School....	1
New York, N. Y., Jamaica High School.....	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y., High School.....	1
North Adams, Mass., Drury High School.....	1
North East, Pa., High School.....	1
Norwalk, Ohio, High School.....	1
Norwood, Mass., High School.....	2
Nutley, N. J., High School.....	1
Oak Harbor, Ohio, High School.....	2
Oak Park, Ill., Oak Park and River Forest Twp. H. S.	3
Oberlin, Ohio, High School.....	26
Onondaga Valley, N. Y., Onondaga Academy.....	1
Orwell, Ohio, High School.....	1
Owosso, Mich., High School.....	2
Painesville, Ohio, High School.....	3
Pana, Ill., Township High School.....	1
Paterson, N. J., High School.....	1
Pawtucket, R. I., High School.....	2
Peking, China, North China American High School....	1
Peotone, Ill., High School.....	1
Perry, Ohio, High School.....	1
Piqua, Ohio, High School.....	1
Pittsburgh, Pa., Peabody High School.....	1
Pittsburgh, Pa., South Hills High School.....	1
Pittsburgh, Pa., Winchester School.....	1
Plainwell, Mich., High School.....	1
Plymouth, Pa., High School.....	1

Pomeroy, Ohio, High School.....	1
Port Clinton, Ohio, High School.....	2
Ravenna, Ohio, High School.....	2
Redlands, Calif., High School.....	1
Richwood, Ohio, High School.....	1
Ridgway, Pa., High School.....	1
Ripley, N. Y., High School.....	1
Riverside, Calif., Girls' High School.....	1
Russell, Pa., Pine Grove Township High School.....	1
Saginaw, Mich., Eastern High School.....	1
St. Joseph, Mo., Central High School.....	1
Salem, Ohio, High School.....	1
Samokov, Bulgaria, American Girls' School.....	1
San Diego, Calif., High School.....	1
Sandpoint, Idaho, High School.....	1
Sandusky, Ohio, High School.....	1
Santa Barbara, Calif., High School.....	1
Sayre, Pa., High School.....	1
Scio, Ohio, High School.....	1
Sentinel Butte, N. Dak., High School.....	1
Shanesville, Ohio, High School.....	1
Shelburne Falls, Mass., High School.....	1
Shelby, Ohio, High School.....	2
Smethport, Pa., High School.....	1
Solon, Ohio, High School.....	1
South Bend, Ind., High School.....	1
South Haven, Mich., High School.....	1
Strongsville, Ohio, High School.....	1
Swarthmore, Pa., High School.....	1
Syracuse, N. Y., North High School.....	1
Tacoma, Wash., College of Puget Sound.....	1
Talladega, Ala., Prep. Dept., Talladega College.....	1
Tientsin, China, Nankai School.....	1
Tiffin, Ohio, High School.....	1
Titonka, Iowa, Buffalo Cons. High School.....	1
Titusville, Pa., High School.....	1
Tokyo, Japan, Tokyo Commercial College.....	1
Toledo, Ohio, Scott High School.....	2
Toledo, Ohio, Waite High School.....	3
Troy, Pa., High School.....	2
Twinsburg, Ohio, High School.....	2
Union City, Mich., High School.....	1
Upper Sandusky, Ohio, High School.....	1
Urbana, Ohio, High School.....	1
Van Wert, Ohio, High School.....	2
Wadsworth, Ohio, High School.....	1
Wakeman, Ohio, High School.....	1
Warren, Ohio, High School.....	3
Washington, D. C., Central High School.....	2
Washington, D. C., Dunbar High School.....	1
Waterloo, N. Y., High School.....	1
Webster Groves, Mo., Webster High School.....	1

Wellington, Ohio, High School.....	3
West Lafayette, Ohio, High School.....	1
Westtown, Pa., Westtown School.....	4
Wheeling, W. Va., High School.....	1
Wilson, N. Y., High School.....	2
Windham, Ohio, Township High School.....	1
Windsor, Ontario, Collegiate Institute.....	1
Winthrop, Mass., High School.....	1
Woodstock, Ill., High School.....	1
Wooster, Ohio, High School.....	1
Xenia, Ohio, Central High School.....	1
Youngstown, Ohio, Rayen School.....	3
Youngstown, Ohio, South High School.....	2
Zanesville, Ohio, High School.....	1

AMOUNT OF ENTRANCE CREDITS

No student is classed as a Freshman who presents less than fourteen units of entrance credit, as defined in the catalogue. For full rank as a Freshman the student presents fifteen entrance units. Ordinarily the preparation received in a good high school ought to include sixteen entrance units, but the College allows college credit for the extra unit of preparation only upon an examination to be taken on the first Monday after the opening of the college year. Our experience with the operation of this restrictive arrangement has been entirely satisfactory.

The "unit" of work for entrance is defined as "a course covering an academic year that shall include in the aggregate not less than 120 sixty-minute periods of class-room work, two hours of laboratory work being equivalent to one hour of class-room work." The work usually done in a subject in a high school during a year of thirty-six weeks with recitations five times a week, each recitation nominally forty-five minutes in length, but actually about forty minutes in length, exactly meets this definition.

The two tables that follow give information concerning the entrance credits of 347 students admitted as Freshmen and as Special Students of Freshman rank:

Table No. 1	Men	Women	Total
14 units	11	14	25
Between 14 and 15 units	4	7	11
15 units	30	33	63
More than 15 units.....	90	158	248
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 347

Table No. 2

	No. of students	Per cent 1919-20	Per cent 1914-15	Per cent 1909-10	Per cent 1903-04
14 units	25	7.2	5.9	7.3	12.3
Between 14 and 15 units	11	3.1	7.3	9.0	23.2
15 units	63	18.2	23.8	15.4	18.0
More than 15 units	248	71.5	63.0	68.3	45.5
	<hr/> 347	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0

From the above tables it will be seen that 15 men and 21 women, a total of 36 students, were admitted with less than the full requirement of fifteen units. The percentage of students thus admitted with less than the full requirement of fifteen units is steadily decreasing, as will be seen by reference to table No. 2 above. An inspection of the records made by the 36 students admitted to college with less than fifteen units of preparatory work showed that the performance of these students in college was only slightly less satisfactory than the average of our Freshman class. Nine of the 36 students took scholarship rank in the highest third of the Freshman class, 3 of them being in the group of honor students; 9 of the number took rank in the middle third of the Freshman class; 13 took rank in the lowest third. The other 5 were Specials in Art whose rank was not computed or were students who withdrew for business or other reasons during the semester or were students admitted to college at the opening of the second semester. This is the third year during which I have made an examination of the records of students to see whether the students entering with less than fifteen units were of poorer quality than those who entered with fifteen units. The inspection of records in 1916-17 showed a great predominance of poor records from this group, but the study of the records in 1917-18 was essentially the same as during 1919-20. It is my judgment that it would be unwise to change the plan for the admission of students who can present fourteen units of acceptable credits.

The table shows that the number entering with less than fifteen units is now only 10 per cent of the total and that more than 70 per cent of the students presented more than the fifteen units required for full Freshman rank.

ENTRANCE CREDITS PRESENTED BY FRESHMEN

A detailed study of the subjects presented by students admitted as Freshmen and Specials was made four years ago, and it seems worth while to consider at this time the credits presented in 1919-20, with comparisons with the figures of four years ago. The study covers the cases of 135 men and 212 women, a total of 347 students.

English. The minimum requirement is three units. There was only one student who failed to meet this minimum requirement and in the case of this student the Committee judged that the two and one-half years spent in preparation had adequately prepared her for college work, a judgment that was fully sustained by the good work done by this particular student in the Freshman English Composition course.

Two hundred and forty-one of the 347 students presented four units, approximately 70 per cent., as compared to 60 per cent. four years ago. Seventy-four students presented the minimum requirement of three units. Thirty-one students presented between three units and four units.

The college has had in operation a plan for demotion of high school students who show notable deficiencies in training in essentials of grammar and composition. The "sub-Freshman" classes in the first semester of 1919-20 numbered eighty.

Foreign Languages. The minimum preparation required in foreign languages is four units, of which two must be either Latin or Greek. Eighty-four students failed to meet this minimum requirement, 49 men and 35 women, representing 24.2 per cent. of the total number of Freshmen admitted. In 1914-15 there were 29 men and 27 women who failed to meet the four-unit requirement in foreign languages, representing approximately 18 per cent. If the comparison be made with 1911-12 the increase in students conditioned in foreign languages is even more marked. In that year there were 28 men and 11 women, a total of 39 students, who failed to meet the four-unit minimum. It seems to the Chairman of the Committee that the requirement that four-fifteenths of the preparation of the student be in the group of foreign languages is not excessive and that at least that percentage of the time of a student in the high school should be devoted to the study of foreign languages. The college makes adequate provision for the removal of deficiencies of this character, and the admission of students deficient in foreign language preparation works no real hardship to the students concerned. Full Freshman rank is assigned to a student if he presents fifteen units of entrance credit, even though there be deficiencies in foreign languages or other prescribed subjects. These deficiencies are made up by the election of the deficiency subjects as a part of the regular work of the Freshman year, with the assignment of full credit. The removal of deficiencies in this way does not involve carrying credit hours in excess of the normal amount prescribed for Freshmen.

Of the 84 students who entered with less than four units of preparation in foreign languages, 2 presented no high school preparation in foreign languages, 9 presented a single year of preparation in foreign

languages, and 29 presented two units. Thirty-nine presented three units, 5 presented three and one-half units.

One hundred and six students presented the minimum of four units. One hundred and fifty-seven students presented more than four units. Of this number 3 presented eight units, 31 presented seven units, 62 presented six units, 45 presented five units.

Latin. The minimum requirement in Latin is two units. Twenty-five students (14 men and 11 women) presented no preparation in Latin. Thirteen others presented less than the minimum. The total number of students entering with less than the minimum requirement of two units was 38. The percentage is not quite as high as it was four years ago, but is much higher than the percentages in years prior to 1914-15.

Fifty-seven men and 58 women presented the minimum of two units in Latin. Eighteen men and 40 women presented Latin credits ranging from two to four units; 35 men and 97 women presented exactly four units in Latin. It is the preference of the committee that students present four units of preparation in Latin, and 38 per cent met this preference. This percentage shows a decided decrease from the figures of four years ago. In 1914-15 the percentage was 48.7, and four years before that the percentage was 54.6.

The above percentages clearly indicate that while there is no great change in the percentage of students who meet the Oberlin minimum requirement of two units, there is a very decided decrease in the relative number of those who elect four units of high school preparation in Latin. Increasingly the students in the high schools are electing other work in foreign languages or high school subjects in other groups to take the place of training in Cicero and Vergil.

Greek. The presentation of Greek for entrance is optional. As a matter of fact Greek is rapidly disappearing from the group of subjects presented by students. Four years ago 10 students presented entrance credits in Greek; in 1919-20 only one of the Freshmen presented the record of any high school preparation in Greek. Incidentally it may be noted that this one student ranked as number three in the entire Freshman class in point of scholarship.

French. The presentation of French is optional. The number of students presenting entrance credits in French was 154 (52 men and 104 women), the percentage being 44.4. Four years ago only 16 per cent of the students were presenting entrance credits in French.

Of the 154 applicants who offered French for entrance, 75 presented one unit, 1 presented one and one-half units, 61 presented two units, 3 presented two and one-half units, 14 presented three units.

German. German is optional. One hundred and seventy-seven students, 62 men and 115 women, presented credits in German, the percentage being 51. The figure shows a striking decrease as compared to the percentage before the war. In 1915-16 and for the ten years preceding the percentage of those offering entrance credits in German was 68. The full effect of the discontinuance of German in high schools during the war was not felt in the matter of entrance credits for students entering in 1919-20. The year 1920-21 and the year 1921-22 will probably show a further decrease, but after that the percentage is likely to gradually increase.

Sixty-three students presented a single unit in German, 4 presented one and one-half units, 88 presented two units; 5 presented two and one-half units, 14 presented three units, 2 presented three and one-half units, and 1 presented four units.

Spanish. Beginning in 1918-19 Spanish was listed in the group of foreign language subjects that would be accepted to meet the admission requirement in foreign languages. Students now present Spanish upon the same basis as French and German. Last year 24 students, representing 7 per cent of the total, offered Spanish for entrance credit.

Eight students presented a single unit of Spanish, 1 student one and one-half units, 9 students presented two units.

History. The minimum requirement in History is a year-course in at least one history subject. Three students failed to meet the minimum requirement, 2 men and 1 woman. The other 344 students met the unit-course requirement for entrance. Forty-nine students presented the minimum of one unit. The other 295 students presented more than one unit of history credit. One hundred and thirty-one students (49 men and 82 women) presented two units; 42 students presented two and one-half units; 74 students presented three units; 8 men and 7 women presented three and one-half units; 3 men and 6 women presented four units; 1 man presented four and one-half units.

Integral units of credit for history courses were allowed as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Ancient	70	125	195
Greek and Roman	5	17	22
General	24	25	49
American and Civics	60	96	156
American (alone)	28	41	69
English	24	34	58
Medieval and Modern	26	60	126
Modern	19	22	41
European	3	2	5

Half units were allowed for history courses as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
English	14	15	29
American	11	9	20
Civics	20	31	51
Ancient	12	7	19
Miscellaneous	11	10	21
Political Economy	11	2	13

A comparison with the credits presented four years ago shows no variations of significance.

Mathematics. The full requirement in mathematics is two and one-half units. Beginning in September, 1919, the requirement of a half unit in Solid Geometry was released and students were given full rank upon presentation of two and one-half units in mathematics. The two and one-half units must be as follows: Elementary Algebra, one unit, Advanced Algebra, one-half unit, Plane Geometry, one unit.

Thirty-two men and 36 women, representing approximately 20 per cent of the students, had mathematics deficiencies at entrance. This is a much smaller proportion than in the years before the change in the requirement. Twenty-two men and 30 women presented two units of mathematics and were conditioned a half unit in Advanced Algebra; 10 men and 6 women presented two and one-half units of mathematics credit, but did not offer the half unit of Advanced Algebra required for entrance. One hundred and three men and 175 women were admitted without conditions. Of these totals, 32 men and 67 women presented two and one-half units of entrance credit; 71 men and 108 women presented three units of entrance credit. It is of interest to note that 195 of the Freshmen, 56.6 per cent of the total, offered Solid Geometry as an entrance subject.

To assist students in making up the deficiency in Advanced Algebra a course in this subject is offered taught by a college instructor.

To meet the needs of students who are admitted without presenting Solid Geometry a new course in Freshman mathematics is now offered paralleling the old course in Freshman mathematics consisting of Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry; the new course gives one-third of the year to Solid Geometry, one-third of the year to Trigonometry, and the last third of the year to Analytics.

Sciences. The minimum Science requirement is one unit-course in one of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoölogy, Physical Geography. Four women presented no preparation in sciences, and 6 others presented a half-unit. In addition to the 10 students who presented less than a unit of preparation in science, there were 10 others

who presented credits that could not be accepted as meeting the "full unit" requirement in a single science. The total number of students entering with conditions in science subjects was therefore 20. This compares with 26 in 1914-15. The removal of the deficiency in any case is accomplished by electing a year-course in science after entering college.

The minimum of one unit was presented by 52 students. Twenty-one students presented one and one-half units; 130 presented two units; 38 presented two and one-half units; 67 presented three units; 29 students presented more than three units. It is the preference of the Committee on Admission that not more than three units of preparation in science be presented by any applicant.

Of the students entering with deficiencies in science preparation only three were men. Of the 29 students presenting more than three units of preparation in science 22 were men. In general men elect more high school work in science subjects than women do, and it is not surprising to note that fewer men fail to meet the minimum requirement.

The following table gives information as to the acceptance of year-courses in science subjects:

Year-Courses	Men	Women	Total
Physics	110	125	235
Chemistry	70	85	155
Botany	16	28	44
Zoölogy	3	4	7
Botany ($\frac{1}{2}$) —|— Zoölogy ($\frac{1}{2}$).....	9	15	24
Biology	20	25	45
Physical Geography.....	14	10	24
Physiology	2	3	5
General Science.....	10	23	33

The percentage of students presenting a unit of credit in Physics was 67.7. This compares with 73.9 in 1914-15.

The percentage of students presenting a unit of credit in Chemistry was 44.7, as compared to 36.6 in 1914-15.

In addition to the presentation of year-courses as shown in the above table, fractional credits (half-units) were presented as follows: Physics, 3 men, 2 women, total 5; Chemistry, 4 men, 2 women, total 6; Botany, 24 men, 41 women, total 65; Zoölogy, 3 men, 2 women, total 5; Physical Geography, 32 men, 51 women, total, 83; Agriculture, 26 men, 22 women, total 48; Physiology, 26 men, 52 women, total 78; Biology, 8 men, 1 woman, total 9; Geology, 4 men, 2 women, total 6; General Science, 9 men, 13 women, total 22.

The number of students presenting Agriculture has increased very greatly in the last five years, as would naturally result from the existence of a requirement of Agriculture in many of the high schools of Ohio and some other states in the North Central territory. Relatively large numbers of applicants continue to offer half-year courses in Botany and Physical Geography. Many of the best schools offer combinations of half-year courses in Botany, Physical Geography, Physiology, Geology, and Agriculture to meet the needs and preferences of high school students, and our Committee on Admission wisely continues its acceptance of these half-year courses when presented in addition to at least one year-course in a science subject.

Miscellaneous Subjects. The Committee on Admission has made a significant change in its announcement of treatment of miscellaneous subjects taken by students in high schools, although the new plan does not differ greatly from the practice of recent years. The college has not heretofore announced a policy of recognition of commercial, manual training, and art credits, but some assignment of credit has regularly been made for these subjects when presented.

The new action of the Committee reads as follows: "That two units of the fifteen required for entrance may be offered from *any subjects recognized by the high school for its diploma of graduation.*" This means that a student will ordinarily present at least thirteen units from the following group: English, foreign languages, mathematics, history, science, and drawing; and that if he presents thirteen units from the above group he can offer for the remaining two units any subjects that were accepted by the high school as a part of the graduation requirements.

If the applicant has by chance taken so much of his high school work in commercial and manual training subjects that he does not have thirteen units to offer from the so-called "academic" group, he can still secure admission, but he will be asked to complete additional hours for graduation. The year 1919-20 was the first year of operation under this changed vote. The experience for the year confirmed the wisdom of the change. The new treatment of the subjects in the miscellaneous group allows a more harmonious adjustment in the relations between the high school and the college.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Upon the recommendation of the Directors of the Men's and Women's Gymnasiums, the Committee on Admission voted that a form of health statement filled out by the applicant himself, and a physician's certificate, filled out by a competent physician and mailed to

the director of the Men's (or Women's) Gymnasium, be required hereafter of applicants as a part of the admission arrangements.

The College Faculty approved this recommendation under date of April 20, 1920, and the blanks for the health statements and the physicians' certificates were duly prepared and mailed to all the new students of Freshman rank whose registration cards were received prior to September 16, 1920.

The directors of the Men's and Women's gymnasiums believe that much good will result from the new requirement.

ENROLMENT FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

For a number of years the college has made special efforts to bring to Oberlin for enrolment in the second semester a sufficient number of new students to take the place of those who withdraw during the first semester or at its end. The experience of the college during the last ten years in this matter of attendance during the second semester is shown in the following table:

	Actual Attendance First Semester	Actual Attendance Second Semester	Net Shrinkage
1910-11	998	957	41
1911-12	971	940	31
1912-13	998	948	50
1913-14	999	982	17
1914-15	983	948	35
1915-16	1000	966	34
1916-17	1023	1015	8
1917-18	925	887	38
1918-19	1090	956	134
1919-20	1103	1076	27

The abnormal shrinkage during the year 1918-19 was of course accounted for by the fact that many members of the Oberlin unit of the S. A. T. C. had no special interest in college study and left Oberlin in December, 1918, as soon as they were released from the S. A. T. C.

In passing from the first semester to the second semester in 1919-20 there was a total loss of 42 men and 37 women, but the losses were made up in part by the admission of new students, 20 men and 32 women, leaving a net loss of 27 as shown in the above table.

THE PLAN FOR PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION OF FRESHMEN

For several years the college has followed a plan for issuing formal promises of admission for men and women, including both students of Freshman rank and those of advanced standing. The pressure for admission of women students in the College of Arts and Sciences has

increased enormously in recent years. Before the war, places for women in September were available as late as the preceding April or May; but for the year 1920-21 all available places in the Freshman class for women were definitely promised by December 1, 1919. For the year 1921-22 the situation is as follows: at date of October 25, 1920, the names of 278 women had been placed on file for admission to the Freshman class in September, 1921, and of this number only 175 can be accommodated. The Committee on Admission has therefore voted to consider the list closed for 1921. Special consideration will, however, be given to applications that reach the committee from women who graduate with first or second honors in high schools.

During the war unusually large numbers of women were enrolled in the college, and the proportion of women in the college is still so great that the Committee on Admission has closed its lists for the admission of women with advanced standing. No more women with advanced standing will be accepted for September, 1921; but the college provides that special consideration will be given to applications from women of superior scholarship whose records in the college previously attended show that they are "A" grade students.

Reservations of places in the Freshman class in September, 1922, and in September, 1923, are now being made. At date of November 4, 1920, thirty-two places have been definitely promised to women as members of the Freshman class in September, 1922, and fourteen to women in September, 1923.

The attention of alumni is called to the fact that the lists for future years are open two or three years in advance and that it is possible at this time to secure definite promises for the admission of Freshmen for the year 1922, 1923, and 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. JONES.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President:

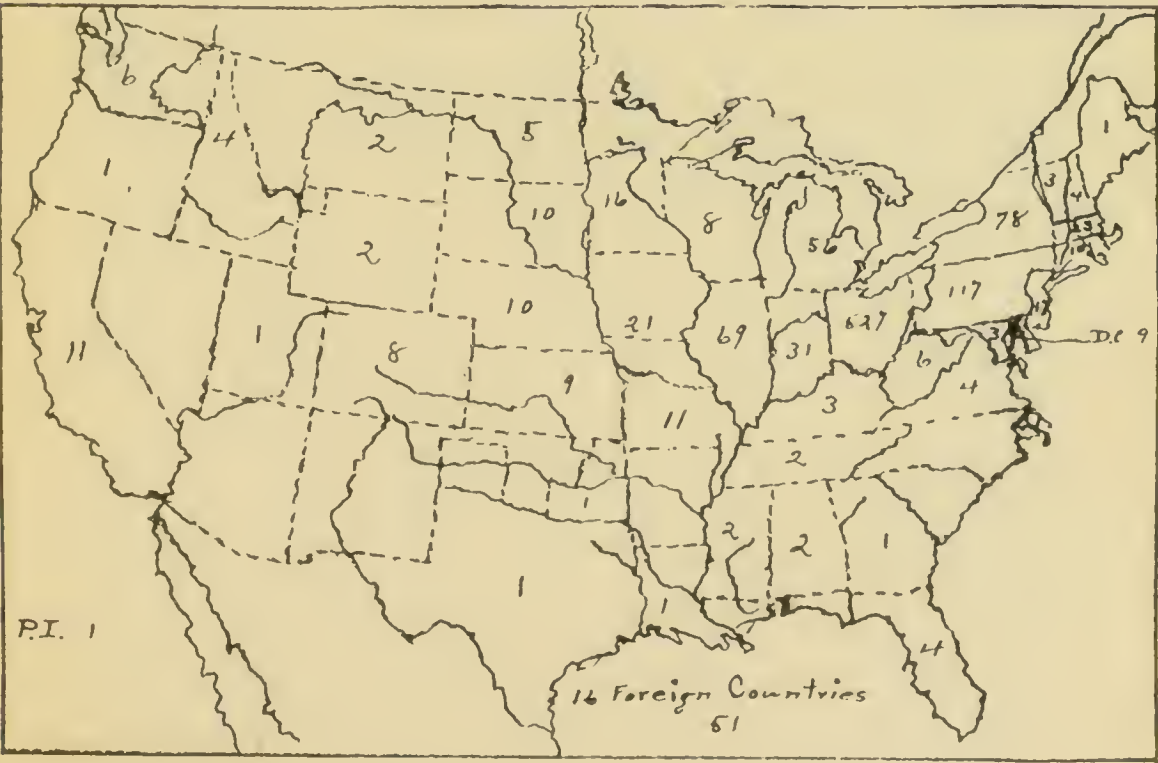
SIR—As Registrar of the College of Arts and Sciences, I have the honor to present herewith my annual report covering the year 1919-20.

ENROLMENT

The enrolment in the College for the year 1919-20 was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate students	7	13	20
Seniors	91	139	230
Juniors	75	136	211
Sophomores	112	182	294
Freshmen	154	220	374
Special students	9	17	26
	<hr/> 448	<hr/> 707	<hr/> 1155

These students represent a very wide geographical area, as shown by the map below:



DEGREES

The number of students completing the work required for the degrees given below during the year 1919-20 is as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
Master of Arts	13	14	27
Bachelor of Arts	81	131	212

Of those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 16 men and 1 woman are classed with their former class, 1918, and 12 men and 1 woman with 1919. In the case of the men this delay in completing their course was on account of military service in the war.

Any discrepancy between the above figures and corresponding data given in the Secretary's report is accounted for by the difference in the basis of computation. This table shows the completion of all requirements in academic work for the degree, while the Secretary's figures show the actual issuing of the degree, taking into account both academic work and also financial or other obligations.

The table below shows the choice of majors for the last six classes:

Department	Class					
	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
English	36	32	45	38	31	35
French	7	4	8	5	3	6
German	8	12	10	11	2	2
Greek	0	1	0	1	0	1
Latin	14	15	14	8	8	7
History	14	17	16	19	12	24
Economics	5	14	9	4	10	25
Political Science	15	12	13	2	3	11
Sociology	9	11	9	9	11	11
Mathematics	3	7	8	1	4	6
Physical Education .	27	22	12	19	16	25
Animal Ecology	5	1	2	2	1	2
Botany	5	2	5	3	..	4
Chemistry	5	6	9	14	9	20
Geology	5	4	4	1	1	..
Physics	1	4	3	1	3	3
Zoölogy	3	11	4	5	1	8
Philosophy	4	4	2	4	3	2
Psychology	1	4	1	3	3	2
Education	1	0	1	6	1	4
Music	5	3	0	2	2	5
Pre-Medical			4	1	3	7
Fine Arts				1	2	1
Composite, looking to- ward Journalism ..						1

The table below gives a basis of comparison in the choice of Freshman electives from 1913 to the present time, with the exception of 1918-19, the year of the S. A. T. C., when the work for the men was almost entirely prescribed. During that year an enormous number elected both beginning and advanced French, an increasing number, Spanish, while German reached almost the vanishing point. Greek attracted more interest; Latin lost slightly with the large gain in Mathematics, partly owing to requirements in the S. A. T. C. A few students enter college without meeting all specific entrance requirements, so that the final choice of all Freshman electives cannot be shown in all cases.

	Fall					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1919
Number of Freshmen entering college	309	307	327	332	306	374
Number of Freshmen electing:						
Ancient Language—						
Latin	105	117	122	121	124	101
Beginning Greek	16	9	12	6	5	10
Advanced Greek	5	2	0	0	2	0
Mathematics	177	162	160	181	163	101
Modern Language—						
Beginning French ...	56	72	76	118	174	159
Advanced French ...	29	29	35	26	41	102
Beginning German ...	71	64	46	55	15	6
Advanced German ...	158	137	141	134	72	17
Italian .....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spanish .....	..	..	..	..	..	37
Science—						
Astronomy	0	1	1	1	3	0
Botany	4	9	7	4	2	8
Chemistry	56	60	51	64	66	82
Geology	6	5	2	1	6	6
Physics	8	11	10	10	13	11
Zoölogy	6	6	7	5	8	5
History	77	78	66	90	61	82
English Literature	64	70	82	92	101	124
Theory of Music	14	15	11	9	18	8

Last year was an exceedingly hard year in the Registrar's office, owing in part to my absence during most of the previous year, and the complications and increased routine work of that year in connection with the S. A. T. C. But we brought it up by the summer of 1920. Miss Bronson, after two years of faithful service, returned to her former work of teaching, and Mrs. Neta Shirk has succeeded her as my assistant. The work of the office, as now organized, we are trying to carry without additional help except at those times in the year when the pres-

sure of the large number of things to be done in a very limited time makes it a physical impossibility. At such times extra help is needed.

I have for some years longed to use an abundance of rich material for study and research which I have right here in my office, from which I am confident valuable results, not only interesting but practical, can be secured. At present the regular and routine work takes my entire time. Some time I hope to accomplish both lines, and work out my best ideals, giving to Oberlin College a model Registrar's office of largest and finest service to Faculty and students.

I was privileged to attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, held in Washington last April. It was the tenth anniversary of the organization of the Association, which began with a membership of twenty-four. It now has a membership of about one hundred and eighty, including the largest and best schools from all parts of the country, with a few representing Canada. The work of the ten years was reviewed, many fine papers were presented, live educational topics, and knotty problems of the Registrar's office were discussed, and the fine spirit of fellowship, that always prevails in the Association, added its own inspiration to a rather notable gathering. I came back to the work with some new ideas, a wider vision, and renewed courage which I trust may bring worthy results.

Respectfully submitted,

F. ISABEL WOLCOTT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS

To the President:

SIR—The business side of the Bureau of Appointments was handled much as in previous years. There were some changes in the filing system and certain additions in the way of methods of collecting data for the recommendations of candidates. We believe that these changes make it easier to find appropriate candidates for openings, and to write more detailed and satisfactory statements about graduates. The new policy of charging no fee for enrolment in the bureau is, we believe, making it easier for graduates to ask for assistance, and will make it possible for the bureau to get many more seniors completely registered than was the case formerly.

In accordance with the plans at the beginning of the year, an early attempt was made to get in touch with positions of a business or industrial nature in particular, as it was thought that more effort should be directed toward finding good openings in this field. Slightly more than 300 industrial and business organizations of the State of Ohio were addressed, including all having at least 500 employees, and also several types of business such as banks, advertising firms and newspapers, with a smaller but better educated personnel. The questions asked each of these firms include the following: "In what capacity do you use college men or women? Do you prefer them to high school graduates? What beginning salary do you offer such individuals? What types of college preparation do you prefer for such graduates?"

Answers were received from approximately 75 firms, most of which were enthusiastic about employing college people, and gave detailed statements as to the type of work in which college people were employed, frequently suggesting that Oberlin graduates apply to them at any time. Although this survey was made in the middle of a year when no unplaced graduates were available and when the present industrial depression (as a result of which employees in some Ohio cities have been discharged) had not begun, the correspondence should be of considerable future value by way of giving the office an indication of those firms which are interested in the college type and will recognize college training. I, myself, was surprised to note the wide interest in obtaining the college man, aroused largely, no doubt, by the army

experience, when in the officers' training camps and elsewhere the college man surpassed his less well-trained and less well-selected competitor.

Later in the year a similar attempt was made to get in touch with social service organizations, and a quick response was received from many associations desiring social workers. I think it should not be difficult for the average Oberlin man or woman to locate a desirable business or social service opening, providing he or she is not too exacting as to financial returns, location, or the type of beginning work. The great difficulty in the office comes in placing inexperienced men or women who have been out of college several years and who expect more than a beginning salary in a field which is for them new.

In addition to the above method of getting in touch with organizations by correspondence, there is the possibility of visits to these organizations and interviews with employers and employees. I tried this hastily in the case of one of the large industrial firms of Cleveland. I believe that this method of contact with firms should be continued if there is time and money allowed, as the method of promotion, the spirit of interest in work, and the general soundness of the openings for college people in an organization are matters which can best be tapped by direct interviews with the officers and workers of the firms concerned.

The Bureau of Appointments during the past year has also increased the correspondence with alumni of the college. A questionnaire was sent to all graduates of the past eleven years, with the exception of married women, asking them to reply if they were interested in future openings which come to the attention of the bureau. In this way the background of experience and the future interests of each candidate as well as references are brought up to date. In another year more emphasis will be placed on getting more complete returns from the references of such alumni. We find that old alumni interested in new positions are, at least, up to average in ability, as gauged by the quality of their work done in college.

Some of the statistical data of interest concerning those alumni writing to us are as follows:

Occupations of Those Wanting New Openings	Men	Women
Teaching	34	105
Business	10	3
Social work	1	7
Recent war work	3	1
Religious work	3	1
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.....	1	3
Music	1	3
Industrial chemistry	2	1
Secretarial	1	2
Post graduate students	1	1
Miscellaneous	3	4

Chief Reasons Given for Desiring New Openings	Men	Women
Better salary (same work)	26	69
Change of location	3	16
Change from high school to college teaching	6	9
Enter business from teaching or social work	9	6
Enter social work	2	8
Desire administrative or executive positions (educational or social work)	5	5
To teach a different subject.....	1	4
To begin teaching	1	3
Enter scientific research	3	0

It should be stated that in addition to the 191 persons replying in full to the questionnaire, to nearly all of whom the Bureau of Appointments has written from one to four or five times regarding new openings, there were many who requested directly to have their credentials forwarded to employers, or in other ways were aided by the bureau without recent registration. It is my opinion that much more time than we have been able to afford this year can be well placed in making contact with previous graduates. Frequently when the office had no direct opening for a candidate, we have been able to suggest agencies or methods of getting in touch with the type of work wanted, which have been almost as valuable.

In the past year I have spent considerable time on research work concerning the college student, much of which has been of direct value to the Bureau of Appointments. For instance, we now have on hand an intelligence rating of each senior, as gauged by one of the standard intelligence examinations, and also an average estimate of the student from such professors as know him in each of the following traits: scholarship, reliability, originality, mixing ability socially, adaptability,

poise, energy, and personal appearance. These estimates add greatly to the data from which we can recommend persons more accurately. A more complete statement of this research is made in a report from Professor Stetson of the Psychological Department.

Some of the problems which have come up during the past year (as before) and which need special thought and study are the following:

(1) How should we inform seniors, and probably juniors, of vocational opportunities in general? Last year a series of five lectures and discussions was held by members of the faculty on the different vocational fields:—teaching, social work, industrial science, business positions for men, and secretarial and other business openings for women. These talks were well advertised, except that the local college paper did not give enthusiastic support, and the attendance ranged from forty to one hundred in the meetings. Students have indicated that these meetings were a distinct success. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have contributed, and we hope will continue to contribute, to the problem of informing college students regarding vocational fields.

(2) How can we make the senior class more responsive to the business demands of the office? The task of getting complete registrations of all students, their photographs, of keeping in touch with them through the summer until they are placed is one that takes much time and seems never to be complete. This leads to a fundamental question of policy: Should the college itself take the full responsibility of registering students, getting photographs, etc., or should that be the responsibility of the individual candidate? Next year we expect to get quite complete information regarding everyone and, at the same time, arrange for interviews of all persons who definitely want aid from the bureau. And we will consider the actual registration in the bureau incomplete until photographs are brought to the office and until some confidential statements are received from professors.

(3) Do we want to discourage people from entering certain professions, such as teaching? The positions are so numerous in this field, and so many graduates decide they would like to try it out; it is the easy thing to locate people in educational work. Personally, I do not feel that the year of teaching is a year lost even if the individual does ultimately go into business. There is the opportunity of self-expression, for clearness in exposition, for leading others, etc., which may be superior to that offered in many opening business positions for the future executive.

(4) Mention has already been made of the possibility of conferences with students. We hope to do this more systematically this

year than heretofore. Miss May, the present assistant in the office, will handle most of this interviewing in the case of the senior women. Each senior will be given an opportunity to formulate his notion of his probable future vocation and to ask questions on various points. It should be possible to give frequent advice. Last year in the senior class there were two women hoping to be private secretaries, who were not counting at all on stenographic training.

(5) The question of registration of conservatory students is one that should be mentioned. In the past year, in accordance with previous custom, the college office has undertaken to register 32 students graduating from the regular Conservatory course or from the Public School Music Department. Such registration in our bureau seems to me to be of doubtful value, except in the case of those with considerable college training and a possible interest in teaching subjects other than music. There are a few positions where a person qualified to teach music and another high school subject is wanted. But most of the persons registering from the Conservatory are not fitted for, and at the same time interested in, this combined work. This bureau has not in the past received much full data regarding Conservatory students from the Conservatory or elsewhere. Nor has it full information regarding musical agencies and openings outside of public school teaching. It seems to me that one bureau should undertake recommendations for all purely music positions, and should receive notifications of all openings. If this bureau handles such work it should mean considerable expansion and a closer relationship with the Conservatory office.

The future expansion of the work of the Bureau of Appointments depends, it seems to me, on two issues: (1) Whether time (from one or more individuals) can be allowed for a more detailed study of the field of positions and for correspondence of various sorts; (2) the possibility of an alumni secretary elected by the Alumni Association, who will look after placements for old graduates. This last office, if installed, would naturally relieve the College Appointments Office to a marked extent. Until such an office is arranged for, the work of handling positions for alumni can easily take as much time as that devoted to the graduating class. The present secretary would prefer to be relieved of most of the purely business duties of the office in order to spend more time on the research side of vocational guidance and in psychology teaching.

Schedule of Calls by Months

September	52	March	44
October	9	April	118
November	40	May	101
*December	114	June	108
January	31	July	59
February	29	August	65
Total	770		

*The large number of positions reported for December is on account of the answers to questions sent to industrial and other business firms, which were received for the most part during that month.

The following table shows the distribution of the 770 positions brought to the attention of the Bureau of Appointments, classified by occupation:

Types of Positions	Notifications of Positions for				Positions for which Recommendations were made			
	Experienced Men	Experienced Women	Inexperienced Men	Inexperienced Women	Experienced Men	Experienced Women	Inexperienced Men	Inexperienced Women
Office and sales.	5	2	21	4	2		7	3
Industrial	2	2	30	5	4	1	5	3
Secretarial	1	6	4	5		4	4	4
Industrial Chem- istry	4	3	7	5	2		4	2
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A...	1	4	5	5		3	2	3
Other Social Ser- vice	10	5	15	13	1	2	10	10
Editorial			3	3				
Summer jobs ...			8	7			5	3
Educational, Ad- ministrative ..	28	5	3	4	6	2	2	6
Teaching	101	103	87	239	36	66	41	123
Miscellaneous ..	2		8	5	1		2	2
Total	154	130	191	295	52	78	82	159

Out of a total of 770 positions, recommendations were made for 371, or 48 per cent.

Of 530 teaching positions, recommendations were made for 266, or 50 per cent.

Teaching Positions

Types of Positions	Experienced				Inexperienced			
	Alone	Men With Another Subject	Women With Another Subject	Alone	Men With Another Subject	Women With Another Subject	Alone	Women With Another Subject
Agriculture	1							4
Art			1	1				2
Athletics	3	3	1		5	16		
Bible							1	1
Biology	2		3		1			1
Botany	1	1	2					2
Chemistry	1	3			1	6		1
Commercial subjects .	5		2		1	2	5	6
Domestic science				2			11	
Education	2	1		1				
English	7	1	10	6	2		12	22
French	2	1	5	10	1	2	5	16
Geography and Geology								2
German		1						
Grades			2		1		40	
History	2	1	3	5	1	2	3	9
Latin	1	1	6	7			7	24
Manual training		1			2	4		
Mathematics	7	5	7	2	9	10	7	7
Music	6	1	11	3	3	1	24	7
Physical Education ..	11	2	14	3	14	1	19	4
Physics	3	4				2		3
Physiology								1
Public speaking	1	1		2		1		1
General science	5	4	3	2	2	6	8	10
Social science	6	1	1		3	1		2
Spanish	3	2	2	5				8
Total	69	35	73	49	46	54	142	133
Total positions excluding duplicates	69	32	73	30	46	41	142	97

If two subjects to be taught in the same position seemed to be equally emphasized, both were included in the second column of each group. Otherwise only one subject was included, the first named and probably the more important.

Positions for Which Recommendations Were Made

Types of Positions	Experienced		Inexperienced	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Art		1		1
Athletics	2	1	9	2
Bible	1			
Biology	1	2	1	
Botany		2		
Chemistry	3		2	2
Commercial subjects	1	1	2	
Domestic science		1		3
Education	1	2		
English	5	13	2	30
French		9	2	15
Geography and Geology				1
Grades				2
History	2	5	2	7
Latin		10	1	16
Manual training				1
Mathematics	4	7	10	4
Music	2	6	1	15
Physical education	4	8	9	17
Physics	5		1	1
Physiology				1
Public speaking	2	1		1
General science	2	2	5	8
Social science	3	2	3	1
Spanish		4		4
Total	38	77	50	132
Total positions excluding duplicates	36	66	41	123

As compared with last year, there has been a considerable increase in openings in the fields of business and social work. Unfortunately, most of the openings were heard of during the school period, when no one was immediately available.

The tables concerned with teaching positions are quite detailed, as it was thought valuable to make the distinction between openings for experienced as contrasted with inexperienced candidates. Perhaps the most striking fact shown in a study of "Notifications of positions" and "Positions for which recommendations were made," commented upon in previous years, is the relatively large number of openings in science for the number of recommendations sent out as compared with language openings, particularly English.

Occupational Distribution of the Class of 1920

	Men	Women	Total
Regular teaching	17	73	90
Physical education	5	14	19
Business and industry.....	31	17	48
Social service, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.	2	15	17
Church work	0	2	2
Missionary service	4	0	4
Journalism	2	1	3
At home and indeterminate.....	1	4	5
Post graduate study:			

	Men	Women	Total
Botany	2	0	2
Business	0	2	2
Chemistry	1	1	2
Dentistry	1	0	1
English	1	1	2
Economics	0	1	1
Latin	0	1	1
Law	5	0	5
Literature	0	1	1
Medicine	8	0	8
Pharmacy	1	0	1
Philosophy	1	0	1
Physics	2	0	2
Political science..	1	0	1
Sociology	1	0	1
Theology	2	0	2
Zoölogy	0	1	1

26	8	34
88	134	222

Comparison of Occupational Distribution,
Classes of 1919 and 1920

	1919 Per cent	1920 Per cent
Teaching (including physical education).....	44.34	49.10
Business (including newspaper work).....	11.34	22.98
Social service, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.....	6.60	7.65
Missionary and church work.....	2.73	2.70
At home and indeterminate.....	11.34	2.25
Post graduate study.....	23.65	15.32

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD S. JONES.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President:

SIR—The enrolment in the Summer Session of Oberlin College in 1920, was 160. This is two less than the number enrolled during the session of 1919 and is considerably in excess of the numbers for the two preceding years; 65 of the students were men and 95 were women.

The classification of the students is shown in the following tabulation:

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate students	11	22	33
Seniors	22	32	54
Juniors	11	14	25
Sophomores	7	7	14
Freshmen	5	2	7
Special students	9	18	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	65	95	160

The 33 graduate students includes 13 who received their degrees on completion of the work of the summer session.

The courses offered and the enrolment in the various classes follow:

Course	Men	Women	Course	Men	Women
Chemistry 1.....	4	6	French 2.....	5	6
Economics 1.....	8	7	Geology 1.....	2	4
Economics 2.....	11	3	History 1.....	2	3
Education 1.....	6	15	History 2.....	12	17
Education 2.....	1	11	History 3.....	6	10
Education 3.....	2	7	History 4.....	3	2
Education 4.....		1	History 5.....	1	7
English:			History 6.....	7	3
Composition 1.....	3	3	Mathematics 1.....	2	3
Literature 1.....	8	8	Mathematics 2.....	3	5
Literature 2.....	10	17	Philosophy 1.....	9	12
Literature 3.....	5	19	Philosophy 2.....		3
Literature 4.....	8	26	Political Science 1...	8	5
Literature 5.....	2	1	Political Science 2...	6	1
Literature 6.....	2	5	Psychology 1.....	7	10
Fine Arts 1.....	7	6	Psychology 2.....	5	6
Fine Arts 2.....	3	9	Zoölogy 1.....	6	6
French 1.....	5	4			

There were 16 instructors on the faculty of the Summer Session. Of these 15 were members of our regular college staff. Doctor Colegrove of Northwestern University gave the courses in Political Science. Dr. Geiser, who had been engaged for the work, was released in order to accept a call to give similar courses at Ohio State University. One hundred and eighty-three week hours of instruction were offered. This includes 24 week hours of instruction given in the two field courses in Geology and Zoölogy, 159 week hours being given on the campus. All courses offered were given. There were three courses in which the enrolment was less than four.

The financial summary for the session is as follows:

RECEIPTS

Term bills	\$5,122.25	
Guarantee (Practical Work in Teaching)	150.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,272.25

EXPENSES

Salaries	\$4,572.93	
Salaries (Practical Work in Teaching)	266.66	
Printing	125.52	
Clerical work	17.00	
Advertising	15.00	
Scholarships (Faculty)	75.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 5,072.11
Surplus		<hr/> \$ 200.14

This is the first time for four years that the Summer Session has been able to report a surplus. That it was possible during the last session is due to the fact that the tuition was increased 50 per cent, from \$25.00 to \$37.50, while the salary advance was only 33 1/3 per cent instead of the 50 per cent increase that was made effective during the regular college year.

It is the belief of the committee in charge of the Summer Session that the salary increase ought as soon as possible to be made 50 per cent instead of 33 1/3. The full 50 per cent increase will not make the salaries as much as is paid for the same work during the college year.

The Summer Session is again deeply indebted to the members of the college and conservatory faculties for the lectures and musical program given.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. MILLER.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

REPORT OF THE SENIOR DEAN

To the President:

SIR—Theological schools with very few exceptions have been slow in returning to their pre-war condition. The great demand for men in various kinds of social reconstruction and business, often paying large salaries, together with the partial collapse of idealism in the reaction of the post-war period has worked against the ministry as a profession. The effect of this disadvantage has probably not yet been fully experienced. No one can doubt, however, that a reaction in favor of all that the church and its ministry stands for will before long be experienced. When this reaction comes a type of theological thinking adapted to new conditions will be called for. The Oberlin School of Theology in all the past has furnished progressive leaders and we may confidently expect that it will be ready for the new day that is coming. The contributions to theological literature published by its faculty during the past few years furnish good ground for this expectation. The past year has been as successful as could well have been expected. The number of students enrolled was thirty-nine, among them an unusually large number working for the Master's degree. Of the eighteen who received the Master's degree at the June commencement five did their major work in the School of Theology.

We unite with the rest of the college in regretting the departing of Professor Hutchins. He had declined other attractive calls in the past but the situation in Berea College made the call to its presidency an irresistible appeal. We have had the good fortune to secure as his successor Dr. Thomas W. Graham for eight years pastor of Andrew Presbyterian Church, situated just off the campus of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Graham is an influential leader among the college students of the United States and Canada and will make a valuable contribution to the religious life of all departments of the college. He represents the high type of preaching, straight-forward, genuine and thoughtful, that the department of Homiletics under Professor Hutchins and Professor Currier has set itself to produce.

The high cost of material and labor has made it impossible to carry out plans for the new building with the amount of money on hand. In the meantime Council Hall has been opened to a limited number of college students and is being used to its utmost capacity.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD INCREASE BOSWORTH.

REPORT OF THE JUNIOR DEAN

To the President:

SIR—The past year in the School of Theology was a satisfactory year as regards the work of the large majority of the students, only four of the 39 students being obliged to repeat failed courses. Enrolment for the year showed a 40 per cent gain over the year 1918-19, and all members of the faculty were present through the year. The Senior Dean's report notes the resignation of Professor Hutchins and the calling of Professor Graham, the two most noteworthy events of the year, and also the reduced enrolment at the beginning of the current year which we are suffering together with most of the theological schools of the country.

Representatives of some 50 theological faculties of the United States and Canada met at Princeton the last of June and discussed seriously the critical condition in which practically all of them found their work. Space forbids even a summary of the results in this report, but the fact should be made clear that our serious slump in enrolment is not to any great extent due to local conditions, but is simply part of the national crisis in theological education.

The war and its economic aftermath have cut off the normal supply of theological students the country over. Scores of colleges are now sending no men at all into the ministry, or other forms of Christian work. Not a single member of the Oberlin College class of 1920 is now studying for the ministry, and this is typical of many reports received from other colleges.

An analysis of our usual sources of student supply may help to show the relation of our local situation to this general trend. Our normal enrolment in recent years has been 55 to 65. This is about double the average in schools of theology, and was a creditable number when we consider that we matriculate none but college graduates. Our enrolment this year, however, will not exceed the number we had year before last, 28, including the usual additions at mid-years. The various groups included in our student enrolment in recent years I would indicate as follows:

1. Though our school has always been non-sectarian by charter, usually about 40 per cent of the students are Congregationalists. They have ordinarily come from colleges founded or supported by that denomination. The supply of students from these colleges has almost ceased. It is a safe generalization to say that Congregational churches

and Congregational homes are no longer sending boys into the ministry. They are depending on recruits from other churches to fill their pulpits. This trend has been in progress for a generation past, but has reached the acute stage now, where the Congregational ministry may be said to be committing "race suicide."

2. A large number of Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, usually aggregating 25 to 30 per cent of our enrolment, have studied with us the last decade. They have been among our most loyal students and have appreciated the unusual privileges of an interdenominational faculty and student body. But the recent recrudescence of sectarianism in the country, emphasized by the great denominational "drives," has tended strongly to send such students to seminaries under church control. In spite of this we had four kinds of Methodists and three kinds of Baptists in our enrolment last year, but the numbers in this group are much smaller than before the war.

3. In the past decade we have enrolled a good number of students from such denominations as the Mennonites, Disciples, United Brethren, Methodist Protestants, Evangelicals, etc., who have few theological schools of their own, or none. This group usually included about 15 per cent of our enrolment, but it has almost entirely disappeared this year. Educational standards as well as ministers' salaries in these smaller sects are relatively low. Their ministers can hardly afford today to incur the expense of a graduate professional course.

4. Men preparing for Y. M. C. A. leadership, usually in the foreign field, formed another interesting group, sometimes as high as 15 per cent of our enrolment. It was a vigorous group, contributing much to our school spirit and fellowship. Last year we had just one student of this type. The urgent demand for men for Y. M. C. A. service, coupled with the expense problem, has practically shut off this source of student supply. Evidently the Association leaders are not advising men to take this additional professional training, as they were advising them before the war, and the men themselves are too eager for the active work to invest these years in training. As the executive secretary of the Cleveland Association, one of our graduates, says, "Our men are not willing now to pay the price of leadership."

5. Among these four groups mentioned above, foreign missionary candidates in the pre-war years usually aggregated 25 to 33 per cent; but last year we had only three or four students preparing for the foreign field, besides Japanese, and two of the four were here on furlough after seven years abroad. This is apparently part of the general situation, in which the American Board finds itself unable to recruit more than 60 per cent of its candidates from its own denomination.

6. Our faculty have always appreciated the fact that practically all Oberlin College graduates preparing for religious work have studied in our School of Theology at least for one year. In the year 1913-14 we had 23 graduates of Oberlin College. Last year there was a good group of ten Oberlin graduates enrolled, including some whose enrolment was postponed by the war; but this year we have only four, two of whom were graduated since 1917. It is clear then that our losses in the School of Theology are partly due to a startling reduction in the number of Oberlin College graduates preparing for religious work. Oberlin very evidently has been sharing in recent years in the general trend in the colleges away from the ministry and other forms of religious service. Earnest members of our college faculty are asked to give serious consideration to this situation.

7. In the year 1913-14, 31 per cent of our theological students were married. In the year 1914-15, 40 per cent were married. The largest number of married students in a single year was 28. Last year the number was reduced to ten, and this year there are only four. It is getting almost impossible to find living accommodations for married theological students at a figure within their reach. For several years past we have been obliged to decline applications because of this fact. One of our new married students has been building his own house the past summer on Orchard Street.

Very likely such campaigns in recent years as the Pilgrim Memorial drive for ministers' pensions had a depressing effect on theological prospectives. Many speakers failed to discriminate between the starvation wages of the untrained pastor and the living salaries usually paid the thoroughly trained minister. Our Oberlin theological graduates are readily placed at good salaries and the demand for them from the churches very greatly exceeds the supply. The serious need of more ministers now is accentuated by the fact that thousands have left the ministry during and since the war,—according to a prominent Brooklyn minister, at least 25,000.

I confidently believe that this crisis in theological education is only temporary. There have been similar crises before, and there is always a reaction and recovery. The chief factor in the situation now is economic. Industrial inflation will not last indefinitely, and abnormal living costs will be reduced, together with excessive wages for manual labor, which have lured so many college boys temporarily away from professional study.

The situation of course calls for a recruiting campaign for the ministry on a larger scale than ever before. This campaign has already begun under the leadership of the Home Missions Council, with the coöperation of many denominations. Oberlin should coöperate in this movement as far as our personal resources permit.

The Slavic Department last year had only one student. The question of the continuance of the department was raised by the Budget Committee of the General Council. The matter has not yet been brought before the Trustees, but both the Theological Faculty and the Prudential Committee, after a thorough investigation, agreed with the Budget Committee in recommending the discontinuation of the Slavic Department, with proper provision for a retiring allowance for the Principal of the Department. The issue was raised by the Budget Committee because of the fact that the increased salary of the Principal of the Department, at the rate of last year's income distribution, takes all but ten dollars of the proceeds from the \$76,000 endowment assigned by the Trustees to the uses of the Slavic Department, leaving practically nothing for scholarship aid for the students or other expenses of the Slavic Department again this year, with very little prospect of improvement in the future.

At the request of the Survey Department of the Interchurch World Movement, an exhaustive survey of the School of Theology was made last year, covering a large variety of historical data, facts regarding the teaching force, the curriculum, the financial resources, the analysis of the sources of student supply, their denominational affiliations, their living conditions here, etc. Another very complete statistical report was solicited by a Commission of the National Council of Congregational Churches. Many interesting facts were brought out by these investigations, at least two of which are worth mentioning here. We discovered that 37 different denominations had been represented among our theological students the past decade; and that the total annual per capita cost of our work (per student) during the decade averaged \$398.65, an exceedingly low figure for any kind of graduate or professional work, and a sum probably no higher than the per capita cost of undergraduate education at Oberlin, and far below the expense of most other high grade professional schools.

Although plans had been made to begin the erection of the first of our new theological buildings last April, we were obliged to postpone building operations indefinitely because of the prohibitive cost of labor and materials. This has involved the necessity of getting permission from the state building authorities to use Council Hall after September 1, 1921, the date fixed upon for its abandonment. No definite extension of time has yet been granted, but reasonable consideration is expected. In the face of this uncertainty, however, we feel that it is exceedingly important that our building fund be completed at the earliest possible date so that our serious uncertainties as to equipment may be relieved.

Respectfully submitted,

G. WALTER FISKE.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To the President:

SIR—In looking back over the year just past, one is tempted to say that the Conservatory reached its high-water mark in all the essentials for which we have been working these many years. In number of students, in the high average grade of talent, in the size, attainments, and personality of the graduating class, in the quality of our recitals, in the harmonious relations existing between faculty and students, and last but not least essential, in the financial showing, all these have surpassed any year of recent times.

There might be some danger in this complacency, did not the prospects of the year just beginning allure us with hopes of surpassing even the record just closed.

The very generous increase of salaries granted by the Trustees last fall was much appreciated by our faculty, and it is a pleasure to feel that our surplus for this year will be added to the Salary Fund raised by Trustees, Alumni, and Faculty.

THE FACULTY

Professor Arthur E. Heacox and Professor Charles K. Barry both return after leaves of absence. Professor Heacox made extensive investigations in the methods of teaching theory in all parts of the country and has already put in practice some reforms in harmony and ear training which were much needed.

Professor Barry, greatly renewed in health and strength, has resumed his classes in piano with pleasure to himself and profit to his students.

Miss Margaret H. Whipple returns to her work in the Children's Department after three years of absence. Miss Whipple spent two years in war work in this country and in France, and the last year was a teacher in the David Mannes school in New York.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Professor William J. Horner has leave of absence for the present year, which he will spend in Paris and New York.

Professor Friedrich A. Goerner is on leave of absence for the first semester of this year, which he is spending in travel and study and in visiting his aged mother in Saxony.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The vocal department is to be greatly strengthened by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Maitland who come to us with a fine reputation as cultured musicians and gifted singers. Mr. Maitland was well known to us by his recitals here and his appearance at a May Festival with the Musical Union, but Mrs. Maitland's beautiful soprano voice and charming style were first revealed to us in the opening of the year in a joint recital with her husband. There is much in the life of Oberlin that appeals to them, and with their great art and wide experience they have much to give us.

THE ORGAN DEPARTMENT

An event of more than usual interest was the third national convention of the American Guild of Organists which was held in Oberlin the week following commencement. About 150 delegates were present, including many of the most distinguished organists in the country. Papers were read dealing with the problems of music in the churches and a series of very remarkable organ recitals was given in the afternoons and evenings on the great organ in the chapel. Oberlin as a place of study made a favorable impression on our guests, particularly our equipment for the study of organ and church music.

The *Diapason*, the leading organ journal in the country, said, "The beautiful trees, the splendid equipment of buildings, and the quiet of the academic town of Oberlin offered an ideal setting for the meeting and there could hardly have been a place more fitted for the contemplation of the best in organ music."

STATISTICS

The following statistics, compiled by our secretary, Mrs. Brown, show the number of students enrolled in the various subjects during the year 1919-20:

	First Semester	Second Semester
Pianoforte	424	405
Organ	152	152
Singing	236	247
Violin	58	55
Violoncello	10	13
Double Bass	1	1
Harp	11	12
Wind Instruments	27	30
Instrumentation	5	4
Counterpoint, Form, Composition	35	51
Harmony	340	300
Ear Training	237	194
History of Music	103	107
Musical Appreciation	75	72
Public School Music	63	66
High School Music	5	5
Special Sight Singing	21	20
Normal Course in Piano Teaching ...	22	20
Dramatic Expression	38	35
Kindergarten Class	48	54
Violin Class	7	8
Children's Classes—Piano	102	100
Children's Classes—Violin	28	24

THE ARTIST RECITAL COURSE

The following musical organizations and artists have appeared under Conservatory management during the year:

Madame Helen Stanley, song recital
 Mr. Josef Lhevinne, piano recital
 The Letz String Quartet and
 Mrs. William Mason Bennett, pianist
 The Detroit Symphony Orchestra
 The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra
 The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra
 The Salzedo Harp Ensemble and
 Madame Povla Frijsh, soprano soloist
 Mr. Louis Graveure, song recital
 Mr. Pietro Yon, organ recital
 Miss Djina Ostrowska, harp recital

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. MORRISON.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF CONSERVATORY WOMEN

To the President:

SIR—The enrolment of Conservatory women for 1919-20 was 392, the largest in the history of the Conservatory. This unexpectedly large number so taxed the housing capacity that the result was a most uncomfortable overcrowding of the dormitories. We were obliged to open new rooming houses, placing small groups there with meals at private boarding houses and dormitories. This was unsatisfactory from the point of view of the parents as well as that of the students. Small annexes are undesirable because of the difficulty of supervision when the responsibility is divided. This overcrowding has been greatly relieved by making the Academy property available for dormitory use. The house proved to be very adaptable, and was easily made into a commodious and beautiful home large enough to house 33 women. For the present the group is boarding at Barrows House, but we hope to equip Johnson House with dining room and kitchen in the near future.

The heads of houses deserve much credit for their successful management last year. The high price of food and the low price of board made financial difficulties that were almost insurmountable. I feel that the scale of matrons' salaries needs adjusting. Several of our most efficient matrons resigned because of the low salaries. The Conservatory regrets the resignation of Mrs. Harper, for three years matron of Barrows House, where she made a distinct contribution to the dignity of the social life of Oberlin. I wish to mention also the faithful service of Mrs. Durbin, who was for many years matron of Ellis Cottage.

Although there was little enthusiasm or initiative on the part of the students, making committee work rather difficult, there was, on the whole, a very friendly feeling of coöperation and understanding between them and faculty. There were very few cases of discipline of any kind in the Conservatory, and only one of a serious nature.

There was little, if any, of the social unrest which has marked previous years. The abolishment of the rule prohibiting dancing gave the students an opportunity for the kind of social life they so much desired. There were expressions of content and happiness on all sides. The first formal dance under the auspices of Oberlin College was given

by the Conservatory students, the Art Museum having been granted for the purpose. In this charming setting they held a very dignified and well managed function, and at no student party have we observed more gracious hosts and hostesses, more decorous behavior, and a happier atmosphere. Making the dancing a part of the recreational program and opening the basement of Rice Hall for a recreational center gives an opportunity for the centralization of social life that Oberlin has needed. When we consider the problems that dancing creates in all educational institutions, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon this year's experiment with this form of recreation, the students working well in harmony with the recreational director and board in their efforts to establish standards of grace and dignity in movement and posture. We feel, too, that we have the coöperation of most of the students in our efforts to create a sentiment against immodest dress, late hours, and extravagant entertainment, and that the students have a most commendable desire to carry out their part of the arrangement made when their request for dancing was granted. To be sure, we have made only a beginning in our recreational program. Another year we hope to interest students in other forms of dancing besides the modern social dance, and in other kinds of recreation and entertainment. We hope, also, to have better music for our dances. With Oberlin's musical standards and available talent we should take the lead in a much needed reform in dance music. Other institutions are looking to us for an example.

We are now in better condition to take care of illness than at any previous time. The two "contagion cottages," together with Browning House, make a complete and adequate system of infirmaries. Last year in one of the contagion cottages 75 cases of influenza and other similar diseases were isolated. The second cottage was made into two suites of rooms, each complete in itself, making it possible to isolate cases of different contagious diseases. The need for this equipment was again demonstrated during the summer session in the outbreak of typhoid fever then occurring, which was met with promptness and adequacy. I wish to express our appreciation of the services of Miss May Williams, who assumed the responsibility for the typhoid cases with skill and success.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES G. NASH.

REPORTS OF OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President:

SIR—I submit herewith my report for the year 1919-20.

Two events of special interest to the library should be mentioned before beginning a review of the year's work. During the year the library reached and passed accession number 200,000, an event which was considered of too much significance in the development of the library to pass unnoticed. Accordingly, the staff celebrated the event at the Park Hotel with a dinner followed by a talk from the Librarian in which he recounted the events leading up to the attainment of the first hundred thousand volumes by the library and contrasted the comparative rapidity with which the second hundred thousand volumes had been added. Each member of the staff present was then invited to record his or her guess as to the date when the number 300,000 would be attained. These guesses have been placed in a sealed envelope with the intention that they shall be opened when the occasion calls for it and the guesses compared with the reality.

Another noteworthy event of the past year has been the cataloguing of our collection of Chinese and Japanese books. This collection, numbering approximately 450 volumes, has been accumulating through gifts of missionaries and through gifts of Chinese and Japanese students. With the help of some of our Chinese and Japanese students, the title pages were translated, the books classified, and cards prepared. In addition to the cards which would ordinarily be prepared for a book, special cards were prepared under the head "Chinese Books" and "Japanese Books," so that students from these countries might find, assembled in one place, a list of those books in their own tongue which are possessed by the library. While the work done is temporary, and a perfect cataloguing must await the coming of some scholar accustomed to library methods, what has been done will help to make available such books as we possess. We expect during the coming year to get out a mimeographed list of the titles in each language and see that it receives wide distribution among the students particularly interested. I may add that the cataloguing of the collection brought to light the fact that we have many books of real literary merit or of historical importance.

Books continued to increase in cost throughout the year with still larger prices in prospect for the year to come. German books and German periodicals can now be had without difficulty, but the prices are very high and the additional charge made to purchasers from foreign countries seems entirely unjust. The Librarian has advised the faculty to purchase only the most necessary new books. With second-hand books, the situation is somewhat better, since, although the prices have been greatly increased, the present low rate of exchange more than off-sets the increase in price. The difficulties of transportation, however, seem to be still considerable. A case which left Leipzig in May has not yet been received by us.

The library on September 1, 1920, contained the following:

Bound volumes.....	204,500
Unbound volumes and pamphlets.....	164,019
Unbound volumes of newspapers (estimated)....	6,500
Magazines (incomplete, unbound volumes).....	21,000
Maps and charts (estimated).....	5,800
Miscellaneous manuscript material, (number of filing cases filled).....	200
Coins, prints, photographs, etc. (estimated).....	2,200

Total..... 404,219

In addition the library possesses 106,000 duplicates, making the total number of pieces in the charge of the Librarian, 510,219.

Additions of the Year

During the year there were added to the library 10,107 bound volumes, 6,050 unbound volumes, 14,474 numbers of magazines and 5,584 newspapers—a total of 36,215 pieces. This is about the usual number of additions. The 10,107 bound volumes added during the year were received from the following sources: through purchase, 2,827; through gifts, 5,977; through exchanges, 1,303. As in previous years, I give a table showing the period of origin of the books added during the year:

Published in the	Number
17th century.....	1
18th century.....	68
19th century.....	3,678
20th century.....	6,360

Total..... 10,107

As in former years the great majority of additions are of recent origin. We appeal earnestly to those of our constituency who are collectors and to those who may have books which they would gladly place with some library, to send to us these older publications. They are increasingly difficult to obtain and without a good representation of the books of the earlier centuries, the library cannot render such service as it ought to be able to render to its students and faculty.

Purchases

The greatly increased cost of books makes itself manifest in the smaller percentage of books which have been added by purchase. Notwithstanding this, the additions by purchase are notable, as may be seen from the following list of titles added during the year:

- Andrews, William Loring. *Bibliopeggy in the United States, and kindred subjects.* 1902.
- Annual magazine subject-index. 1919.
- Annual register 1902-1907, 1918-1919. 8 v.
- Audsley, George Ashdown. *Organ of the twentieth century.* 1919.
- Barnes, James M. *Picture analysis of golf strokes.* 1919.
- Barnett, Mrs. Henrietta Octavia (Rowland). *Canon Barnett.* 1919. 2 v.
- Basset, Alfred Barnard. *Elementary treatise on cubic and quartic curves.* 1901.
- Baudot, Anatole de. *La sculpture française.* 2d ed. 1884.
- Begbie, Harold. *Life of General William Booth.* 1920. 2 v.
- Belabre, Fradin, baron de. *Rhodes of the knights.* 1908.
- Bergaigne, Abel H. J. *La religion védique d'après les hymnes du Rig-Véda.* 1878-83. 3 v.
- Bible. N. T. Latin. *Novum Testamentum Domini nostri Jesu Christi latine.* 2d ed. Ed. by John Wordsworth and H. J. White. vol. 1, 1889-1898.
- Blanco Garcia, Francisco. *La literatura española en el siglo XIX.* 3d ed., 1909-12, 3 v.
- Blatchley, Willis Stanley. *An illustrated descriptive catalogue of the Coleoptera or beetles (exclusive of the Rhynchophora) known to occur in Indiana.* 2 v.
- Bliss, Harry Augustus. *Memorial art, ancient and modern.* 1912.
- Boehn, Max von. *Modes and manners of the nineteenth century as represented in the pictures and engravings of the time.* 1909. 3 v.
- Boinet, Amédée. *La miniature Carolingienne.* 1913.
- Boston. Public library. Allen A. Brown collection of music. *Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of music in the Public library of the city of Boston.* 1910-16. 4 v.
- Bower, Frederick Orpen. *Botany of the living plant.* 1919.
- British museum. Dept. of printed books. *List of books forming the reference library in the reading room.* 4th ed. rev. and enl. 1910. 2 v.
- Brown University. John Carter Brown Library. *Bibliotheca americana.* vol. 1. 1919.
- Bühlmann, Josef. *Classic and renaissance architecture.* 1916.
- Business digest. 1917-18. v. 4-6.
- Castellani, Aldo. *Manual of tropical medicine.* 3d ed. 1920.
- Catt, Heinrich Alexander de. *Frederick the Great.* 1916. 2 v.
- Cejador y Frauea, Julio. *Historia de la lengua y literatura castellana.* v. 6-11, 1917.
- Chalmers, Thomas Wightman. *Production and treatment of vegetable oils.* 1918.
- Chamberlain, Lawrence. *Principles of bond investment.* 7th ed. 1911.

- Cohen, Julius Berend. Organic chemistry for advanced students. 2d ed. 1918. 3 v.
- Coolidge, Julian Lowell. Treatise on the circle and the sphere. 1916.
- Cory, George Edward. Rise of South Africa. vol. 3. 1919.
- Cram, George F., Company. Cram's unrivaled atlas of the world. 1920.
- Crane, Thomas Frederick. Italian social customs of the sixteenth century, 1920. (Cornell studies in English.)
- Cunnington, E. E. The New Testament. A revision of the version of A. D. 1611. 2d ed. rev. 1919.
- Dehio, Georg Gottfried and Bezold, Gustav von. Die denkmäler der deutschen bildhauerkunst. 1905. 3 v.
- Deonna, Waldemar. Les "Apollons archaïques." 1909.
- Depons, F. Travels in South America during the years 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804. 1807. 2 v.
- Diccionario enciclopédico de la lengua castellana. 3 v.
- Doré, Henry. Researches into Chinese superstitions. 1915.
- Durham Cathedral. Rites of Durham, 1903. (Surtees society. Publication v. 107.)
- Engelmann, George. Botanical works. 1887.
- Falke, Jakob von. Greece and Rome, their life and art. 1881.
- Fantham, Harold Benjamin and others. Animal parasites of man. 1916.
- Foley, Patrick Kevin. American authors 1795-1895. Bibliography of first and notable editions. 1897.
- Ford, Paul Leicester. Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana. 1886.
- Ford, Paul Leicester. The New-England primer. 1897.
- Gatewood, James Duncan. Naval hygiene. 1909.
- Godlee, Sir Rickman John. Lord Lister. 2d ed. 1918.
- Gonse, Louis. L'art gothique. 1890.
- Great Britain. Public record office. Rerum britannicarum medii aevi scriptores. 120 v.
- Great War, The. vol. 4, 1919.
- Grose, Francis. Antiquities of England and Wales. 1783-97. 8 v.
- Hagen, John George. Synopsis der hoheren mathematik. 1891-1905. 3 v.
- Hatch, Louis Clinton. Maine: a history. 1919. 5 v.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Complete works. (Riverside ed.) 1882-1913, v. 1-2, 4, 6-13.
- Heinemann, Paul Gustav. Milk. 1919.
- Höber, Rudolf. Physikalische chemie der zelle und der gewebe. 4th ed. 1914.
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Writings. (Riverside ed.) 1891-1914. 14 v.
- Hoppin, Joseph Clark. Handbook of Attic red-figured vases. 1919. 2 v.
- Hornblow, Arthur. History of the theater in America. 1919. 2 v.
- Howes, Paul Griswold. Insect behavior. 1919.
- Imperial Japanese government railways. An official guide to eastern Asia. 1913-17. 5 v.
- Japan. Laws, statutes, etc. Annotated civil code of Japan. By J. E. DeBecker. 1st ed. 1909-10. 4 v.
- Jones, Henry Festing. Samuel Butler, author of Erewhon. 1919. 2 v.
- Jones, Owen. One thousand and one initial letters. 1864.

- Jordan, David Starr. Fishes. 1907. (American nature series.)
- Jordan, David Starr. A guide to the study of fishes. 1905. 2 v.
- Keane, Augustus Henry. Central and South America. 2d ed. 1909-11. 2 v.
- Kelvin, William Thompson, 1stst baron. Mathematical and physical papers. 1882-1911. v. 1, 3, 5-6.
- Keppel, Frederick. The golden age of engraving. 1910.
- Ker, Henry. Travels through the western interior of the United States from the year 1808 up to the year 1816. 1816.
- Lamb, Horace. Hydrodynamics. 4th ed. 1916.
- Liliencron, Rochus W. T. H. F., freiherr von. Die historischen volkslieder der Deutschen. 4 v. 1865-1869.
- Lockwood, Luke Vincent. Colonial furniture in America. 1913. 2 v.
- Logan, James. Scottish gaël. 2 v.
- Luciani, Luigi. Human physiology. vol. 4. 1917.
- Macgibbon, David and Ross, Thomas. Ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland. 1896-97. 3 v.
- Marucchi, Orazio. I monumenti del Museo Cristiano Pio-Lateranense. 1910.
- Masaryk, Tomás Garrigue. Spirit of Russia. 1919. 2 v.
- Maspéro, Sir Gaston C. C. Egyptian art. 1913.
- Merriman, Roger Bigelow. Rise of the Spanish empire in the Old World and the New. 1918. 2 v.
- Mestral Combremont, Victor de. Une merveille de l'architecture française du xvie siècle. La sculpture à l'Église de Brou.
- Metcalf, Leonard and Eddy, H. P. American sewerage practice. 1914-16. 3 v.
- Meyer, Victor. Lehrbuch der organischen chemie. 2 aufl. 1907. 7 v.
- Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Oxford addresses. 1835.
- Michaelis, Henriette. Novo dicionario da lingua portugueza e ingleza. 5th ed. 1914. 2 v.
- Monypenny, William Flavelle. The life of Benjamin Disraeli. 1910-20. 6 v.
- Moody, John. Moody's analyses of investments. 1916. Pt. 1-2.
- Morse, Hosea Ballou. International relations of the Chinese empire. v. 2-3. 1918.
- Muirhead, James. Historical introduction to the private law of Rome. 3d ed. 1916.
- Mumford, Alfred Alexander. Manchester grammar school. 1515-1915. 1919.
- Murray, Harold J. R. History of chess. 1913.
- Nathan, Manfred. Common law of South Africa. 1904-07. 4 v.
- Nebbia, Ugo. La scultura nel Duomo di Milano. 1908.
- New international year book, 1919. 1920.
- O'Curry, Eugene. On the manners and customs of the ancient Irish. 1873. 3 v.
- Ongania, Ferdinando. Calli e canali in Venezia. vol. 2. 1900.
- Orth, Samuel Peter. History of Cleveland, Ohio. 1910. 3 v.
- Osler, Sir William. Principles and practice of medicine. 8th ed. 1919.
- Oxyrhynchus papyri. Pt. 2, 5-12, 14. 1899-1916.

- Palgrave, Sir Robert H. L. Dictionary of political economy. 1919. 3 v.
- Park, William Hallock and others. Pathogenic microorganisms. 7th ed. 1920.
- Pauly, August F. von. Pauly's real-encyclopädie der classischen altertumswissenschaft. vol. 9, also Supplement Pt. 3, 1916, 1918.
- Pennell, Joseph. Etchers and etching. 1919.
- Perkin, Arthur George and Everest, A. E. Natural organic colouring matters. 1918.
- Pollen, John Hungerford. English Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 1920.
- R. H. D. Appreciations of Richard Harding Davis. 1917.
- Radosavljevich, Paul Rankov. Who are the Slavs? 1919. 2 v.
- Rahim, Abdur. Principles of Muhammadan jurisprudence. 1911.
- Rayleigh, John William Strutt, 3d baron. Scientific papers. v. 2 & 4, 1892, 1901.
- Readers' guide to periodical literature. 1919.
- Reynolds, Osborne. Papers on mechanical and physical subjects. 3 v. 1900-03.
- Richter, Max Moritz. Lexikon der kohlenstoff-verbindungen. 3 aufl. 4 v. 1910-12.
- Richter, Victor von. Victor von Richter's organic chemistry. 2 v. 1913.
- Rivoira, G. Teresio. Lombardie architecture. 1910. 2 v.
- Rooses, Max. Dutch painters of the nineteenth century. vol. 1. 1898.
- Rooses, Max. Rubens. 2 v. 1904.
- Roussel, J. Le Chateau de Blois.
- Royal Society of London. Proceedings 1873-1911. v. 22-84.
- Saint-Sauveur, Hector. Chateaux de France, anciens et modernes.
- Scribner, Harvey. Memoirs of Lucas County and the city of Toledo. 1910. 2 v.
- Shackleton, Sir Ernest Henry. South. 1920.
- Shakespeare, William. A new variorum edition of Shakespeare. vol. 19. 1919.
- Slater, John Herbert. Early editions: a bibliographical survey of the works of some popular modern authors. 1893.
- Smith, David. Life and letters of St. Paul.
- Smith, Justin Harvey. The war with Mexico. 1919. 2 v.
- Smyth, Ethel Mary. Impressions that remained. 2 v. 1919.
- Stringer, Harry R. Heroes all! 1919.
- Tannery, Jules. Introduction à la théorie des fonctions d'une variable. 2d ed. 1904-10. 2 v.
- Thomas, William Isaac. The Polish peasant in Europe and America. 1918-1920. 4 v.
- Thompson, D'Arcy Wentworth. On growth and form. 1917.
- Thompson, William Gilman. Occupational diseases. 1914.
- Tout, Thomas Frederick. Chapters in the administrative history of mediaeval England. 1920. 2 v.
- Ulloa, Antonio de. A voyage to South-America. 1758. 2 v.
- U. S. Library of Congress. Catalog division. Subject headings. 2d ed. 1919. 2 v.
- Venturi, Adolfo. Storia dell' arte italiana. vol. 6. 1908.

- Viollet-Le-Duc, Eugène E. Dictionnaire raisonné de l'architecture française. 1875. 10 v.
- Viollet-Le-Duc, Eugène E. Dictionnaire raisonné du mobilier français. 1873-74. 6 v.
- Walpole, Horace, 4th earl of Oxford. Supplement to the letters of Horace Walpole. 2 v. 1918.
- Ward, James. Psychological principles. 1919.
- Warren, Herbert Langford. Foundations of classic architecture. 1919.
- Watson, Robert Grant. Spanish and Portuguese South America during the colonial period. 1884. 2 v.
- Watterson, Henry. "Marse Henry." 1919. 2 v.
- Webb, Sidney and Webb, Beatrice. History of trade-unionism. rev. ed. 1920.
- Webster, Noah. Webster's new international dictionary. 1920.
- Wessels, Johannes Wilhelms. History of the Roman-Dutch law. 1908.
- Wettstein, Richard, Ritter von Westerheim. Handbuch der systematischen botanik. 2 aufl. 1911.
- Whiting, Gertrude. Lace guide for makers and collectors. 1920.
- Wilars de Honecort. Facsimile of the sketchbook of Wilars de Honecort. 1859.
- Wooley, C. Leonard and Lawrence, T. E. Wilderness of Zin. 1915. (Palestine exploration fund.)
- Zeitschrift für anorganische chemie. 92 v. 1892-1915.

Gifts of the Year

The gifts of the year have been quite unusual in number and of considerable importance. From the faculty, special mention should be made of generous gifts from President King, Mr. W. F. Bohm, the College Treasurer, the College Secretary, and the following teachers: Professor P. D. Sherman, Professor A. T. Swing, Professor C. B. Martin, Professor A. M. Abbott, and Professor G. W. Andrews. Special mention should be made of the gift of Professor Swing, which included a very large number of standard works in the field of church history, and a valuable collection of books in the field of German literature.

Perhaps the most notable gift of the year came from the family of the late S. M. Saylor of Huntington, Indiana, through Mr. O. E. Saylor of the class of 1909. This gift consisted of eighteen packing-boxes of books, pamphlets and newspapers. Among the books was a very extensive collection of the documents of the state of Indiana, particularly rich in the very earliest documents published by that State. As these are already difficult to obtain, the amount of correspondence saved in this one item alone, concerning a set which the library must ultimately possess, is notable. A very long run of the New York Daily Tribune, covering a period not possessed by the library, was perhaps the next most valuable addition, but there is not space to speak of the numerous volumes and pamphlets which proved to be additions, in this exceptional gift.

Professor G. Frederick Wright turned over to the library a collection of some thousands of pamphlets which he had been assembling during his many years of professional activity. As was to be expected, these were largely in the fields of geology and religion, and although there were many duplicates, a very large proportion proved to be additions. These will be added to the library during the coming year.

Among our Trustees special mention should be given to Judge Alexander Hadden, who has sent us a number of rare items; Mr. G. B. Siddall, who gave us a large collection from the library of his father; Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, who sent us a large collection of newspapers, including both temperance and liquor periodicals, pamphlets, and clippings relative to temperance and to temperance legislation; Mr. W. P. Palmer, who sent us Sylvester's Indian Wars. Other trustees by giving us a single volume have shown their continued interest in the library.

Numerous citizens as they were changing their place of residence or removing from Oberlin, have remembered that the library welcomes all donations. Mrs. L. B. Hall we have to thank for the gift of a hundred or more volumes, largely historical; Mr. M. M. Squire for some thirty volumes; Mrs. Hannah S. Dodge for some thirty or more volumes, many of them from the library of the late "Gail Hamilton"; Mrs. M. C. Thompson allowed us to select a hundred or more volumes from the library of the late Reverend George Thompson, whose activity in anti-slavery work and in missionary endeavor in Africa had led him to collect many volumes regarding these two subjects, and these we were glad to select for the library; Drs. Ellen F. Hawkins and Florence McKay have given us many recently published books in the field of medicine; while lesser gifts from Mrs. Martha G. Hart, Mrs. S. M. Cole, Miss Shirley Smith, Miss Clara May, Mr. W. V. Metcalf, Mr. J. N. Brown, and Mrs. C. F. Swift are hereby acknowledged.

Mrs. Ardell Kneeky sent us from North Dakota two or three boxes of books from the library of her grandfather. This collection contained an unusual amount of early 19th century material which was of considerable importance.

Miss N. E. Wainwright, an American resident in Japan, bequeathed a number of interesting and expensive botanical works; Mr. G. R. Harlow, of Wilmington, Delaware, has sent us many books and pamphlets and by this gift has added to the indebtedness in which in previous years he has placed us.

From the Society of Friends we have received many additions to our collection of books relative to that organization. Special mention should also be made of gifts from Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., of Oak

Park, Ill., and from the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee which sent us a complete edition of that author's works.

One other notable addition came through the gift of Mrs. I. N. Seligman of New York City, namely, a copy of the privately printed edition of the Journals of Washington Irving, the originals of which were in the library of the late I. N. Seligman. For such rarities as this we are wholly dependent upon the generosity of private individuals and we greatly appreciate Mrs. Seligman's friendly gift.

In naming the above, I have only been able to include those who gave a considerable number of volumes to the library. A host of others have sent each a single volume, a pamphlet or a subscription to some newspaper. While it is impossible to mention all these in the limited space available, I do sincerely express to them, in the name of the College, our appreciation for their generosity. Such a large circle of givers insures the steady development of the library. Without such gifts it would be far less valuable than it now is.

Exchanges

We have continued our exchanges with many of the large libraries of the country, the New York Public Library and the Western Reserve Historical Society having sent large collections. A most interesting exchange has been that with Mr. Silas H. Paine of Silver Bay, New York. A very large number of religious and philosophical books coming from the library of the late Joseph Cook, have been received through the kindness of Mr. Paine. We have also sold a considerable number of books and pamphlets to the Cleveland branch of the Powner Book Store, taking in pay selections from their stock. Many of the publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund have been added from this source. The library of the University of Iowa has helped us to complete the publications issued by that University. As in previous years, the library of the University of Chicago has sent us a large number of the publications of colleges and universities and a very interesting collection of foreign documents. We are now endeavoring to promote other exchanges and hope that during the coming year many additions will be the result.

Work of the Cataloguing Department

During the year 9,636 bound volumes were catalogued and 6,138 pamphlets. This required the preparation of 48,386 new cards and the alteration by the giving of additional information of 10,631 cards previously prepared; 700 cards were withdrawn from the catalogue. Our card catalogue is now estimated to contain 651,086 cards. Seven

hundred and fifty-nine volumes and 225 pamphlets required changes in their classification mark; 243 volumes and 88 pamphlets were withdrawn as duplicates. The following table shows the extent to which the library is now catalogued:

	Completely Catalogued	Temporarily Catalogued	Uncatalogued	Total
Bound volumes.....	204,300		200	204,500
Unbound volumes...	114,949		49,070	164,019
Unbound volumes of newspapers (esti- mated)		6,500		6,500
Magazines (incom- plete and unbound volumes, estima- ted)		21,000		21,000
Maps and charts (estimated)			5,800	5,800
Miscellaneous manu- scripts (file cases)			200	200
Miscellaneous (coins, photographs, prints, etc., (esti- mated)			2,200	2,200
	<hr/> 319,249	<hr/> 27,500	<hr/> 57,470	<hr/> 404,219

Work of the Reference and Circulation Departments

During the year the library was open 305 days. The total number of readers was 183,970 as compared with 162,280 the previous year. This increase was entirely in the Reference Room and in the Open Shelf Rooms, the Children's Room saw a marked decrease.

The distribution of the attendance in the various rooms was as follows: Reference Room, 118,532; Open Shelf Room, 55,776; Children's Room, 9,662. The largest attendance in any one day was in the Reference Room, 1,025 (October 8); in the Open Shelf Room, 381 (October 24); and in the Children's Room, 70 (March 1). The smallest attendance in any one day was, in the Reference Room, 15 (September 2); in the Open Shelf Room, 21 (July 30); in the Children's Room, 9 (August 19).

The number of books drawn for outside reading was 66,074 as compared with 63,920 drawn during the previous year. Books were drawn from the various rooms as follows, the corresponding figures for the preceding year following in parenthesis: Reference Room, 25,844 (21,910); Open Shelf Room, 31,975 (30,536); Children's Room, 9,255 (11,474). These volumes were drawn by 5,109 persons as compared with 4,876 persons drawing in the previous year. Of these 1,863 drew books

from the Reference Room, 2,470 from the Open Shelf Room, 776 from the Children's Room. The 1,863 drawing from the Reference Room were classified as follows: faculty, 164; students 947 (51 additional included in citizens); citizens, 694 (51 of these were also students); persons from out of town, 50; other libraries, 8; total 1,863. Of the 2,470 drawing from the Open Shelf Room, 162 were faculty; 919, students (63 additional are included in citizens); citizens, 1,362 (63 of these were students); persons from out of town, 26; other libraries, 1. If we count the 1,776 drawing from the Children's Room as citizens, we have an aggregate of 2,732 citizens drawing from the library during the year. To this total should be added the members of the faculty, who are also citizens and would naturally be provided for by any public library. While in this manner there are many who are counted twice because they have drawn books both from the Reference Room and the Open Shelf Room, yet the showing of the circulation among the people of the town after making allowance for this fact, is still very great. It seems to me probable that there are comparatively few communities in the United States which are showing so large a percentage of books per capita read during the year.

Needs of the Library

The immediate need of the library is more room in which to house its possessions. By the end of the school year 1920-21, every foot of available space in the present building will be occupied. Our newspaper rooms are hopelessly inadequate, and after filling the room intended for the maps and charts, we have been forced to overflow into the corridors of the top floor. Many numbers of newspaper volumes are now piled up along the walls of the corridors, simply because there is no other place in which they can be put. Fully half of the newspapers possessed by the library are, for practical working purposes, inaccessible. The arrival of every new long set means the shifting of section after section in the stack in order to make room for it. The ingenuity of the person in charge of the stack is very great and every available inch of room is utilized, but there must come speedy relief.

While space for readers is ordinarily adequate, there occur many times during the year when it is not possible to find seats in the Reference Room. The result of this is to cause an overflow into the Open Shelf Rooms which on numerous occasions have also reached their capacity. The only remaining place for readers is in the seminar rooms where the presence of persons having no special use for the room is a serious inconvenience and destructive of the whole idea on which the seminar room is based. I have suggested for several years that it was

desirable for the Librarian to be empowered to take up plans for an addition to the building with the College Architect. I trust such authorization may be granted at once, in order that before the end of the year, plans may be prepared for an addition which can not wait for any great length of time.

Another need is that of increased income available for book purchases. The increased price of books noticeable throughout the war seems to have shown no let-down but to have become more noticeable in the years since the war. It is not unusual to find standard books published at \$10, \$12, and even \$15. It is, I think, entirely within reason to say that book prices and the prices of periodicals have increased fully 100 per cent. since 1914. Meanwhile, the funds available for book purchases have increased by only about \$25,000, while the total amount provided in the budget for books is practically the same as in 1914. What has gradually happened is that the purchasing power of the book fund has been reduced by about 50 per cent. This result is most unfortunate, coming as it does at a time when the great war has resulted in every field of knowledge in an enormous intellectual stimulus which is reflected in a very heavy out-put of really important books and periodicals. I hope this need may be emphasized strongly so that the friends of the College, realizing the situation, may be lead to supply the needed enlargement of its resources at this particular point. There never was a time when the library meant more in the life of the College and the provision of an adequate book fund ought to be regarded as one of the most imperative necessities of the institution.

Increased Salaries

The Librarian fully recognizes the wonderful assistance which has come to the library through the decision of the trustees to increase salaries. We had reached the point where it was practically impossible to secure trained assistants at the salaries offered by the library. While our salaries are still low as compared with many other college libraries, they are now at the point where we can attract people with training and I am confident the result will increasingly show in the effective work done by the library.

In behalf of the library staff, I desire to express the gratitude which every member of the staff feels for the help thus so generously offered. In closing may I emphasize my own personal indebtedness and the indebtedness of the institution to the faithful service rendered, without exception, by every member of the staff during a year which has been full of perplexities and overwork.

Respectfully submitted,

AZARIAH S. ROOT.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MEN'S GYMNASIUM

To the President:

SIR—During the first semester of 1919-20 the gymnasium staff was reduced from five to four men. Professor Savage was absent on sabbatical leave, and his place was filled by Associate Professor T. Nelson Metcalf, as it had been for most of the preceding year. Assistant Professors Louis F. Keller and Jacob Speechman continued their teaching. In the second semester Warren Edward Steller, who had just completed the number of hours required for graduation from the College and was remaining to finish the work of his major in physical education, was appointed graduate assistant in physical education. This shortage in the fall and early winter meant heavy work for all of us. My own share of it consisted in entire charge of physical examinations, including the rough eye tests, which occupied fourteen hours a week for the first eight weeks, in addition to ten hours of teaching and the usual three office hours a week. The equipment for taking full-length photographs in the examining room was all in place in time for occasional use during the last two weeks of this period. The total number of first examinations for the year, each of them lasting forty minutes, was 171, and twenty reexaminations were made, besides the customary partial examinations given to candidates for varsity athletic teams. The departmental luncheons of the staff were continued, and gave opportunity for discussion of policies, methods, and needs. There were nine of them in the course of the year.

Advantage was taken of Professor Savage's presence in Oberlin on February 23rd and 24th to discuss the series of problems presented by the possibility of a new gymnasium for men on a proposed new site, and in connection with the further development of athletic grounds. Outline specifications for such a building were completed and put in the architect's hands.

The forms for a health statement, to be filled out by applicants for admission to Oberlin College as a part of the requirement, and for a physician's certificate accompanying it but mailed by the physician himself to the director of the men's or the women's gymnasium, were drawn up in January. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Admission these forms were approved by the College Faculty on April 20th, and are being used in the case of new students entering the College this year. They serve to call the attention of the student and his parents to such conditions and defects as are remediable, and supply information which greatly assists the examiners in the gymnasias here.

The men who made use of the gymnasium in 1919-20 were distributed as follows:

	Listed in catalogue	Enrolled at gymnasium	In Credit courses
The College of Arts and Science—			
Graduate students	6	2	0
Seniors	91	88	14
Juniors	75	70	14
Sophomores	112	104	24
Freshmen	154	149	149
Special students	9	7	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, College	447	421	205
The Graduate School of Theology..	34	8	0
The Conservatory of Music	41	17	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, all departments.....	522	446	207
Members of Faculty .....	..	11	0
High school students .....	..	47	1
Business College students .....	..	20	0
Not classified (citizens) .....	..	18	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand totals .....	..	542	208

It appears from this table that 85.44 per cent of the men in all departments made some use of the gymnasium, and 94.78 per cent of the college undergraduates. The per cent of college undergraduates enrolled in credit courses was 49.04. Between December 2nd and March 5th two groups of boys (about 45 in all) organized as the Shawnee-Crescent club met in the smaller gymnasium, each for an hour on two evenings of the week, under their leader, and two groups of Boy Scouts, together numbering about thirty, exercised there once a week for a part of the same period. None of these boys are counted in the tabular summary.

The high school basket ball team had a regular hour (7 to 8 o'clock) for evening practice during the season, which began November 20th, and a volley ball team composed of young men of the town used the smaller gymnasium between 7 and 9 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. The change in regulations which made mixed dancing for students possible resulted in unusual demands upon the main gymnasium for social purposes. It was opened to various class, house, and other groups, or for general recreation on twenty-two different occasions during the year, or twice as frequently as in the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED EUGENE LEONARD.

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

To the President:

SIR—The year 1919-20 was the first year of the new scheme of athletic organization adopted by the general faculty in the spring of 1919. For the first time the college took over entire responsibility for the conduct, support, and supervision of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics.

The new plan worked admirably. The passing of the student athletic association and the taking over of the control of all athletics by the college seems clearly to have been a real advance.

The appropriation of five dollars per man, a total of \$2,050 for the year, plus \$78.40 gate receipts from intramural contests, was not sufficient to provide either the facilities or the equipment needed, but it was enough to be a very marked improvement. Thanks largely to this appropriation the athletic fields were put in the best condition they have ever been in and more athletic equipment was loaned than ever before. The result was a most gratifying participation in athletic activities on the part of the students.

Of the fund totaling \$2,128.40, \$1,048.80 was spent in maintaining the athletic fields, and \$1,079.60 for the purchase of new athletic equipment and the repair of old equipment inherited from the athletic association. The largest items in the care of the fields were the building of 40 rods of new wire fence, the repair of the old board fence, keeping the grass cut on the base ball and foot ball fields, the building of new cinder walks and driveways, and fertilization of the foot ball fields.

Expenditures for athletic equipment were approximately as follows: 35 per cent for foot ball supplies, 20 per cent for basket ball, 20 per cent for base ball, and 25 per cent for track. None of this appropriation went either directly or indirectly to the support of intercollegiate athletics.

The intercollegiate athletics account had a very successful financial year, thanks to an unusually large sale of all-the-year tickets and to relief from the support of intramural athletics.

It is greatly to be regretted that in the budget for 1920-21, this appropriation for athletics has been cut from \$5.00 per student to \$3.00 per student. This means that instead of doing a better piece of work than last year we shall have to cut down on all sides. Unless the

intercollegiate account again comes to the rescue as in former years the intramural system will suffer greatly.

INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Better fields, better equipment, better officiating, and better coaching attracted more men than usual into intramural athletics. During each athletic season, at least two members of the staff of the department of physical education for men devoted a considerable portion of their time to the supervision of intramural athletics. They were very ably assisted by the twelve senior men who were doing major work in physical education. I believe that the success of our intramural system in the future must depend largely upon trained student help such as this given by men completing their major in physical education.

The interclass foot ball games were unusually close and well played. Mr. Keller coached the Freshman team; Mr. Speelman supervised the series and gave each of the three upperclass teams one day's coaching each week.

The winter season included the usual interclass, interboarding house, and interrooming house basket ball series, an interclass and a Sophomore-Freshman track meet, and a hand ball tournament. Mr. Keller coached the Freshman basket ball team and with Mr. Steller's help after the beginning of the second semester supervised all intramural basket ball. Over one hundred intramural basket ball games were played by the twenty-four organized teams.

Besides the regular interclass base ball series, an intramural base ball league of eight teams was organized for the first time. Three base ball diamonds were put in good condition and used daily. Forty-one intramural base ball games were played.

Six intramural track meets as well as the usual Oberlin Athletic Efficiency trials were conducted. Mr. Speelman had charge of intramural track activities.

It is with much regret that I report that Oberlin men have been without opportunity to play tennis for the past year. Tennis, because of its usefulness as a form of exercise and recreation after leaving college, is one of the sports most worth while promoting. It is a disgrace that we have gone this long without better tennis facilities for our men. The eighteen courts planned for the new athletic field should be completed at once. Work on three new courts was begun this summer but sufficient funds for their completion are not in sight.

During the year 1919-20, the college loaned personal foot ball equipment to 125 men, basket ball equipment to 22, base ball equipment to 38, and track equipment to 58.

The following table shows the extent of athletic participation by men of the four college classes during the entire year.

Number of Men	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total
In the class	89	73	113	151	426
In athletics	56	48	76	89	269
In foot ball	30	23	34	38	125
In base ball	27	18	42	43	130
In basket ball	37	26	41	51	155
In track	16	17	30	45	108

Sixty-three per cent of the men in college engaged in some branch of intramural or intercollegiate athletics.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

The varsity foot ball team had the best season since 1913, again tying for the leadership of the Ohio Conference, this time with the College of Wooster. The team played an excellent brand of foot ball throughout the season, winning seven games and losing one, to Cornell, by the score of 9 to 0.

The cross-country team, coached by Mr. Speelman, finished second to Ohio State in the Ohio meet and was undefeated in its dual meets.

The basket ball team, also coached by Mr. Speelman, won five games and lost seven.

The base ball team, coached by Mr. Keller, had an erratic season, playing some very excellent games. Six games were won and six lost.

The track team was well balanced but lacked individual stars. The following new college records were made:

Javelin throw, 165 feet 7 inches, G. A. Curtis (1921).

440-yard run, 51 seconds, F. K. Mayer (1922).

One mile relay, 3 minutes 25 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds, P. M. Carriek (1920), J. F. Martin (1920), F. K. Mayer (1922), and L. D. McPhee (1922).

Interecollegiate schedules and scores for the year were as follows:

Foot Ball 1919

September 27	Oberlin 20, Heidelberg 0; at Oberlin
October 4	Oberlin 0, Cornell 9; at Ithaca
October 11	Oberlin 9, Ohio Wesleyan 0; at Oberlin
October 18	Oberlin 34, Mount Union 13; at Oberlin
October 25	Oberlin 13, Miami 0; at Oxford
November 1	Oberlin 48, Western Reserve 0; at Oberlin
November 8	Oberlin 47, Hiram 0; at Oberlin
November 15	Oberlin 67, Case 7; at Cleveland.

Cross Country 1919

October	25	Oberlin 18, Wooster 18; at Wooster
November	1	Oberlin 17, Wooster 19; at Oberlin
November	8	Ohio Intercollegiate Cross Country Run at Columbus, Ohio State 25, Oberlin 33, Wooster 42, Cincinnati 43
November	22	Western Conference Cross Country Run at Columbus, Oberlin ninth place.

Basket Ball 1920

January	7	Oberlin 22, Ohio State 33; at Columbus
January	10	Oberlin 21, Mount Union 19; at Oberlin
January	17	Oberlin 16, Akron 19; at Oberlin
January	20	Oberlin 24, Baldwin-Wallace 27; at Berea
January	24	Oberlin 11, Western Reserve 6; at Oberlin
January	31	Oberlin 22, Case 23; at Cleveland
February	6	Oberlin 28, Heidelberg 19; at Tiffin
February	7	Oberlin 23, Denison 28; at Granville
February	14	Oberlin 13, Ohio State 32; at Oberlin
February	21	Oberlin 40, Western Reserve 18; at Cleveland
February	28	Oberlin 22, Case 17; at Oberlin
March	6	Oberlin 20, Denison 29; at Oberlin.

Base Ball 1920

April	23	Oberlin 1, Ohio State 4; at Columbus
April	24	Oberlin 1, Ohio Wesleyan 6; at Delaware
May	5	Oberlin 4, Wooster 10; at Oberlin
May	8	Oberlin 3, Case 1; at Oberlin
May	14	Oberlin 7, Michigan "Aggies" 2; at East Lansing
May	15	Oberlin 2, University of Detroit 10; at Detroit
May	19	Oberlin 5, Case 2; at Cleveland
May	26	Oberlin 0, Michigan "Aggies" 1; at Oberlin
May	29	Oberlin 6, Wooster 7; at Wooster
June	1	Oberlin 5, Western Reserve 3; at Oberlin
June	12	Oberlin 4, Ohio Wesleyan 1; at Oberlin
June	14	Oberlin 9, Alumni 6; at Oberlin.

Track 1920

March	11	Triangular Meet at Cleveland; Oberlin 51, Western Reserve 29, Case 28
May	1	Triangular Meet at Oberlin; Oberlin 71½, Wooster 61½, Case 29
May	8	Dual meet at Columbus; Oberlin 23, Ohio State 94
May	15	Triangular Meet at Oberlin; Oberlin 106¾, Heidel- berg 31½, Western Reserve 23¾
May	26	"Big Six" Meet at Columbus; Oberlin 32 1/3, Ohio State 86½, Ohio Wesleyan 35 1/3, Miami 23, Wooster 16½, Case 13, Cincinnati 12 5/6, Ken- yon 3, Mount Union 1½, Heidelberg 1, Denison, Akron and Reserve 0.

OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS

Tennis 1920

There was no varsity tennis team because of lack of courts.

A summary of the financial operations of the intercollegiate athletic account is submitted by Secretary George M. Jones, who continues to serve as treasurer of that account.

Receipts:

General account	\$ 306.53
Foot ball season of 1919.....	7,127.31
Base ball season of 1920.....	1,257.51
Track season	1,138.05
Basket ball season of 1920.....	2,657.17
	<hr/> \$12,486.57

Payments:

General account	\$ 654.70
Foot ball season of 1919.....	4,451.03
Base ball season of 1920.....	1,300.42
Track season of 1920.....	1,277.15
Basket ball season of 1920.....	1,765.86
	<hr/> \$ 9,449.16

Profit for year	\$ 3,037.41
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At the demise of the athletic association on August 31, 1919, that organization turned over to the college property the value of which was estimated at \$43,470 and a debt accounted for as follows:

Loans at State Bank	\$5,115.00
Due to Oberlin College (back interest on "New Fields" Advance).....	2,762.77
	<hr/> \$ 7,877.77
Advance by the College on New Fields Accounts	\$14,363.62

Cash Summary for the Year 1919-20

Cash on hand, August 31, 1919.....	\$ 100.65
Profit year of 1919-20.....	\$3,037.41
Interest payments on Loans and Ad- vances for New Fields Construction.	912.83
	<hr/> \$ 2,124.58
	<hr/> \$ 2,225.23
Paid on notes at State Bank.....	1,615.00
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, August 31, 1920	\$ 610.23

The Athletic Debt:

Net debt, August 31, 1919.....	\$7,777.12
Net Gain, Season of 1919-20.....	2,124.58

Net debt, August 31, 1920.....	\$5,652.54
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This debt is being carried as follows:

Loans at State Bank.....	\$3,500.00
Due to Oberlin College....	2,762.77

	\$6,262.77
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Less cash on hand.....	610.00
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	\$5,652.54
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This report is most gratifying. Relieved of the support of intramural athletics, there is every reason to believe that in a very few years the intercollegiate athletic account will completely wipe out the debt of the old athletic association. This debt, it will be remembered, was incurred by that organization in 1912-13 by the building of the new athletic fields, a project the continuance of which is now considered part of the regular work of the college, not that of a student organization. It is to be noted that the intercollegiate account is still carrying heavy interest load of over \$700.00 per year on the advance of \$14,363.62 made to make the new field usable.

All-the-year tickets to intercollegiate contests were sold again this year and the scheme proved very successful. The number of tickets issued had to be limited to the capacity of the gymnasium for the basket ball games.

NEEDS

1. A larger appropriation for the athletic program. This should be at least \$5.00 and preferably \$8.00 per man.

2. Gifts to complete and beautify the athletic fields, the chief items of expense being the completion of eighteen tennis courts (\$5,000.00), grandstands for the foot ball and base ball fields, an entrance building, and new boundary fences.

3. Gifts to wipe out the "New Fields" Advance (\$14,363.62).

4. An additional instructor in the department of physical education to help swing the intramural program.

5. A playing floor for basket ball which will provide space for a larger body of spectators, and at the same time afford greater playing area for intramural games.

6. An indoor running track suitable for fast running and for competition.

7. A swimming pool.

OUTSIDE REPRESENTATION

Mr. C. W. Savage, your director of athletics, attended the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society, the Society for Directors of Physical Education in Colleges and Universities, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the American Physical Education Association, the Superintendents Association of the National Educational Association. He was again elected by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to membership on the American Intercollegiate Foot Ball Rules Committee for 1920. He read papers before the Physical Education Section meeting at the Superintendents Association of the National Educational Association, and before the College Section of the American Physical Education Association. Mr. Savage also represented the college at the Sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Dartmouth College. He also served his third year as Director of the Chautauqua Summer School of Physical Education.

Your acting director of athletics represented the college at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and also attended the annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society and the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges and Universities, and at the latter meeting read a paper on Standards and Tests in Physical Education. He taught for the third summer in the Chautauqua School of Physical Education and served as Dean of Men at that school.

Mr. Keller also taught in the Chautauqua School of Physical Education, and coached and managed the base ball team of the Chautauqua Athletic Club.

Respectfully submitted,

T. NELSON METCALF.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM

To the President:

SIR—Dr. Delphine Hanna, Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Women's Gymnasium, having completed thirty-five years of service retired on the Carnegie Foundation at the end of the first semester. The department, which she established and brought through the pioneer stages of the physical education movement in this country to the position of wide recognition for excellent service, will miss greatly the inspiration of her broad vision and sound judgment.

Mrs. Ellen Birdseye Hatch was released from the department to become Recreational Director and inaugurate the new program of social recreation. Miss Grace Bruener Daviess, a graduate of Western Reserve University, who was completing at that time the Teachers' Course in Physical Education, was appointed instructor for the remainder of the year to fill the vacancy left by Mrs. Hatch. Miss Daviess has also studied at the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education and was assistant and instructor in the department of physical education at the College for Women, Western Reserve University, for a year and a half.

The type of work in the sophomore credit courses was changed from that of more formal work to largely sports, aiming to develop moral and social qualities as well as physical fitness and to give a knowledge of and an interest in forms of physical activity, in which one can participate during the later years of college life and after graduation.

During the spring the College purchased about seven and a half acres of land, lying north of Lorain Street and west of Woodland Avenue, to be used for the Women's Athletic Field. Plans for the development and permanent improvement of this property to provide a variety of outdoor activities for the women are under way. This will provide generously for all the outdoor sports of the women.

Three new tennis courts with underdraining and backstops were constructed during the summer on the north end of Dickinson Field. These will facilitate greatly the carrying out of the class and sports programs.

The need of a new women's gymnasium is still more acutely felt with the opening of this current year. To accommodate those enrolled in credit and required courses alone the capacity of the present gymnasium is taxed to the limit. We have had to request the girls residing in Talcott Hall to use their own rooms for dressing and no lockers

are left to accommodate those who may desire to make occasional use of the gymnasium. We are at present able to serve only about half of the women of the institution, when we should be providing opportunity for and urging everyone to take regular exercise.

The women who made use of the gymnasium during the year 1919-20 were as follows:

	No. in Catalogue	No. Using Gymnasium	In Credit Courses	In Other Courses	Not Taking Class Work
The College of Arts and Sciences—					
Graduate students...	13	3	3	..	..
Seniors	139	24	24	..	..
Juniors	136	28	26	..	2
Sophomores	182	65	64	..	1
Freshmen	220	198	196	..	2
Special students.....	17	5	5	..	..
Total, College....	707	323	318	..	5
The Conservatory of Music					
	392	184	182	..	2
Total, all departments..	1099	507	500	..	7
Unclassified students....	43	2	2	..	..
Public schools.....	..	3	..	2	1
Private pupils.....	..	3	..	..	3
Grand totals....	1142	515	502	2	11

In addition to the 515 who took regular work in the gymnasium 581 were enrolled in supervised sports: field hockey, 88; basket ball, 146; base ball, 107; tennis tournaments, 109; archery, 25; track work, 30; hiking, 66.

Three hundred and ninety-five new students received physical examinations, and 262 were reëxamined. The figures for the previous year were 384 and 273.

TEACHERS' COURSE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The number of students in the Teachers' Course was distributed as follows: Seniors, 20; Juniors, 17; Sophomores, 20; Freshmen, 29; total, 86. By the end of the year one Junior, six Sophomores and two Freshmen, either from choice or lack of fitness dropped the course. The total enrolment for the four preceding years was as follows: 1915-16, 82; 1916-17, 77; 1917-18, 99; 1918-19, 105. One Junior entered the course from Knox College and one Sophomore from Goucher College.

An indoor gymnasium exhibition was given by the students of the Teachers' Course in Physical Education May 12th.

GYMNASIUM AND FIELD ASSOCIATION

The appropriation from the college budget of a portion of each tuition for the enlarged program for sports and recreation gave membership in the association to every woman in the college. It has made possible better care of the grounds, larger equipment for the sports already organized, the introduction of lawn bowls, golf, soccer, and giant volley ball, and the beginning of a fund for the permanent improvement of our new athletic field. It was possible to offer the use of Dickinson House for social gatherings without charge. During the year the house was used by 82 parties, ranging from small birthday parties to social meetings of various societies and state organizations.

The association decided to give numerals on the completion of twelve ten-mile bicycle trips each semester of one year. Ten girls earned their numerals in this way during the year.

OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

During the summer Miss Eldred was instructor of physical education at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, having entire charge of the work in the women's gymnasium for the summer session.

Miss Daviess attended the Middle West Conference of the Athletic Conference of American College Women held at Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo., March 18th to 20th.

The Director attended some of the meetings of the International Conference of Women Physicians held in New York City, in October, under the auspices of the National Young Women's Christian Association. During her stay in New York she also had opportunity for observing the physical education work at Teachers' College of Columbia University, Barnard College, and the Central Y. W. C. A. She also attended the meeting of the Association of Directors of Physical Education for Women held at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., April 22nd to 24th.

The following talks were given during the year by the Director: "Physical Education as a Vocation," at the Vocation Conference under the Interchurch World Movement at the College for Women, Western Reserve University, March 3rd; "Morality and Dress," before the Oberlin Women's Christian Temperance Union, March 10th; "Weighing of School Children," before the Parent-Teacher Association of the Prospect and Pleasant Street Schools; "Health and Sanitation," one of a series of talks on home making under the college Y. W. C. A.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN F. COCHRAN.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF RECREATION

To the President:

SIR—On October 3rd, 1919, the General Faculty voted almost unanimously to accept the revised report of the faculty committee which had been appointed to consider a change in the regulations against mixed dancing in Oberlin College. In consideration of this report, careful attention was given to two earlier reports, that of the chairman of the Advisory Board, 1916-17, and that of the joint student-faculty committee of the spring of 1919. The accepted report included as perhaps its most important points, a removal of the restrictions against mixed dancing, the appointment of a recreational director, a Board of Directors to pass on the policies of the recreational program, and the fitting up of the basement of Rice Hall for the use of a recreational center.

My appointment as Recreational Director was made, and I gave up my teaching in the Women's Gymnasium with the exception of one class which I continued until the end of the first semester. The Board of Directors was also appointed with the Recreational Director as chairman. This Board held regular meetings each Monday during the remainder of the college year.

Since there was no place ready for putting into operation the proposed program until after the Christmas recess, dancing was limited to beginners' classes which were held each week in the Women's Gymnasium, and to the four class Thanksgiving dances, the all-college dance of December 6th, and the Conservatory dance. As we lacked four suitable places for the Thanksgiving parties, permission was given the Seniors to hold their dance on Wednesday before Thanksgiving. Plans are now made for all classes to have their parties on Thanksgiving night, making it impossible for students to attend class affairs other than their own on that occasion. The first mixed dance held in a college building was on the evening of November 1st, given by the "Three Years Club," an alumni organization. The first college dances given in Oberlin were the Thanksgiving dances.

Plans for the remodeling of Rice Hall basement were made by Mr. Duffy and accepted by the Board. The work was completed during the Christmas vacation. These plans included tinting of the walls, building of seats along the sides of the room, installation of lights, and curtaining the windows. No furniture was bought although the adopted plan included furniture and rugs for the ends of the room. The success of the treatment of the cement floor, which had been one

of the great problems, is perhaps one of the chief reasons why the room is so popular. The hall was first opened January 10th. The general plan for the music was the use of a piano for dancing on week nights and an orchestra on Saturday nights. The budget of eleven dollars a week for music is too small with the prevailing prices musicians ask.

The rules of the National Dancing Teachers Association were adopted and cards printed and posted with these regulations. The hall has always been popular, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights being best attended. A record of attendance was kept for two weeks, which showed an average nightly attendance of 250. The most unpleasant thing for the Director will always be the matter of the enforcement of the rules for proper dancing. During the past year the coöperation of the students was most satisfactory. In most cases a talk with the offenders seemed to be all that was necessary. Of the many necessary regulations passed by the Board, two perhaps should be mentioned: first, organizations other than classes were limited to one dancing party during the year; second, no student or group of students may hold dances for profit. Both of these regulations were also approved by the general faculty.

The cost of operation of the Recreation Hall was as follows:

Piano rent	\$ 25.00
Music	315.00
Janitor service	100.95

During Christmas vacation two dances were given. A program was arranged covering each night of the spring vacation. Student committees were formed to take charge of the various activities under the direction of Mrs. Lampson, who acted in my place during my absence as chaperon for the Women's Glee Club. The regular dancing program was carried on and in addition a movie party, a hike, a supper at the hall, a trip to the lake, and a Sunday night sing were well attended. Our plan was to make Oberlin attractive enough during the vacation to hold those students who could not return to their homes for that period. I feel that the average gathering of about 100 for these events was very encouraging for the first attempt. An all-college Christmas party planned for the night before vacation had to be given up because of the early closing of school. Elaborate plans had been made to make this Christmas affair a real addition to our Oberlin life with much emphasis laid upon the real Christmas spirit, with the singing of carols, and a candlelight procession homeward. We intend to make a special effort for this particular entertainment for this coming year.

The Junior and Senior Proms were held April 24th and May 8th at the Art Building. These were very formal affairs and most successfully managed by the class social committees. A most noteworthy point is that the cost of these two parties was very small in comparison with the high cost of such affairs in other institutions.

The Oberlin Recreation League appointed a committee of which I was chairman to raise funds and put in shape the municipal skating rink and over \$300 contributed by students and townspeople was spent in clearing away snow from the ice all of which effort and expense resulted in scarcely one week's good skating.

The need for other forms of recreation for our students is recognized. During the first six months of the removal of the restriction, dancing has received much attention. The general plans for this year's program include organized hikes for the men and women, sings, the operation of an ice skating rink, and all-college mixers, such as Halloween and Christmas parties, where part of the entertainment may be dancing with other recreation provided, hoping to lessen the number of small parties which formerly have been given, and which have put such a premium on the men, many men having been invited to as many as four affairs on the same evening. We plan also to keep a list of the students who attend the Recreation Hall nearly every night and by consideration of their ranking in class room to make some definite conclusion as to the influence of the program upon scholarship.

It is my personal opinion that the experiment of allowing the Oberlin men and women to dance together under careful supervision has been a success, though I am sure there should be very much more provided than just dancing to solve the problem. Still there are some very noticeable points in favor of the program as it has worked out:

1. The general satisfaction of the student body with the program and their cordial attitude toward it.
2. The opportunity offered to students to learn to dance without any expense.
3. A chance for men and women to meet each other in a social way not provided for in many individual cases.
4. The continuance of the custom of women dancing together. The women come in groups to the hall and there are almost as many on the floor dancing together as mixed couples.
5. The noticeable fact that there is very little so-called straight program dancing, that is, one couple dancing together an entire evening, which might prove to be a serious blow to the democratic feeling of good fellowship.

The fact that improper forms in dancing have been so generally accepted by people of evident refinement and education has made it particularly hard to insist upon the right form. I believe that most of our students are convinced that the wholesomeness of the dance is only to be maintained by a proper style. There will always be some who must be watched. I have been pleased by many favorable comments from out of town visitors upon the general tone and style of our dancing in the Recreational Hall. I firmly believe that "Proper Dancing" should be the slogan for the entire school and that a Recreational Instructor should not need to be a policeman—that students who do not dance in an acceptable fashion should receive the censure of their fellow students.

We need in the very near future a Recreational Building where the social life of the men and women may be centered. Such a building should have an adequate sized dancing floor, roller skating rink, bowling alleys, game rooms, and parlors. We are using today a makeshift place, with some degree of success,—a basement room which is hard to ventilate, has too low ceilings and inadequate floor space, offering no other form of recreation but dancing. This hall is being operated on a very low budget and is being used daily by approximately fifteen per cent of our students. It surely is worth while eventually to plan for an attractive Recreational Building.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN B. HATCH.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

To the President:

SIR—The year's work of this department has been done under more or less stress. The market for both labor and material has been in an unsettled condition. Material of all kinds necessary for our needs has been hard to get and when available could be secured only at a very high price, and usually the quality was inferior. The same has also been true concerning labor. We have passed through troublous times rather successfully. There was a constant demand for higher wages and also an inclination on the part of labor to do a less amount of work for the increased wage. In general the wages have been satisfactory and on a par with what is paid elsewhere for the same services. The hours were also satisfactory and compared favorably with those at industrial centers. There was from time to time an inclination on the part of labor organizations to attempt to unionize, not only the town of Oberlin, but also Oberlin College. The town of Oberlin has heretofore been an open town and still continues to be. Due to the fact that they are doing maintenance work it is impossible to unionize the labor of the College. A difference of opinion between the labor organizations has led to the usual difficulties that occur in such cases, and we have been more or less disturbed throughout the year by a series of petty grievances that developed into calling the men from their work until a policy could be decided upon. At one time it was the painters, at another time the carpenters, and so on until the matter had to be threshed out with every craft separately and then with all crafts collectively. However, concessions were made by the union organization which made it possible for us to proceed with our program. This condition of affairs made all of our repair work proceed slowly, and also made necessary very close and careful attention to all the work that was under way. All this has now largely disappeared, and we feel that as each day passes we are getting closer to normal both in regard to material and labor.

Your Superintendent, after serious thought, much study, careful investigation, and consultation has been inclined to adopt a general policy of doing all repair and maintenance work in as permanent a manner as possible. It becomes plainer each day that depreciation of college property, especially older buildings, has been going on more rapidly than it should and that repairs have been too temporary and

made with a poorer quality of material than should normally be the case. This condition brings only one conclusion, and that is that the "depreciation" will pile up so fast that eventually we will have, in at least some cases, a job on our hands costing considerable money, which could have been avoided if the best repairs had been promptly made. As stated before there is evidence especially in the older buildings of this condition and we feel that the best procedure is to make permanent repairs in a good substantial manner as we go along so that our "depreciation" will be reduced to a minimum.

The department is also working under difficulties due to the fact that we have no general headquarters for our work. We have an office and store room pleasantly situated at 32 E. College Street. We have another store room on the third floor of this same building. We have a carpenter shop and barn at the rear of Council Hall. We are also using the barn of the old Academy for storage. In addition to these we are trying to maintain a paint shop and plumbing shop in two old sheds at the rear of the Martin block. We are sure that it would be wise and economical to place all of the activities of the department as quickly as possible under one roof. When this occurs I am certain that it will be advisable to have the following departments in operation:—a carpenter shop with wood working machinery; a plumbing shop with pipe cutting machinery; a paint shop with paint mixing machinery; an electrical shop properly equipped; a tin and sheet metal shop with necessary tools; a provision for miscellaneous repair work; all of these together with the necessary offices for the department.

There are two main reasons why this organization should exist. First: we should create an efficient organization of workmen in the various crafts who would stay with us permanently, appreciating the work which has to be done, and what is most important of all appreciating *how* we want the work done. One of our great difficulties is in the handling of temporary and transient labor, as men employed who do not expect to stay permanently do not care how the work is done. Secondly: we would be able to maintain a supply of each kind of material on hand so that work necessary to be done quickly could be handled at once because of our supply of permanent labor and sufficient material.

Since March 1, 1920, we have been operating a meat market for the benefit of the college dormitories. Fifteen hundred dollars was invested in equipping this market and the services of an expert meat cutter were secured to operate it. The effort has been to secure as far as possible only good qualities of meats and produce and to have the matrons come in and trade at this market just as they would trade at

any store. In addition to this the matrons could buy wholesale if they desired. An effort has also been made to prepare the meat so that as far as possible the material was ready for cooking when it was delivered to the dormitory. A second-hand Ford truck was purchased, which not only makes frequent and regular deliveries of meats and produce to the dormitories, but has also been helpful in effecting saving in the transferring of materials of all sorts from one building to another. The meats and supplies were bought at the various packing houses and commission centers, in Cleveland, Sandusky, Chicago, Elyria, Oberlin, and surrounding country. During the year it developed that it was often times a question of being able at all to secure food supplies when needed and we feel that the market and its organization was a great help. The policy is to purchase supplies as best we can, add simply enough to this price to pay the expense of operation, and let the dormitories have it at cost. About \$15,000 worth of meat was disposed of and the running expenses of the market covered. There have from time to time been criticisms, generally from the matrons concerning this project. It has been claimed that some times our prices are more than elsewhere. Concerning this question we feel like withholding an opinion because the conditions during the year have been so abnormal and prices have been a result of exploitation rather than of supply and demand and it has been impossible to determine what the exact condition really should be. We hope that the following year will disclose whether the operation of a meat market for the distribution of about \$30,000 worth of meat for the college dormitories is an advantage or not.

The department has employed a college plumber at a yearly salary. We are able to purchase plumbing supplies at wholesale and we are satisfied that this arrangement for the plumbing work of the college is the most economical. A college painter, an electrician, and a carpenter have also been employed regularly. These men are taking active charge of their specialty and we are sure that it is an economy.

During the year a night watchman was employed. He makes regular rounds of the buildings and grounds, makes out a report each evening to this office, and gives careful attention to the care and use of doors, windows, heat, light and water, besides keeping a watchful eye on all persons entering the campus or buildings. This service is paying for itself and the College will get a reduced insurance rate the next time there is an adjustment of premiums.

In the way of repairs an unusual amount of work has been performed on both the college buildings and grounds. Perhaps some of the large items might be mentioned:

The Academy building, now known as the Johnson House, has been entirely gone over and converted into a girl's dormitory at a cost of approximately \$15,000. This building easily provides rooms for 35 girls. The exterior and interior of the building itself were repaired, painted, and renovated.

Men's Building—Three of the society rooms on second floor were partitioned off so as to form fifteen student rooms. Additional heat, electric lights, telephone and toilet facilities, together with the necessary furniture were supplied and the result is that we have rooms furnishing good accommodations for 33 students. The cost of this work is approximately \$10,000.

Barrows House—The porch at the rear of Barrows House has been transformed into a very pretty dining room, the walls of which contain a large amount of glass. This improvement makes possible the accommodation of 14 to 16 additional students. Along with this improvement the kitchen porch was enclosed and a new range and a new ice chest supplied, together with the necessary tables, etc., which increased the capacity of the kitchen to a considerable extent.

Carnegie Library—All of the public rooms of the Carnegie Library have been redecorated and some minor repairs completed so that the library is in a very good condition.

The two buildings used as detention hospitals located at 240 and 250 S. Professor Street have been painted and are in good condition.

Heating Plant—It was found necessary to replace one of the arches in number three boiler at the plant. When it was found that we would need to put in a new arch in this boiler it seemed wise to make at the same time some adjustments that would save fuel. So this furnace was redesigned and a flat arch was installed in place of the curved arch formerly used. We expect this adjustment to save probably 500 tons of coal this coming season. After a year's trial and observation of this boiler it is the intention to change the other two boilers to make it possible for further fuel saving. The plant used this year 88 cars of coal, or about 4,000 tons; 59 of these cars were secured by contract, 29 cars had to be bought on the open market. At times our coal supply became very low, but we were fortunate in being able to keep going. The coal contract for the coming year has been made with the Pursglove-Maher Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and there seems to be a strong probability that we shall be able to get coal regularly. A coal unloader costing \$550 has been installed at the railroad track. This saves about ten cents per ton handling coal and is used by others, thereby making it pay for itself and become a source of revenue.

Some changes or repairs have been made on every building on the campus. This work consisted mostly of small jobs and it does not seem necessary to mention them in detail.

We are approaching the coming year with energy and confidence. Our organization is improving and we look forward with pleasure to the possibility of getting both labor and material more easily and cheaply.

This is really my first full year with the College and I can not close this report without expressing my appreciation to all of the employees in this department for their great help and coöperation. This also might be said to even a greater extent of the officers and faculty who have at all times done anything for me that was possible.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR DUFTY.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE LIVING ENDOWMENT UNION

To the President:

SIR—Mr. Bohn as Acting Secretary has continued in charge of the correspondence of the Union, and has prepared this report. The College Treasurer, Mr. Thurston, has continued to act as the Treasurer of the Union, and all receipts for subscriptions are sent from his office. The credit for the efficiency and economy with which the Union has been administered belongs to these two officials, who serve without any special compensation for this service, which they cordially render as loyal alumni of the college.

The report this year is the last one under the old plan of management, for under the constitution of the reorganized Alumni Association, the Living Endowment Union becomes a part of the activities of the new association. It is interesting to note also that the Union has now finished its twentieth year of coöperation in the work of the college. The net income received is the largest in the history of the Union, and the number of cancellations gratifyingly small.

The number of new subscriptions received during the twelve months under review is 4. (No canvass was made for new subscriptions this year as it was thought desirable to leave the field open for the new Alumni Association. The graduates of 1920 will doubtless be given an opportunity to subscribe through the newly organized Alumni Association.) In addition, it should be noted that during the same time 58 subscribers increased the amount of their subscriptions. The total annual payments represented by the new subscriptions amount to \$85.00; the total amount represented by increases of subscriptions is \$137.75. The prospective annual income, therefore, of the Union has been increased during the past year, \$222.75. To this should be added the income from the special endowment of the Class of 1889, toward which \$2,865.41 has already been paid in.

The following table shows the amounts contributed during the year by classes 1851 to 1920, inclusive:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

1851.....	\$ 2.00	1892.....	\$ 42.00
1858.....	12.00	1893.....	42.70
1859.....	5.00	1894.....	97.75
1863.....	15.00	1895.....	31.00
1865.....	5.00	1896.....	28.50
1866.....	2.00	1897.....	51.00
1867.....	5.00	1898.....	7.00
1868.....	22.00	1899.....	84.00
1869.....	2.50	1900.....	57.00
1870.....	24.00	1901.....	98.50
1871.....	35.00	1902.....	31.00
1872.....	20.00	1903.....	114.50
1873.....	20.00	1904.....	38.50
1875.....	2.00	1905.....	118.00
1876.....	22.50	1906.....	133.00
1877.....	7.00	1907.....	174.50
1878.....	22.00	1908.....	139.25
1879.....	32.00	1909.....	106.10
1880.....	14.00	1910.....	187.50
1881.....	15.00	1911.....	161.00
1882.....	5.00	1912.....	173.00
1883.....	15.00	1913.....	171.50
1884.....	81.00	1914.....	190.00
1885.....	89.00	1915.....	180.50
1886.....	32.25	1916.....	147.50
1887.....	59.00	1917.....	217.50
1888.....	42.00	1918.....	150.50
1889.....	269.00	1919.....	84.50
1890.....	124.00	1920.....	5.00
1891.....	276.00		

The largest contribution the past year is to be credited to the Class of 1891, \$276.00. The total number paying subscriptions to the Union during the year past was 1,049. The net income during the twelve months was \$4,149.99.

The following table indicates the growth of the Living Endowment Union for the past twenty years:

1900-01.....	\$ 470.50	1910-11.....	\$ 2,812.48
1901-02.....	650.00	1911-12.....	2,562.28
1902-03.....	727.50	1912-13.....	2,485.40
1903-04.....	705.50	1913-14.....	2,526.85
1904-05.....	1,110.80	1914-15.....	2,718.74
1905-06.....	2,214.35	1915-16.....	3,781.72
1906-07.....	2,660.30	1916-17.....	3,732.01
1907-08.....	2,833.68	1917-18.....	3,402.05
1908-09.....	2,810.01	1918-19.....	3,877.10
1909-10.....	2,549.32	1919-20.....	4,149.99
		Total.....	\$55,747.03

The paid up endowment funds of the Union amount to \$1,650.25 to which should be added the Class of 1889 Fund, \$2,865.41, making a total of \$4,515.66 of invested funds paying annual income to the Union.

No account has been made in this report of the moneys received through the Living Endowment Union for the L. L. S. Fund, as they are included in the report of that Fund, and do not affect the accounts of this organization. The sum of \$250.50 was paid into this Fund through the Union during the fiscal year.

We regret to report the deaths of the following members of the Living Endowment Union, loyal and devoted friends of the college:

- 1912 Andrus, George Alanson
- 1917 Bliss, Harry Amerman, Jr.
- 1914 *Coleman*, Mary Edna Brown
- 1911 Dungan, Helen
- 1905 Harris, William Floyd
- 1873 Kirkbride, Margaret
- 1912 Mallory, Lulu Waive
- 1894 Partridge, William Harvey
- 1914 Payne, Almon McCall
- 1864 Pond, Chauncey Northrop
- 1905 *Royce*, Susie Etta Merrill
- 1910 Treat, Howard Wolcott

The Union has had a very satisfactory twenty years of service, and there seems to be general satisfaction in the use which has recently been made of the funds received from the Union for the aid of self-supporting students. In all probability, the income from the Living Endowment Union will continue to be designated for this purpose, for the funds available for scholarship and beneficiary aid in the hands of the Treasurer of the college are all too meager to meet the insistent need in this direction. It should be remembered, however, that the income from the Living Endowment Union is available for emergency needs, and may, according to the constitution of the Union, be designated from time to time for special use, except in so far as individual donors may choose and designate the use of their own particular contribution.

The Executive Board wishes to renew its thanks to the subscribers of the Living Endowment Union for their continued and hearty support through the twenty years of history of the Union. It is noteworthy that during this period \$55,747.03 have been contributed to current funds of the college through the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING W. METCALF.

NECROLOGY

To the President:

SIR—I beg to submit the following biographical sketches of alumni whose deaths have been reported to this office, to date of October 1, 1920. The list includes 66 alumni.

In this list of 66 alumni whose deaths have been reported during the year, there were 43 men and 23 women. The average age of the men at the time of death was 60.6; the average age of the women at the time of death was 62.4; the total average age of the 66 alumni was 61.2 years. The corresponding figure for the year 1918-19 was 57.5; for the year 1917-18 it was 62.0; for the year 1916-17 it was 63.2; for the year 1915-16 it was 66.1; for the year 1914-15 it was 65.6. In my report of last year I called attention to the abnormally low average age of deceased alumni for the year 1918-19 due to the fatalities of war and the ravages of influenza. The figure for 1919-20 is still below the normal, and the examination of the necrological records shows that influenza-pneumonia is probably responsible for the low average.

Two of the alumni whose deaths are here recorded reached the age of ninety or more. They were Mr. Henderson Judd of the class of 1852, and Mrs. Laura Denman Booth of the class of 1853.

Ten others reached the age of eighty or more, 6 men and 4 women; 18 others reached the age of seventy or more, 11 men and 7 women; 6 others reached the age of sixty or more, 5 men and 1 woman.

Ten of the men who died and 6 of the women were between thirty and fifty years of age, while 2 men and 1 woman had not yet reached the age of thirty.

The earliest graduate now living is Mr. Edmund A. West of Chicago, a graduate of the Classical Course in 1843. Mr. West was 97 years of age April 28, 1920. At the present time he is also the oldest surviving graduate in point of years. The next earliest graduate of the college surviving is Mrs. Antoinette Brown-Blackwell, of the class of 1847. Mrs. Celestia Holbrook-Beach, of the class of 1848, is the third in the list.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. JONES.

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1870	Barum, Augustine.....	71
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NECROLOGICAL RECORD OF ALUMNI

OCTOBER 1, 1919 — OCTOBER 1, 1920

1852

HENDERSON JUDD, son of Ozias and Rhenama (Wright) Judd, was born in Niagara, N. Y., April 5, 1827. He entered the Freshman class in Oberlin College in 1848 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1852. He immediately entered Oberlin Theological Seminary and was graduated from the Seminary in 1855. Oberlin also granted the degree of Master of Arts in 1855. Mr. Judd was ordained to the ministry in Strongsville, Ohio, September 2, 1856, and during the next eleven years served as pastor in Strongsville, Ohio, Bloomington, Ill., Lyndon, Mich., and Hudson, Mich. He was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in Portsmouth, Ohio, December 6, 1866, and for more than sixty years was an active minister in that denomination. After twenty-five years of service in Gallipolis, Ohio, Allegan, Mich., Oberlin, Ohio, Oak Park, Ill., and Lake View, Ill., he moved to California and was located in or near Los Angeles from 1891 to the time of his death. Mr. Judd enjoyed good health throughout his life and celebrated the attainment of the age of ninety years by buying an automobile; he considered himself as probably the oldest chauffeur in the world. At the time of his death he was the fourth oldest alumnus of the college. He died at La Jolla, Calif., Sept. 20, 1919, the immediate cause of death being heart failure. On October 1, 1852, he was married to Sarah Gilbert Turner of Oberlin, a member of the class of 1851. Mrs. Judd died in 1916. They had two adopted daughters, one of whom, Mrs. E. W. Ellis, survives.

1853

LAURA DENMAN-BOOTH was born in Florence, Ohio, March 22, 1828. She enrolled in Oberlin in 1847 as a second year student in the Literary Course. Her studies were interrupted for three years, but she completed the course in 1853, graduating with the diploma of the Literary Course. For one year after graduation she served as a teacher in Iberia College. She was married November 7, 1854, to Joseph Wright Booth, and she shared her husband's work as fruit grower and gardener. After the death of her husband she continued to make her home in Pueblo, Colo., and later moved to Pasadena, Calif., where she spent the remaining years of her life. At the time of her death she was one of the oldest graduates of the college. Mrs. Booth had five children, one of whom studied in Oberlin. She died at Claremont, Calif., February 27, 1920, death being due to the infirmities of old age.

1856

JULIETTE KINNEY-BROWNING, daughter of Daniel B. and Betsey M. Kinney, was born in Cornwall, Vt., December 6, 1831. She entered Oberlin in 1849 as a student in the preparatory department and was graduated in 1856 with the diploma of the Literary Course. For three

years after graduation she taught in the public schools. She was married April 28, 1859, to Alonzo P. Browning. Mr. and Mrs. Browning lived in Tabor, Iowa, for one year and then moved to a farm near Hiawatha, Kans., where they lived for more than fifty years. Mr. Browning died in 1910, and in 1914 Mrs. Browning removed to Lincoln, Kans., to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Smith. She died March 6, 1920, in Lincoln, Kans., death being caused by the infirmities of old age. She is survived by four sons and one daughter.

1858

SMITH NEWELL PENFIELD, son of Anson and Minerva (Dayton) Penfield, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, April 4, 1837. His parents were among the early settlers of Oberlin colony and were related to Philo P. Stewart, one of the founders. He entered the preparatory department in 1849, was classed as a Freshman in 1854, and was graduated in 1858 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The college granted the degree of Master of Arts in 1861. After serving as a teacher of music in Sandusky, Ohio, for one year, and in Rochester, N. Y., for eight years, he entered the Conservatory of Music in Leipzig, Germany, and received the diploma of graduation from the Leipzig Conservatory in 1869. Upon his return to America he taught for five years in Savannah, Ga., then moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. He made his home in Brooklyn, and in New York City for the remainder of his life. Mr. Penfield was one of the foremost church organists of New York City. He was president of the Music Teachers' National Association in 1885 and was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists. For many years he was the musical director at the University of New York, and in 1885 received from the University of New York the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. He was the composer of cantatas, anthems, songs, and other musical numbers and was a frequent writer for musical journals. He was married March 26, 1860, to Sarah E. Hoyt, a classmate and graduate of Oberlin College in the year 1858. They had three children, one of whom survives him. Two years ago he suffered severe injuries from a fall and he never recovered. He died at his home in New York, January 7, 1920.

1860

MYRA FLETCHER CONNET-BINGHAM was born in Berlin, Delaware County, Ohio, May 14, 1837. She registered in Oberlin in 1852 as a student in the preparatory department, was classed as a third year student in the Literary Course in 1858, and was graduated from that course in 1860. For two years after graduation she engaged in teaching in Waterville, N. J. She was married July 9, 1862, to Tracy F. Bingham and made her home for five years in Gowanda, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham moved to Michigan in 1867, living for varying periods of time in Allegan, Abronia, Otsego, Farwell, and Alma. In 1909 they moved to Sugar City, Colo., where Mr. Bingham died August 3, 1914. Mrs. Bingham died November 7, 1916, at Sugar City.

AGNES JEFFREY-PATTERSON, daughter of John and Catharine (Bowman) Jeffrey, was born in Savannah, Ohio, September 28, 1837. She entered Oberlin in 1858 as a third year student in the Literary Course

and was graduated from that course in 1860. After two years of service as a teacher she was married September 24, 1862, to John Patterson. Her home for the remainder of her life was on a farm near Pleasant Hill, Mo. Her husband died February 10, 1874. Mrs. Patterson died at Pleasant Hill, June 28, 1918, the cause of death being intestinal obstruction. She had four sons, three of whom survive.

1861

John Rodney Barnes, son of John R. and Dorcas (Tappan) Barnes, was born in Preble, N. Y., December 15, 1829. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1855, received classification as a Freshman in 1857, and was graduated in 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He spent the year 1861-62 as a student in Oberlin Theological Seminary, then transferred to Andover Seminary, where he graduated in 1865. Mr. Barnes was ordained to the ministry in Plainfield, Conn., in 1865, where he served as pastor for two years. During the succeeding thirty years of his active ministry he held pastorates in various towns in Illinois and Iowa. After his retirement from active service he preached occasionally. The last ten years of his life were spent at Lake Charles, La., where he died October 29, 1919. His death was caused by nephritis. He was married September 1, 1861, to Catharine Maltbie, a graduate of the class of 1860, who died November 15, 1918. They had two children, both of whom survive them.

FANNIE MARY ROGERS-KEITHLY, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Saunders) Rogers, was born in Fort Covington, N. Y., September 10, 1833. She enrolled in Oberlin in 1859 as a third year student in the Literary Course and was graduated with the diploma of that course in 1861. She served as a teacher from 1861 to 1878 and as an evangelist from 1878 to 1880. She was married September 2, 1880, to Murvin Keithly. Mr. Keithly died August 7, 1899, and Mrs. Keithly resumed her work as an evangelist under license of the Interdenominational Holiness Association, St. Louis, Mo. The last twenty years of her life were spent in California. Her death occurred March 7, 1919, in Santa Ana, Calif., being due to old age. She had no children.

1863

MARIA LOUISE JUDD-EDGERTON, daughter of Alonzo B. and Julia (White) Judd, was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., August 26, 1846. She entered Oberlin in 1860 as a student in the Literary Course and was graduated in 1863 with the diploma of that course. On August 13, 1866, she was married to John Henry Edgerton. She and her husband moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1873, and she made her home in Galesburg for the remainder of her life. Mrs. Edgerton was active in the D. A. R. and in all kinds of religious, charitable, and uplift work. She died May 5, 1920, at her home in Galesburg, death being caused by apoplexy. She is survived by her husband and by four of their nine children.

NORRIS MOREY was born in Brant, N. Y., July 20, 1838. He enrolled as a student in the preparatory department in 1857 and was classed as a Freshman in 1859. At the outbreak of the war he inter-

rupted his college course to serve in the 10th New York Cavalry, being Captain of Company E. In 1862 he was sent to his home because of illness, but was recommissioned in 1864 and served until the end of the war. Mr. Morey received his degree of graduation from Oberlin College with the class of 1863. He graduated from Albany Law School in 1866 and was admitted to the practice of law in the city of Buffalo the same year. For more than fifty years he was in the active practice of his profession in the city of Buffalo. During two years of that time he was Assistant City Attorney and for three years the Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, N. Y. He refused public offices and became one of the most prominent lawyers of Buffalo. He was married June 3, 1868, to Nettie Williams, who died January 12, 1899. Mr. Morey died at his home in Buffalo, May 27, 1920, the cause of death being acute enlargement of the heart. He is survived by one daughter and three sons.

MARY JOHANNA MORGAN, daughter of Professor John Morgan and Elizabeth M. (Leonard) Morgan, was born in New York, N. Y., March 20, 1839. Her name appears as a student in some department of Oberlin College from 1848 until 1863, when she was graduated from the college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation she continued to live in Oberlin until the death of Professor Morgan. After a short residence in Cleveland, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Morgan moved to California, residing in Whittier. She made her home for many years in Saratoga, Calif. She died in New York, N. Y., January 30, 1920, death being caused by pneumonia.

ABDIEL CAMPBELL PARSONS was born in Colebrook, N. H., November 17, 1838. He enrolled in Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1856, was classed as a Freshman in 1857, was classed as a Senior in 1860-61, and apparently was ready for graduation in 1861. But the Quinquennial Catalogues of the college have classed Mr. Parsons as a member of the class of 1863. He spent the year 1865-66 as a student in Oberlin Theological Seminary and received the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin College in 1866. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1868. He was a student in Oberlin at the time of the Oberlin-Wellington Rescue and was proud of the part that he took in it. Mr. Parsons founded and operated business colleges in several cities in the state of Michigan, finally locating in Duluth, Minn., in 1888, where he lived for the remaining thirty-one years of his life. He was married February 12, 1876, to Luella Calista Ellenwood, who died in March, 1900. Mr. Parsons died December 1, 1919, at Duluth, Minn., death being caused by heart failure. He is survived by one son and one daughter.

1864

JOSEPH BROWN DAVISON, son of Joseph and Annis (Brown) Davison, was born in Jamaica, Vt., May 5, 1838. He entered Oberlin as a member of the Sophomore class in 1858 and was graduated in 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once entered Oberlin Theological Seminary from which he was graduated in 1864. He was ordained to

the ministry in South Newbury, Ohio, in November, 1866. He served as pastor in a number of small towns in Pennsylvania and Ohio from 1866 to 1890, when he moved to Wisconsin. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was Field Secretary of the Wisconsin Sunday Rest Day Association with offices in Milwaukee. Mr. Davison was married March 28, 1865, to Sarah Addie Clark, who died in 1879. He was married again August 9, 1881, to Mrs. Lizzie V. Campbell, who died July 4, 1888. His third marriage was to Mrs. Marcena Lockwood October 27, 1889. She died December 13, 1905. Mr. Davison's death occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., November 24, 1919, resulting from injuries received in a street car accident. He had five children, three of whom survive.

CHAUNCEY NORTHROP POND, son of Henry N. and Mary J. (Castle) Pond, was born in Medina, Ohio, October 23, 1841. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1858, was classed as a Freshman in 1860, and was graduated in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The year following his graduation was spent in preaching, after which he entered Oberlin Theological Seminary and was graduated from the Seminary in 1868. Oberlin College granted the degree of Master of Arts in 1868 and Findlay College the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1901. He was ordained to the ministry at Medina, Ohio, October 9, 1866, and preached in Medina for four years. At a time of great need for the Oberlin Theological Seminary he dropped his preaching work and accepted the appointment of Financial Secretary for the Seminary, serving for three years. He then resumed his preaching, being located at Berea, Ohio, and at Wauseon, Ohio. Mr. Pond was the editor in charge of Sunday School publications in Chicago for two years and of publications for the American Home Missionary Society for five years. He moved to Oberlin in 1883 and was a resident of Oberlin from that time until his death. His main work after retiring from the ministry has been that of Northern Secretary of the Industrial Missionary Association of Alabama, an organization doing excellent work among the colored people of that state. He was interested in all kinds of charitable work and was for one year the president of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Corrections. On August 24, 1864, he was married to Harriet P. Perkins who survives him. He is also survived by his son Percy M. Pond, a graduate in the class of 1892. He died at his home in Oberlin June 12, 1920, death being the result of heart failure following a year of gradual loss of strength from old age.

1865

THOMAS JAMES ADAMS, son of Jesse and Rebecca Adams, was born in Nashville, Ohio, September 19, 1840. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1861, was classed as a Freshman in 1862, and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year was spent as a student in Oberlin Theological Seminary. From 1866 to 1868 he engaged in teaching at Elkhart, Ind., then dropped his work as a teacher and entered upon gardening and farming in which he continued through his life. He lived in Elkhart, Ind., for three years, in Juniata and Hastings, Nebr.,

for eighteen years, and later moved to Texas where he lived for ten years. The last eighteen years of his life were spent in Citronelle, Ala. He was married August 17, 1867, to Mary Ella Wadsworth, who died in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had four children, none of whom survive. He died in Citronelle, May 21, 1920, death being due to the infirmities of old age.

1866

LUCINDA ELIZABETH HAMILTON, daughter of Pringle and Almira (Kent) Hamilton, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, January 26, 1843. She enrolled as a student in the preparatory department in 1857, was classed as a first year student in the Literary Course in 1859, and was graduated in 1866 with the diploma of the Literary Course. For one year she served as a teacher in Canada. This was followed by two years of service as a missionary teacher in the southern part of the United States under the direction of the American Missionary Association. She then spent four years as a teacher in Fulton, Ill., and Akron, Ohio. Beginning in 1877 she lived with her mother in Oberlin and was a resident of Oberlin for thirty-three years. In 1913 she left Oberlin to live with her sister, Mrs. Arthur B. Johnson, at Cisco, Tex., where she spent the remainder of her life. She died in Cisco, November 12, 1919, death being caused by paralysis.

ALEXANDER STEWART WALSH, son of Thomas and Dorothea Walsh, was born in New York City December 14, 1841. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1860, was classed as a Freshman in 1862, and was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took one year of his theological course in Oberlin, then entered the ministry, serving at Norwalk, Ohio, for one year, Kokomo, Ind., for two years, and Jamaica, N. Y., for two years. In 1872 he became pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he spent almost all of the remaining years of his life in Brooklyn and in New York City, part of the time as pastor of churches, but most of the time engaged in lecturing. Mr. Walsh was married November 2, 1867, to Hattie M. Allen. He is survived by one of his three children. Oberlin College granted the degree of Master of Arts in 1869, and Colgate University the same degree in 1874. Hillsdale College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1879.

1868

CAROLINE VIRGINIA STILL-ANDERSON was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 1, 1848. She entered Oberlin in the preparatory department in 1864, was classed as a second year student in the Literary Course in 1865, and was graduated from the Literary Course in 1868. She was one of the well known colored graduates of the college. After graduation she served as a teacher in Philadelphia and later in Howard University, Washington, D. C. Her first husband was Mr. E. A. Wiley to whom she was married December 28, 1869, and who died in 1873. On August 17, 1880, she was married to Rev. Matthew Anderson, a graduate of Oberlin in the class of 1874, who survives her. In 1878 she completed the requirements for graduation from the Women's Medi-

cal College of Philadelphia and she practiced the profession of medicine from that time until her death. During the years 1900 to 1915 she was the Assistant Principal of Berean Industrial School, Philadelphia. She died June 2, 1919, at her home in Philadelphia, Pa., death being caused by paralysis.

FRANCES MARY BEAUMONT was born in Huddersfield, England, November 28, 1844. She entered Oberlin in 1866 as a third year student in the Literary Course and graduated in 1868 with the diploma of that course. From 1868 to 1911 she was a teacher of English Literature in the Central High School of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1912 Oberlin College bestowed the honorary degree of Master of Arts. From 1912 to 1916 she lived in Oberlin for a part of each year, entering into the life of the community and spending her summers in travel. Miss Beaumont removed to California in June, 1916, and spent most of the remainder of her life in San Diego. She died in San Diego, February 19, 1920, the cause of death being pneumonia.

1870

AUGUSTINE BARNUM was born in Franklin, Mich., April 12, 1848. He took only one year of his college course in Oberlin, enrolling as a Senior in 1869 and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. He then entered Yale Theological Seminary where he graduated in 1873. After several years of service as a clergyman he entered the service of one of the prominent New York newspapers, the "Mail and Express." He later moved to Chicago where he engaged in the mortgage loan and real estate business until the time of his death. Mr. Barnum died at the Englewood Hospital, Chicago, April 21, 1919, death being caused by influenza. He was never married.

ROSWELL CHAPIN, son of Calvin and Susannah (Cole) Chapin, was born in Seville, Ohio, October 18, 1844. Before coming to Oberlin he had served in the Civil War as a private in the Ohio National Guard from May to September, 1864. He entered Oberlin in 1865 as a Senior in the preparatory department, received classification as a Freshman in 1866, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. He took his theological course in Yale Seminary where he graduated in 1873. Mr. Chapin was ordained to the ministry at Atwater, Ohio, December 10, 1874, and preached at Atwater from 1874 to 1886. He was pastor at Lodi, Ohio, from 1887 to 1891, at Litchfield, Ohio, from 1891 to 1901, and at North Fairfield, Ohio, from 1901 to 1902. In 1902 he retired from the active work of the ministry and moved to a farm a short distance south of Oberlin where he made his home until the time of his death. He was married June 25, 1873, to Mary Emma Turner, who died April 3, 1919. Mr. Chapin died March 17, 1920, at his home near Oberlin, the cause of death being heart failure. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin had five children, all of whom survive.

JOHN QUINCY DONNELL, son of John C. and Minerva (Hamilton) Donnell, was born February 26, 1848, in Kingston, Ind. He entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1866 and was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He served as a teacher in Kingston, Ind.,

from 1870 to 1872 and later from 1888 to 1892. He practiced law in Greensburg, Ind., from 1878 to 1883, during two years of which time he was a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. From 1884 to 1886 he was editor of the Greensburg Review. He later became editor and publisher of the Anderson, Ind., Morning Herald, and retained his connection with this publication until 1895. At the age of ten Mr. Donnell suffered a loss of sight from paralysis of the optic nerve and he was totally blind for sixty-two years of his life. He died March 2, 1920, at Greensburg, Ind., the cause of death being heart failure following acute indigestion. He was not married.

1873

MARGARET KIRKBRIDE was born in Elyria, Ohio, October 29, 1843. She enrolled as a student in the preparatory department in 1863, was classed in 1868 as a first student in the Literary Course, and was graduated from that course in 1873. After two years of teaching in Cleveland and Lorain, Ohio, she became home-maker for members of her family, living in Antwerp, Ohio, Elyria, Ohio, and Amherst, Ohio. She died in the Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio, September 6, 1919, death resulting from injuries received by being struck by an automobile while she was crossing the road in front of her home in Amherst.

HERBERT HORNE LL WRIGHT, son of Deacon William W. and Susan (Allen) Wright, early settlers of Oberlin, was born in Oberlin March 7, 1848. He entered the preparatory department in 1863, was classed as a Freshman in 1866, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin College in 1876. For one year after graduation he was principal of the high school in Galion, Ohio. For the next five years he was superintendent of schools at Defiance, Ohio, and for the three following years was principal of Beach Institute, Savannah, Ga. In 1883 he accepted the appointment as Professor of Mathematics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and he remained at Fisk University until the time of his retirement January 1, 1914. During the last ten years of his connection with Fisk University he was Dean of the College and was Chairman of the Committee on Administration. Howard University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1913. After his retirement in 1914 he lived in Elyria, Ohio, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Shaw of the class of 1902. Mr. Wright died at the Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio, November 8, 1919, death being caused by apoplexy. He was married June 16, 1874, to Frances E. Bosworth, of the class of 1873, and is survived by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Shaw.

1875

JAMES PERRY WERTZ BROWN was born in Bryan, Ohio, in 1849. He enrolled in Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1870, was classed as a Freshman in 1871, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1875. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Michigan in 1875. He practiced law in Chicago from 1876 to 1880, in Leadville, Colo., for four years, and in San Francisco, Calif., for one year, returning to Chicago in 1885. For

the last ten years he was in the employ of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company of Chicago. Mr. Brown was married August 1, 1878, to Augusta L. W. Pflugradt, and is survived by his wife and three children. He died in Chicago August 14, 1919.

EMMA DORINDA TENNANT-KENNEDY, daughter of David R. and Melita Tennant, was born in Camden, Ohio, April 22, 1850. She enrolled in Oberlin in 1866 as a student in the preparatory department, was classed as a first year student in the Literary Course in 1871, and was graduated in 1875 with the diploma of that course. For two years after graduation she served as a teacher in Benzonia, Mich. She was married July 19, 1877, to Mr. Albert Hamilton Kennedy. She made her home in Rockport, Ind., for forty-three years, and it was at Rockport that she died August 7, 1920. The cause of her death was tuberculosis. She is survived by her husband and two of their three children.

1877

JOHN SCOTT, son of Isaac and Hannah (Parrott) Scott, was born in Waterbury, Conn., September 27, 1837. He enrolled in Oberlin in 1875 as a member of the Middle Class in the Theological Seminary and was graduated from the Seminary in 1877. Prior to his enrolment in Oberlin he had ten years of service in the southern part of the United States as a missionary under the American Missionary Association. After graduation from Oberlin he spent two years taking graduate work, with occasional preaching in nearby churches. His pastorates were in Cherokee, Ia., Alma, Kans., Haddam Neck, Conn., New Milford, Conn., Toms River, N. J., Cold Spring, N. Y., and Deep River, Conn. Mr Scott was married November 21, 1871, to Caroline Damon. He was married August 15, 1886, to Mary E. N. Graham, who died in November, 1895. He was married again May 11, 1898, to Mary E. Watrous who died April 26, 1917. Mr. Scott died January 8, 1917, in Deep River, Conn., the cause of his death being old age. He is survived by one son.

1879

MARION FINLEY COWAN, son of Wilson V. and Mary J. Cowan, was born in Hardin, Ohio, February 15, 1854. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1869, was classed as a Freshman in 1874, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He moved to California where he engaged in teaching. At the time of his death he was Principal of the High School at McArthur, Calif., and lived in Berkeley. Mr. Cowan was married July 2, 1884, to Fanny R. Meamber and is survived by his wife and four children. He died April 15, 1918, at Berkeley, Calif.

JAMES ISHMAEL GREVES was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 8, 1853. He enrolled as a Freshman in Oberlin College in 1872, was out of college for four years, returning as a Sophomore in 1876, and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1891 the college granted to him the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation from Oberlin he studied in Iowa Medical College at Des Moines, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. In 1886

Drake University bestowed the degree of Master of Arts. He engaged in business as a druggist in Willard, Mo., from 1888 to 1893, after which he served as a teacher in various Texas and Oklahoma towns for twenty years. In 1913 he retired from active work, making his home in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Greves was married May 24, 1887, to Sarah Greenwade. He was married again October 10, 1901, to Ida Alexander. He died May 3, 1918, in Dallas, Tex., death being caused by paralysis. His one son died in infancy.

1880

EDWARD BLANCHARD PATTERSON, son of William and Caroline A. Patterson, was born in Elyria, Ohio, December 22, 1858. He was enrolled as a student in the preparatory department during the year 1875-76, but took the first three years of his college course elsewhere. He returned to Oberlin in 1879 as a Senior, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Oberlin in 1883. After a period of service as chemist for Parke, Davis and Company of Detroit, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886. Dr. Patterson took post graduate work in New York and Vienna, specializing in the care of eye and ear, and for more than thirty years practiced his profession of physician and surgeon most of the time as Company Surgeon for copper, smelting, and railroad corporations. He was married September 30, 1893, to Sarah K. Kaufmann and is survived by his wife and one of their two sons. He died November 5, 1919, at his home in Sandpoint, Idaho, the cause of death being septemia.

JAMES BRAINARD STOCKING, son of Daniel A. and Lucy (Coleman) Stocking, was born in Elyria, Ohio, December 15, 1848. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1869. He received Freshman classification in 1874, but did not graduate from the college. In 1876 he was admitted to Oberlin Theological Seminary and graduated from the Seminary in 1880. He was ordained to the ministry at North Ridgeville, Ohio, September 22, 1880, and preached at North Ridgeville for two years. His subsequent pastorates were in Chatham, Ohio, New Castle, Colo., Wahoo, Nebr., and four other small towns in Nebraska, in Hennessey, Okla., and finally at Oktaha, Okla. He was married June 1, 1876, to Julia E. Dole, who, with three children, survives him. He died at Muskogee, Okla., June 28, 1920, from shock following an operation.

1881

ABBY JANE ADAMS-OLESON, daughter of John and Marcia (Bond) Adams, was born in Brookfield, Mass., February 19, 1850. She enrolled as a second year student in the Literary Course in 1878 and was graduated from the Literary Course in 1881. She engaged in teaching at Marion, Ohio, for one year after graduation. She was married May 15, 1882, to Rev. William Brewster Oleson. From 1882 to 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Oleson made their home in Honolulu, then returned to the United States, living for five years in Worcester, Mass., for seven years

in Warren, Mass., and for two years in Groton, Mass. They then returned to Honolulu where they lived for eight years. After the death of Mr. Oleson in March, 1915, Mrs. Oleson made her home with her daughter in White Plains, N. Y., and it was in White Plains that she died June 3, 1916, death being caused by a combination of kidney and heart diseases. She is survived by five of her seven children. One of her daughters, Alice M. Oleson, was graduated from Oberlin College in 1909.

1882

NOEL GALE, son of Edmund and Ruby C. (Cowles) Gale, was born in Unionville, Ohio, September 26, 1862. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1875, was classed as a Freshman in 1877, interrupted his college course for one year, and completed his requirements for graduation in 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Oberlin conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1887. For two years after graduation Mr. Gale read law in a private office in Faribault, Minn., and was admitted to the bar in Minnesota in 1884. He engaged in the practice of law at Faribault from 1884 to 1888. He then moved to St. Paul, Minn., and was a member of the law firm of Baxter, Townley, and Gale. In 1896 he moved to New York City and achieved conspicuous success as a member of the firm of Guthrie, Cravath, and Henderson, and later as a member of the firm of Strong and Cadwalader. He retired from active practice five years ago and devoted himself to travel and study. Mr. Gale was married December 4, 1894, to Louie Emilie McIntyre. After her death he was married again, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Manita Leona Gale. He had no children. He died in New York, N. Y., August 16, 1920, the cause of death being heart failure.

1883

GEORGE WASHINGTON MOORE was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1854. He took his college course in Fisk University where he graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Fisk University granted to him the degree of Master of Arts in 1885, and Howard University honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1908. He studied in Oberlin Theological Seminary for two years, 1881-83, and graduated from Oberlin Seminary in 1883. For nine years he served as pastor of a colored church in Washington, D. C. In 1892 the American Missionary Association called him to the position of superintendent of its work among the colored churches of the south with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Moore continued in this work for the remainder of his life. He was an untiring worker for the uplifting of colored people and was unusually effective in this work. He was married December 20, 1882, to Ella Sheppard, who died a few years ago. Mr. Moore died March 14, 1920, at Fessenden Academy, Florida. He is survived by two sons.

1884

JESSE DOWNEY FOSTER was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 24, 1837. He was graduated from Waynesburg College in 1874, entered Oberlin as a Junior in the Theological Seminary in 1881, and was grad-

uated from the Seminary in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He served as a pastor in several communities in California. After 1904 he was the manager of an apartment house in Berkeley, Calif. He was married June 2, 1875, to Elizabeth Holmes who died in October, 1919. Mr. Foster's death occurred in Berkeley, December 29, 1918, death being caused by apoplexy. He had one daughter who died a number of years ago.

ALMEDA SPRAGUE, daughter of Lyman B. and Anna (Nesbitt) Sprague, was born in Huntington, Ohio, February 19, 1863. She graduated from the Wellington, Ohio, High School in 1880, entered Oberlin College as a Freshman the same year, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She served as a teacher in the Wellington High School from 1884 to 1896. In 1896 she accepted a position as teacher in the Girls High School of Brooklyn, N. Y., and continued in this position until December, 1919. She died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 5, 1920, the cause of death being apoplexy following an attack of acute indigestion.

EDNAH JANE MASON-WALKER, daughter of Patrick and Catherine E. (Delany) Mason, was born in Albany, Athens County, Ohio, May 29, 1861. She enrolled in Oberlin as a first year student in the Literary Course in 1878 and received the diploma of graduation from that course in 1884. She was married twice: first, to William G. Price, September 6, 1888; second, to Moses Fleetwood Walker, May 14, 1898. In recent years her home has been in Steubenville, Ohio. She died at Cadiz, Ohio, May 26, 1920, the cause of death being chronic nephritis. She is survived by her husband and three children.

1889

EDWARD BEVERSTOCK, son of Edward B. and Victoria (Kuder) Beverstock, was born in Tontogany, Ohio, May 8, 1862. He entered Oberlin as a preparatory student in 1883, was classed as a Freshman in 1885, and was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following graduation he entered Cincinnati Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. from that school in 1891. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Bowling Green, where he remained until the time of his death. He was married three times: on July 7, 1891, to Elizabeth Ferguson, on August 3, 1898, to Mary A. J. Bainton, and on November 3, 1902, to Daisy A. Jennings. For a number of years Mr. Beverstock was associated with Benjamin F. James in the practice of law with offices in Toledo and Bowling Green. Later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Beverstock established a separate law office of his own. He was prominent not only as a lawyer, but also in politics and church affairs. He died March 15, 1920, at his home in Bowling Green, Ohio, the cause of death being apoplexy. His wife and seven daughters survive him.

1890

EUGENE HARRIS, son of Richard and Lavinia (Tate) Harris, was born in Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1864. He took his college course in Fisk University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Fisk in 1887. In September, 1887, he entered Oberlin Theological

Seminary and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. For a number of years after graduation he served as a professor in Fisk University. In 1898 he moved to Seattle, Wash., as a missionary in the Baptist denomination and served as pastor of a colored church, but because of insufficient salary left the ministry for business. He studied stenography and typewriting, became an expert reporter, and worked in the United States Land Office at Walla Walla, Wash. Later he became court reporter for Adams, Franklin, and Benton counties in the state of Washington. Ill health compelled him to withdraw from this work and he died in Seattle, Wash., June 23, 1919, death resulting from goitre. Mr. Harris was married three times: first, to Belle Nickens, March 2, 1891; second, to Ella B. Davis, January 6, 1909; and third, to Mattie B. Miller, November 6, 1917. He is survived by his wife and three step-daughters.

1893

IDA FRANCIS HAYDEN, daughter of Gordon and Mary E. (Chase) Hayden, was born in Medford, Mass., April 22, 1862. She entered Oberlin in 1889 as a first year student in the Literary Course and was graduated from that course in 1893. After three years of teaching in Austin, Tex., and one year in Medford, Mass., she accepted a position as teacher in Huguenot Seminary, Cape Colony, South Africa, a position that she held for five years. She then taught in the Greytown High School in Natal, South Africa, for a period of four years. The year 1907 was spent in travel in Africa and Europe. Upon returning to this country she accepted a position as teacher in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., a position that she held from 1908 to the time of her death. She died in Akron, Ohio, June 20, 1920.

1894

WILLIAM HARVEY PARTRIDGE, son of Joel M. and Aurelia (Chapman) Partridge, was born in South Bend, Ind., October 24, 1872. He entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1890 and was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught for nine years, the first two years at his home in South Bend, Ind., and for seven years in the high school of Beloit, Wis. The year 1903-04 was spent in travel and study, the first part of the year in Colorado and California, the last half in graduate study in Oberlin. In 1904 he received from Oberlin College the degree of Master of Arts. He was married June 11, 1910, to Viola Pearl Hughes. With the exception of one year spent in travel and study in Europe and another year in graduate study in the University of Chicago, the remainder of his life was given over to his work as teacher, serving in Fargo College, in Ohio Wesleyan University, in Baker University, and for four years in Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. During the war he was in the U. S. Army service at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. From March, 1919, to June, 1920, he was confined to hospitals and sanitariums in Albuquerque, N. M., Cleveland, Ohio, and Allegan, Mich., and it was at the John Robinson Hospital in Allegan, that he died June 29, 1920, the cause of death being cancer. He is survived by his wife and their two children.

1895

DANIEL LEONARD SENIOR, son of Henry B. and Elizabeth (Jobson) Senior, was born August 19, 1860, at St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, West Indies. He spent the year 1894-95 in enrolment in Oberlin as a student in the English Course in the Theological Seminary and was graduated with the diploma of that course in 1895. He was married January 6, 1898, to Gladice Price. From 1895 to the time of his death he was a pastor and teacher mainly among the colored churches and uplift organizations of Pittsburgh, Pa. He died April 5, 1919, at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., the cause of his death being influenza-pneumonia.

1897

GILES GORTON BROWN, son of Robert and Anna H. (Unsworth) Brown, was born in Bellwood, Ontario, Canada, April 9, 1869. He entered Oberlin in 1891 as a student in the preparatory department, was classed as a Freshman in 1893, and was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1899. Immediately after the completion of his theological course Mr. Brown was sent to Ceylon, India, as a missionary under an appointment from the American Board. He soon became head of the mission and Principal of Jaffna College. He was married September 6, 1899, to Clarissa L. Pendleton of the class of 1892, who survives him. Mr. Brown died March 12, 1920, at Shunnakam, Jaffna, Ceylon, the cause of death being typhoid fever. He had no children.

1898

WINTHROP FOSTER THATCHER, son of James G. and Eliza W. (Nickerson) Thatcher, was born in Chatham, Ohio, January 14, 1875. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1890, was classed as a Freshman in 1894, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. The three years following his graduation from college were spent in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced his profession in Nebraska for two years and in Jefferson, Ohio, for five years. Dr. Thatcher moved to Oberlin in 1908 and was engaged in the practice of his profession as physician and surgeon for twelve years. He married Edith Whiting, of the class of 1898, on August 7, 1901, and Mrs. Thatcher and their three children survive him. His death occurred three miles west of Sandusky, Ohio, August 12, 1920, when his automobile was struck by an interurban car, death resulting almost instantly. Dr. Thatcher came into very close touch with the life of the college during the twelve years of his practice in Oberlin and his death is mourned by unusually large circles of Oberlin alumni and students, especially those of recent years.

WILLIAM LOCKE WHITNEY, son of John M. and Mary (Rice) Whitney, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 8, 1876. His parents moved to the Hawaiian Islands and he received his preparation for Oberlin College at Oahu College, Honolulu. He entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1894 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898.

Immediately after graduation he entered the law department of Columbia University and was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Honolulu. Largely through his efforts a juvenile court was established in Hawaii and for eight years he was its judge. He was for six years the Deputy Attorney General of the Hawaiian Islands and for many years the Judge of the Circuit Court. Other positions that he held included that of Chairman of the Library Board, Judge of the Land Court for six years, member of the Industrial School Commission, and Trustee of Oahu College. He was married June 6, 1901, to Saida M. Sutton, a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory in 1898. Judge Whitney died in the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, New York City, January 16, 1920, death being caused by pneumonia. A year before his death Mr. Whitney's leg was broken by the falling of a tree and it had been improperly set. He came to New York to have the mistake in treatment rectified. The leg had been straightened and the cast removed, and he was in the hospital for massage treatment when he contracted pneumonia.

1899

HENRY JANES was born April 8, 1868, in London, England. He came to America at the age of twenty. He was a student in Moody Institute, entered Oberlin as a Junior in the Theological Seminary in 1896, continued in enrolment for three years, and received the diploma of graduation from the Seminary in 1899. The succeeding year was spent in Western Reserve University, and in 1900 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Western Reserve. The diploma of graduation from the Oberlin Theological Seminary was replaced in 1900 by the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He began his work as a pastor in Cleveland, Ohio, and served successively in Cleveland, Ohio, Reed City, Mich., St. Marys, Ohio, Newton Falls, Ohio, New London, Ohio, Orland, Ind., and Metropolis, Ill. It was while serving as pastor of the church at Metropolis, Ill., that he died January 10, 1920, death being caused by heart failure. He was married December 31, 1903, to Vera Gilbert and is survived by his wife and their four sons.

MAUD LOVERING, daughter of William H. and Emma (Dwight) Lovering, was born in Perkins, Erie County, Ohio, December 22, 1876. She entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1896 and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. For seven years after graduation she taught in Milbank, S. D., Geneva, Ill., Hancock, Mich., and Findlay, Ohio. The year 1907 was spent as graduate student at University of Chicago. In 1908 she accepted a position as a teacher in the Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, Ind., where she remained for one year. She then moved to San Jose, Calif., where she taught in the high school for five years. In 1915 she left her position in San Jose for a year of study at Columbia University. In 1916 she accepted a position as teacher in Miss Chapin's School for Girls in New York City and continued her study in Columbia University. In June, 1919, she received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, her major work being in Bacteriology. The strain from overwork, however, was too severe and her health gave way in the sum-

mer of 1919. From this breakdown she never recovered. She died March 21, 1920, at her home in Findlay, Ohio, from anemia caused by overwork.

1903

GEORGE EDWARD MERRILL, son of Elbridge G. and Persis (Marston) Merrill, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 6, 1855. He received his preparation for college in Palmer Institute, Lakemont, N. Y., then entered Union College, where he took the first two years of his college course. The last half of his college course was taken in Syracuse University and he was graduated from Syracuse in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered Oberlin in 1901 as a member of the Middle Class in the Theological course and was graduated from Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was married August 28, 1883, to Carrie Belle Field. After graduation from Oberlin Seminary he held three Ohio pastorates as follows: Vermilion, 1904-09, Burton, 1909-14, Unionville, 1915-19. He died at his home in Unionville, October 12, 1919, the cause of death being apoplexy. He is survived by his wife and by their daughter, Matie M. Merrill of the class of 1913.

1905

WILLIAM FLOYD HARRIS, son of William W. and Bernice (Varnum) Harris, was born in Farmersville, N. Y., June 15, 1878. He enrolled as a Freshman in Oberlin College in 1899, remaining for one year. After two years of teaching he resumed his college course and was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He served as a teacher in Arcade, N. Y., from 1905 to 1907, then became Principal of the High School at Livonia, N. Y., where he remained for five years. In 1912 he enrolled as a graduate student in Columbia University and in June, 1913, received the degree of Master of Arts for work in Education. Mr. Harris then accepted appointment as Superintendent of Schools in Ellenville, N. Y., and continued in this place until the time of his death, which occurred at the Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., November 21, 1919, the cause of death being empyema following typhoid fever. He was married to Bessie Allen Smith, October 8, 1906, and is survived by his wife and one son.

SUSIE ETTA MERRILL-ROYCE, daughter of Charles F. and Emma (French) Merrill, was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 30, 1882. She entered Oberlin as a member of the Freshman class in 1901 and was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She taught for five years after graduation in the high school at Bellows Falls, Vt., and for three years in the high school at Revere, Mass. She was married September 2, 1913, to Dr. Clayton E. Royce. Dr. and Mrs. Royce made their home in Iowa City, Iowa, until 1917 and in South Bethlehem, Pa., from 1917 to 1919. She died August 3, 1919, at her former home at Woodstock, Vt., the cause of death being ectopic gestation. She is survived by her husband and one child.

1906

GRACE ETHEL ROBINSON-DICKASON, daughter of William F. and Nora J. (Nowell) Robinson, was born in Oberlin, July 14, 1883. She was educated in the Oberlin public schools and was a graduate of Oberlin High School. She entered the Academy Department of Oberlin College in 1901 as a Senior, was classed as a Freshman in 1902, and was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With the exception of a year spent as a teacher in the Colored High School of Baltimore, Md., and one year in Summer High School, St. Louis, Mo., her entire life since graduation was spent as a teacher in Bluefield Collegiate Institute, Bluefield, W. Va. She was married August 26, 1914, to Henry L. Dickason, a fellow teacher at Bluefield. Her death occurred December 27, 1919, at Bluefield, W. Va., the cause of death being acute indigestion. She is survived by her husband. They had one child who died in infancy.

1907

GEORGE DELWIN ALLEN, son of Delwin E. and Vena O. (Candee) Allen, was born in Moline Mich., February 3, 1884. He received his preparation for college in the Toledo, Ohio, Central High School. He enrolled as a Freshman in Oberlin College in 1903 and was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his Senior year and during the succeeding year Mr. Allen held appointments in Oberlin College as Laboratory Assistant in Zoölogy. From 1908 to 1910 he studied in the University of Chicago where he received the degree of Master of Science. From 1910 to 1912 he was Associate Professor of Biology and Geology in Dakota Wesleyan University, being advanced in 1912 to the full professorship. In 1913 he accepted appointment as Instructor in the University of Minnesota in the department of Animal Biology, and it was while in the service of the University of Minnesota that he died. His death, which occurred in Minneapolis, March 11, 1920, was caused by influenza-pneumonia. He was married July 6, 1912, to Alice I. Blackmore, a graduate of Oberlin in 1909, who survives him. They had no children.

1910

CHARLES HENRY DUTTON, son of Rev. Albert J. and Helen A. (Reed) Dutton, was born in Shirley, Mass., January 26, 1865. He received his preparation for college in Monson Academy, Mass., and entered Amherst College where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. He completed a part of his theological course by studying in Hartford Seminary in 1888 and in Boston College from 1889 to 1891. He entered Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1909 and graduated the following May with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. His pastorates before enrolment in Oberlin were in Bethel, Vt., Ashland, Mass., Walton, N. H., New Haven, Vt., and Watertown, N. Y. After graduation from Oberlin he was pastor in East Cleveland, Ohio, Kane, Pa., Framingham, Mass., and South Natick, Mass. In September, 1918, he accepted the position of Treasurer of Lincoln Institute at Lincoln Ridge, Ky., an institution giving normal and industrial training to colored students, and it was while engaged in this work that he died.

of meningitis, June 11, 1920. He was in poor health during the last two years of his life. He was married July 23, 1889, to Marcia J. Drew, who died January 16, 1907. His second marriage was to Myrtle M. Pratt, November 15, 1911. He is survived by his wife and his two children.

HOWARD WOLCOTT TREAT, son of Henry B. and Mary E. (Wolcott) Treat, was born in Fremont, Nebr., May 6, 1889, and graduated from the Fremont High School in 1906. He entered the Freshman class in Oberlin College in 1906 and was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also received the diploma of the Teachers Course in Physical Education. After graduation he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While in Massachusetts Institute of Technology he won his "T" for participation in athletics. He accepted a position with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, in the Experimental Department. He joined Battery B, First Ohio Field Artillery, soon after going to Akron and saw service on the Mexican border from June, 1916, to May, 1917. He was then transferred to the Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, but was sent to Akron on the order of the War Department to work upon the question of balloon production at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber plant. Mr. Treat was called from Akron to Washington to organize and manage the Balloon Production Department of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps, later the Balloon Production Department, Bureau of Aircraft Production. This department had charge of the production and delivery of all balloons and balloon accessory equipment for the United States Army at home and overseas. He received his commission as First Lieutenant October 30, 1917, and early the next winter was promoted to rank of Captain. He was discharged from service with the Bureau of Aircraft Production early in the spring of 1919 and soon after accepted a position with the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company in Buffalo, N. Y., as engineer in the planning and organizing department. His death occurred very suddenly on September 5, 1920, at Collins, N. Y., the cause of death being cerebral hemorrhage. He is survived by his mother and by his sister, Helen, of the class of 1913.

1911

HELEN DUNGAN, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Cotton) Dungan, was born March 4, 1885, in Ottumwa, Iowa. She graduated from the Ottumwa High School, entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1907, and was graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation she taught for four years in the Crystal Lake, Ill., High School. From January, 1916, to March, 1919, she was a teacher in the Rocky Ford, Colo., High School. She returned to her home in May, 1919, in poor health, but hoping soon to be able to resume her teaching. Her health did not improve, and she died at her home in Ottumwa, February 1, 1920, the cause of death being caries of the vertebrae.

1912

GEORGE ALANSON ANDRUS, son of Grandville O. and Katie L. (Jeffers) Andrus, was born in Saybrook, Ohio, May 28, 1885. He entered Oberlin College in 1906. His college course was interrupted by a year of absence. To provide opportunity for instruction in singing he carried somewhat less than full work during most of his college course and did not graduate until 1912, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduation he accepted a position as a teacher in the Kanehameha School in Honolulu, Hawaii, a position that he held for four years. In 1916 he became Associate Secretary in charge of religious work in the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. From 1918 until the time of his death he was in the employ of the Equitable Life Assurance Company. He was married August 8, 1916, to Bernice Louise Wood, and he is survived by his wife and a daughter. He died March 3, 1920, death being caused by influenza-pneumonia.

LULU WAIVE MALLORY, daughter of Charles J. and Jessie L. (Bradshaw) Mallory, was born in Edinboro, Pa., November 11, 1883. She entered Oberlin College as a Freshman in 1908 and graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She had served as a teacher for a number of years before entering college and immediately after graduation resumed her work as a teacher. From 1912 to 1918 she taught in the high school in Reusselaer, Ind. In 1918 she accepted a position as a teacher in the high school at Missoula, Mont., and continued in this position until her death, which occurred at Missoula, October 29, 1919. The cause of her death was pneumonia.

JOHN HOWARD WILSON, son of John C. and Anna (Brown) Wilson, was born in New York, N. Y., April 19, 1889. He graduated from the high school of New Rochelle, N. Y., and entered Oberlin as a student in the Academy Department in 1907. He was classed as a Freshman in 1908 and was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From graduation to the time of his death he was engaged in the brokerage business in New York City with the exception of five months in the year 1914 when he was connected with the advertising department of the New York Times. He was married June 13, 1916, to Virginia K. King and is survived by his wife, one son, and one daughter. His death occurred in the hospital in New Rochelle, N. Y., December 8, 1919, following an operation for appendicitis.

1913

LESLIE MORELL CONNOR, son of George G. and Lillian M. (Hopkins) Connor, was born in Milford Center, Union County, Ohio, January 8, 1888. In 1907 he graduated from the high school of Marysville, Ohio. He entered Oberlin as a Freshman in 1909 and was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving at the same time the diploma for completion of the Teachers Course in Physical Education. For two years after graduation he had charge of Physical Education in the high school at Sewickley, Pa., and then accepted a similar position in one of the high schools of Minneapolis, Minn., remaining but one year. His lungs became affected during the year in Minneapolis and he was

compelled to give up his work as a teacher. For the last four years of his life he lived quietly at his home near Marysville, Ohio, where he died September 11, 1920, death being caused by tuberculosis. He was not married.

RALPH LEWIS JOHNSON, son of Lewis and Jane (Nickerson) Johnson, was born in New London, Ohio, March 20, 1887. He received his preparation for college in the New London High School and in Oberlin Academy. He entered Oberlin Academy in 1906, received classification as a Freshman in 1909, and was graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He served as a teacher in the high school at Sharon Center, Ohio, and in Central High School of Akron, Ohio. He then entered upon the study of law at the University of Michigan and at the time of his death lacked only a half year of work for graduation from the Law School. Mr. Johnson was married January 29, 1914, to Olive Hutchinson Scott, a graduate of Oberlin in 1911, and is survived by his wife and one daughter. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., February 16, 1920, the cause of death being pneumonia.

1914

MARY EDNA BROWN-COLEMAN, daughter of Sterling N. and Adelaide (Allen) Brown, was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1892. She took her college course in Howard University, graduating in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She entered Oberlin College as a graduate student in September, 1913, and received from Oberlin the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1914. She then returned to Howard University as an instructor and served as a member of the faculty of Howard University until 1918. She was married May 25, 1918, to Frank Coleman and made her home in Washington until her death, which occurred September 25, 1919. She died in childbirth. She is survived by her husband.

ALMON MCCALL PAYNE, son of Solomon J. and Ella (McCall) Payne, was born in Nelson, Portage County, Ohio, March 19, 1892. He graduated from the high school of Garrettsville, Ohio, enrolled as a Freshman in Oberlin College in 1910, and was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his undergraduate life he was prominent as captain of one of the debating teams, managing editor of the Review, and for one year president of the Men's Senate. He entered newspaper work after graduation and at the time of his death was business manager of the Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Times. He was married April 2, 1915, to Marion Kingsbury Petty, who studied in Oberlin during the years 1911-14. He died at Mt. Pleasant, February 3, 1920, the cause of death being pneumonia. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

GRETCHEN MAHALA SWEET, daughter of Joseph and Mattie E. (Nims) Sweet, was born near Bellevue, Ohio, January 19, 1890. She graduated from Bellevue High School in 1907 and at once entered Oberlin College with Freshman rank, remaining in college for two years. She was compelled to interrupt her college course for three years, but returned in 1912 and was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor

of Arts. Her grades entitled her to election as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation she taught in Greenwich, Ohio, and in Athens, Ohio. In April, 1919, she entered the employ of the Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and it was while in the employ of the Goodrich Company that she contracted the cold that developed into pneumonia, causing her death. She died January 27, 1920, in the City Hospital at Akron.

1915

NATHAN CORNING KINGSBURY, son of Selden B. and Hulda C. (Corning) Kingsbury, was born in Mentor, Ohio, July 29, 1866. He entered Oberlin as a student in the preparatory department in 1886, was classed as a Freshman in 1888, and continued in college for three years, leaving in 1891 to accept a business position. Later he took a law course at Ohio State University, was admitted to the Ohio bar, and located in Columbus as the general counsel for the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company. In 1906 he became vice president of the Michigan State Telephone Company with headquarters in Detroit, a position that he held until January 1, 1911, when he moved to New York City as first vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a position which he held until his death. Mr. Kingsbury was a recognized expert in problems connected with telephone operation. The telephone demonstration given under Mr. Kingsbury's personal direction in Finney Chapel in 1916 is remembered by the college as one of the most notable occasions of recent years. He was a director in a number of important banks and corporations.

In 1915 Oberlin College bestowed upon Mr. Kingsbury the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1916 he was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, serving for three years, during which time he won for himself a high place in the esteem and affection of all the members of the Board. He died at his home in New York City early Saturday morning, January 24, 1920. He retired the preceding evening in his usual health and death came while sleeping, being due to heart failure. Mr. Kingsbury was married September 6, 1893, to Lillian B. Prescott and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

JESSE MACY, son of William and Phoebe (Hiatt) Macy, was born on a farm near Knightstown, Indiana, June 21, 1842. He was one of a family of fourteen children. The family migrated to Poweshiek County, Iowa, in 1856, and three years later Mr. Macy entered Grinnell College (then known as Iowa College). Except for the interruption due to service in the Civil War he was directly connected with Grinnell for the remainder of his life. After the war he returned to Grinnell, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. He then became Principal of the Academy Department, a position that he held from 1871 to 1885. In 1888 he became Professor of Political Science, serving in this professorship until he retired in 1912. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Grinnell in 1873, and that of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1898, from Grinnell in 1911, and from Oberlin College in 1915. He was the author of many important historical volumes including "Our Government," "Civil Government in Iowa," "The English Constitution," "Political Parties in the United

States from 1846 to 1861," and numerous articles in periodicals and magazines. He was selected by Lord Bryce as the American best fitted to revise and condense Bryce's "American Commonwealth" for use in colleges. He was lecturer in French universities on the Harvard Foundation. On July 25, 1872, he was married to Maude M. Little of Grinnell, a graduate of Oberlin College in the class of 1865. He died November 2, 1919, at Grinnell, Iowa, the cause of death being chronic disease of the bladder. He is survived by his wife and one of their six children.

1917

HARRY AMERMAN BLISS, JR., son of Harry A. and Josephine (Ebling) Bliss, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 5, 1895. He entered the Freshman class in Oberlin College in 1913 and graduated in 1917 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after graduation he left Oberlin for service as a member of the Oberlin Ambulance Unit and was a member of the unit from June, 1917, to May, 1918, when he was transferred to the Army Sanitary Corps. He later went to Washington to do work in Chemical Warfare Research and remained in this service until December, 1918. He then engaged in business in Akron, Ohio, and later in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was living at the time of his death. Mr. Bliss was married February 22, 1918, to a classmate, Esther D. Porter. He is survived by his wife and infant son. He died February 24, 1920, at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., death being caused by pneumonia.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION AND ATTENDANCE

Year of 1919-20

The schedule numbers in the following tables refer in general to the courses as described in the bulletin of the College of Arts and Sciences for the year 1919-20 (Bulletin No. 150).

In science courses, the hours of instruction spent by the teacher in laboratory work are marked with the letter "L"; in courses in Fine Arts and Physical Education, the hours spent in supervision are indicated by the letter "S"; the letter "R" is used to denote hours in regular instruction.

Discussion of the statistics in the following sections is found in the report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, pages 251-255.

1. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE		Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
Astronomy					
Mr. CARR			L 2, R 4		
1.	Astronomy (credit: 2 hours)....	I	L 1, R 2	6	11
2.	Astronomy (credit: 2 hours)....	II	L 1, R 2	5	2
Bible					
Professor BOSWORTH				2	
Professor HUTCHINS				4	
3.	New Testament b. Epistles of Paul	I		2	210
4.	Old Testament b. The Earlier Prophets	II		2	85
11.	Christian Ethics and Christian Doctrine	I		2	86
Bibliography					
Professor ROOT				6	
2.	Use of Libraries and Elementary Bibliography	II		2	18

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
3. History of the Printed Book....	I	2	0	2
4. Illustration and Decoration of Books	II	2	1	4

Botany

Associate Professor NICHOLS		L38, R13		
Miss BAILS		L24		
Professor BUDINGTON		3		
Associate Professor L. JONES		L 6, R 2		
1. General Botany (credit: 4 hours)	I	L16, R 3	13	39
2. General Botany (credit: 4 hours)	II	L18, R 3	8	40
3. Plant Morphology (credit: 4 hours)	I	L 8, R 2	1	3
4. Plant Morphology (credit: 4 hours)	II	L 8, R 2	1	3
8. Dendrology (credit: 2 hours)..	II	L 6, R 2	10	13
11. Plant Cytology and Cytological Technique (credit: 3 hours).	I	L 7, R 1	0	1
13. Organic Evolution	I	3	7	16
15. Research (credit: 4 hours)....	I	L 2, R 1	0	1
16. Research (credit: 5 hours)....	II	L 3, R 1	0	1

Chemistry

Professor HOLMES		L36, R12		
Associate Professor CHAPIN		L49, R 4		
Associate Professor MCCULLOUGH		L44, R 4		
Assistant Professor SKINNER		L40, R 6		
Miss SHAVER		L31		
Mr. WRIGHT		L19		
1. General Inorganic Chemistry (2 sec.) (credit: 4 hours).....	I	L39, R 6	107	116
2. General Inorganic Chemistry (2 sec.) (credit: 4 hours).....	II	L37, R 6	99	82
3. Organic Chemistry (credit: 4 hours)	I	L14, R 2	26	21
4. Organic Chemistry (credit: 4 hours)	II	L15, R 2	19	13
6. Food Chemistry (credit: 4 hours)	II	1	0	1
7. Analytical Chemistry: Qualita- tive (credit: 5 hours).....	I	L16, R 2	20	10
8. Analytical Chemistry: Quantita- tive (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L10, R 2	15	8
9. Physical Chemistry (credit: 4 hours)	I	L10, R 2	9	12
10. Physical Chemistry (credit: 1 hour)	II	L 9	2	0

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE		Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
	(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	2	1
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 5 hours).....	.	.	1	0
—	Advanced Analytical Chemistry, special (credit: 1 hour).....	I	L 4	0	2
	(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	2	0
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	0	1
	(credit: 5 hours).....	.	.	1	0
12.	Advanced Analytical Chemistry, (credit: 1 hour).....	II	L 8	0	1
	(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	4	5
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	1
	(credit: 4 hours).....	.	.	0	1
14.	Theory of Industrial Chemistry.	II	2	14	3
16.	Inorganic Preparations (credit: 2 hours).....	II	L 9	1	7
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 5 hours).....	.	.	1	0
17H.	Research (credit: 3 hours).....	I	L 19	2	0
	(credit: 5 hours).....	.	.	0	1
	(credit: 8 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 9 hours).....	.	.	0	1
	(credit: 10 hours).....	.	.	1	0
18H.	Research (credit: 3 hours)....	II	L 23	0	1
	(credit: 4 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 5 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 6 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 7 hours).....	.	.	0	1
	(credit: 8 hours).....	.	.	0	1
	(credit: 9 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 11 hours).....	.	.	1	0
—	Qualitative Organic Analysis (credit: 2 hours).....	I	L 4	0	1
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	0
	(credit: 4 hours).....	.	.	1	0
—	Advanced Organic Chemistry... (credit: 1 hour).....	II	L 2, R 1	1	0
	(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	1	1
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	1

Economics

Professor LUTZ	28
Assistant Professor PRESTON	L 2, R 27
Assistant Professor KYRK	28

1. Elementary Principles of Economics (6 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)

I	18	95	124
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INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
2. Elementary Principles of Economics (6 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	11	18	108	113
5. Socialism	1	3	8	4
6. Labor Problems	11	3	24	10
7. Public Finance and Taxation...	1	3	23	4
8. Principles of Banking	11	3	17	2
9. Principles of Business Administration	1	3	38	4
10. Principles of Business Administration	11	3	28	4
11. Statistics	1	3	9	4
12. Principles of Accounting (credit: 3 hours)	11	L 2, R 2	19	6
13. Economic Position of Women...	1	3	1	18
14. Economic Position of Women...	11	3	1	20
17. Relation of the State to Industry	I	3	14	1
18. Railway and Trust Problems...	11	3	13	1
21. Seminar (credit: 2 hours)	1	6	6	2
22. Seminar (credit: 2 hours)	11	6	7	2

Education

Professor E. A. MILLER

		26		
1. Principles of Education	I	3	9	52
2. Educational Theory and Practice of the Twentieth Century....	11	3	9	45
3. Principles of Secondary Education	1	2	3	23
4. An Introduction to High School Teaching	11	2	6	31
5. General History of Education...	1	3	2	18
6. Educational Classics	11	3	5	25
7. School Administration	1	3	2	26
8. Psychology and Method of High School Subjects	11	3	4	27
9. Practical Work in Teaching (credit: 2 hours)	I	.	0	7
10. Practical Work in Teaching (credit: 2 hours)	11	.	1	8
11. Seminar	1	2	0	12
12. Seminar	11	2	0	12

English Composition

Associate Professor JELLIFFE

Assistant Professor TAFT

Assistant Professor MACK

8
4
8

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
Miss BROWNBACK		20		
Miss JOY		20		
Mrs. LAMPSON		18		
1. Freshman Composition (15 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	I	30	138	216
2. Freshman Composition (12 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	II	24	110	185
1B. Freshman Composition (2 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	I	4	17	27
2A. Freshman Composition (4 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	II	8	28	43
1F. Composition for Foreign Stu- dents (credit: 1 hour).....	I	2	2	0
(credit: 1½ hours).....	.	.	0	2
(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	5	0
2F. Composition for Foreign Stu- dents (credit: 1½ hours)...	II	2	2	2
(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	3	0
5. Narrative Writing	I	2	13	13
6. Narrative Writing	II	2	9	12
7. Exposition and Essay Writing..	I	2	17	9
8. Exposition and Essay Writing..	II	2	14	10

English Literature

Professor WAGER		25		
Associate Professor JELLIFFE		18		
Assistant Professor TAFT		22		
Assistant Professor MACK		18		
Mrs. LAMPSON		3		
1. Introduction to the Study of Lit- erature (7 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	21	44	182
2. Introduction to the Study of Lit- erature (7 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	21	51	218
9. Shakespeare and the Drama of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries	I	3	12	34
10. Shakespeare and the Drama of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries	II	3	10	44
11. Shakespeare	I	2	3	28
12. Shakespeare	II	2	6	31
13. Burke	I	2	14	2
14. Burke	II	2	12	1
15. Victorian Prose	I	3	14	41

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE		Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
16.	Victorian Prose	II	3	18	41
19.	The English Novel.....	I	3	3	16
20.	The English Novel.....	II	3	3	25
21H.	Early Nineteenth Century Prose (credit: 3 hours).....	I	1	0	3
22H.	Early Nineteenth Century Prose (credit: 3 hours).....	II	1	0	3
25.	Wordsworth and His Contempo- raries	I	3	1	31
26.	Wordsworth and His Contempo- raries	II	3	2	26
35.	Teachers' Training Course.....	I	2	0	29
36.	Teachers' Training Course.....	II	2	0	27
39.	The Classics in Translation.....	I	3	17	88
40.	The Classics in Translation.....	II	3	33	92

Fine Arts

Historical Courses

Professor WARD			c12, R16		
Professor MARTIN			14		
1.	History of Ancient Art (credit: 2 hours).....	I	3	5	18
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	4
2.	History of Ancient Art (credit: 2 hours).....	II	3	7	12
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	6
3.	History of Greek Sculpture (credit: 2 hours).....	I	3	6	11
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	3	5
4.	History of Greek Sculpture (credit: 2 hours).....	I	3	7	13
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	2	3
8.	Greek Vase-Painting	II	2	0	6
21.	Italian Painting: The Central Italian Schools (credit: 2 hours)	I	C 2, R 2	2	18
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	28
22.	Italian Painting and Spanish Painting (credit: 2 hours)..	II	C 2, R 2	0	8
	(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	1	20
23.	Northern Painting	I	C 2, R 2	1	28
24.	Modern Art	II	C 2, R 2	2	22
25.	Medieval Architecture	I	C 1, R 2	5	2
26.	Medieval Art	II	C 1, R 2	6	18
27.	Elements of Architectural De- sign	I	C 1, R 2	2	0

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
28. Elements of Architectural Design; Renaissance Architecture (credit: 2 hours).....	II	C 1, R 2	0	2
(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	3	0
Studio Courses				
Associate Professor OAKES		143, R 8		
Miss RAGON		10		
41. Principles, Practice, and Appreciation of Art (2 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	I		9	26
42. Principles, Practice, and Appreciation of Art (2 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	II		3	40
43. Theory and Practice of Art; Composition and Color (credit: 2 hours)	I		0	14
44. Theory and Practice of Art: Form, Light and Shade (credit: 2 hours).....	II		21	23
45. Landscape Art (credit: 1 hour)	I		2	1
46. Landscape Art (credit: 1 hour)	II		0	6
47. Free-Hand Drawing (credit: 1 hour)	I		0	5
(credit: 2 hours).....	.		1	6
(credit: 3 hours).....	.		0	3
48. Free-Hand Drawing (credit: 1 hour)	I		2	7
(credit: 2 hours).....	.		3	4
(credit: 3 hours).....	.		0	2
(credit: 4 hours).....	.		0	1
49. Free-Hand Drawing: Supplementary to Mechanical Drawing (credit: 3 hours).....	I		0	1
50. Free-Hand Drawing: Supplementary to Mechanical Drawing (credit: 1 hours).....	II		2	0
(credit: 2 hours).....	.		0	2
51. Water Color Painting (credit: 1 hour)	I		0	3
(credit: 2 hours).....	.		0	4
(credit: 3 hours).....	.		0	1
52. Water Color Painting (credit: 1 hour)	II		1	5
(credit: 2 hours).....	.		2	6
53. Principles of Design (credit: 2 hours)	I		0	10

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
54. Principles of Design (credit: 2 hours)	II		0	8
55. Principles of Design (credit: 2 hours)	I		0	2
56. Principles of Design (credit: 2 hours)	II		2	2
58. Design in Theory and Practice: Advanced Course (credit: 2 hours)	II		0	1

French

Associate Professor COWDERY		28		
Associate Professor JAMESON		26		
Assistant Professor BAKER		19		
Assistant Professor DEFOREST		14		
Mrs. COWDERY		32		
Miss SWIFT		31		
Mrs. HORNER		32		
1. Elementary French (8 sec.) (credit: 4 hours)	I	32	93	152
2. Elementary French (8 sec.) (credit: 4 hours)	II	32	91	142
2A. Elementary French	II	4	10	8
3. Intermediate French (9 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	27	93	166
4. Intermediate French (8 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	24	62	151
5. Grammar and Composition (9 sec.) (credit: 1 hour)	I	9	61	157
6. Grammar and Composition (8 sec.) (credit: 1 hour)	II	8	40	132
7. Conversation	I	2	3	14
8. Conversation	II	2	1	9
9. French Prose of the Nineteenth Century (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	4	36
10. French Prose of the Nineteenth Century (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	6	4	34
11. French Prose of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries ...	I	3	0	16
12. French Prose of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries ...	II	3	2	12
13. French Drama of the Seven- teenth Century	I	3	1	3

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
14. French Drama of the Seven-teenth Century	II	3	2	3
19. French Drama of the Nine-teenth Century	I	3	1	19
20. French Drama of the Nine-teenth Century	II	3	1	17
21. History of French Literature...	I	2	2	7
22. History of French Literature...	II	2	0	9
23. Advanced Grammar and Composi- tion (2 sec.) (credit: 1 hour)	I	2	6	32
24. Advanced Grammar and Composi- tion (2 sec.) (credit: 1 hour)	II	2	4	33
25. Teachers' Training Course.....	I	2	0	6
26. Teachers' Training Course.....	II	2	0	6

Geology

Professor HUBBARD

L15, R17

Miss BRAY

L 8

Miss KELLOGG

L 2

1. Physiography (credit: 3 hours) (credit: 4 hours).....	I	L 6, R 3	6	4
2A. Geography of North America (credit: 3 hours)..... (credit: 4 hours).....	II	L 2, R 3	3	4
3. General Geology (credit: 4 hours)	I	L 8, R 3	11	4
4. General Geology (credit: 4 hours)	II	L 6, R 3	10	3
5. Economic Geology (credit: 3 hours)	I	L 1, R 2	1	0
6. Economic Geology (credit: 3 hours)	II	L 1, R 2	1	0
— Advanced Economic Geology (credit: 2 hours).....	I	L 1, R 1	1	0

German

Professor ABBOTT

30

1. Elementary German	I	4	12	1
2. Elementary German	II	4	10	5
3. Second Year German.....	I	4	11	7
4. Second Year German.....	II	4	10	7
5. Third Year German.....	I	3	5	2
6. Third Year German.....	II	3	6	2
7. Introductory Composition.....	I	1	4	1

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE		Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
8.	Introductory Composition.....	II	1	4	1
25.	History of German Literature...	I	3	0	1
26.	History of German Literature...	II	3	0	1
Greek					
Professor MARTIN			6		
Assistant Professor ALEXANDER			8		
1.	Elementary Greek	I	4	9	15
2.	Elementary Greek.....	II	4	6	11
3.	Freshman Greek	I	3	1	7
4.	Freshman Greek	II	3	1	7
History					
Professor MOORE			28		
Assistant Professor H. L. KING			30		
Assistant Professor ALEXANDER			6		
1.	History of Greece and Rome....	I	3	7	13
2.	History of Greece and Rome....	II	3	6	10
21.	Medieval and Modern European History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	44	57
22.	Medieval and Modern European History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	6	44	68
37.	European History Since 1815 (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	6	18	41
38.	European History Since 1815 (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	6	24	40
40.	Latin American History.....	I	2	24	35
61.	American History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	6	22	32
62.	American History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	6	29	26
63.	Civil War and Reconstruction...	I	2	11	13
64.	Civil War and Reconstruction...	II	2	9	10
81.	English History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	12	27
82.	English History (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	6	16	23
97.	Seminar	I	2	8	11
98.	Seminar	II	2	4	8
Hygiene					
Professor LEONARD			7		
Miss ELDERED			2		
1.	Elementary Hygiene	I	2	2	11

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
2. Elementary Hygiene (2 sec.) (credit: 2 hours).....	II	4	12	12
4. Advanced Hygiene	II	3	3	7
Italian				
Assistant Professor BAKER				
2A. Elementary Italian	II	4	2	6
Latin				
Professor LORD		26		
Professor MARTIN		6		
Professor COLE		10		
Assistant Professor ALEXANDER		10		
Mrs. HARROUN		16		
1. Elementary Latin (2 sec.) (credit: 5 hours).....	I	10	26	13
2. Elementary Latin (2 sec.) (credit: 5 hours).....	II	10	19	17
3. Cicero's Orations, Vergil's Aeneid	I	3	4	23
4. Cicero's Orations, Vergil's Aeneid	II	3	2	18
5. Vergil's Aeneid, Horace's Odes.	I	3	3	18
6. Vergil's Aeneid, Horace's Odes.	II	3	5	23
7. Cicero, Terence, Horace (3 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	9	8	70
8. Cicero, Terence, Horace (3 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	9	8	67
13. Latin Prose Composition.....	I	2	0	8
16. The Private Life of the Romans	II	2	3	14
19. Tacitus' Annals, The Roman Novel	I	3	0	5
20. Tacitus' Annals, The Roman Novel	II	3	1	6
21. Seminar	I	2	0	6
22. Seminar	II	2	1	8
23. Teachers' Training Course.....	I	2	0	6
24. Teachers' Training Course.....	II	2	0	8
Mathematics				
Professor ANDEREGG		9		
Associate Professor CAIRNS		L 4, R27		
Associate Professor SINCLAIR		30		
Mr. CARR		L12, R24		
Mrs. HARROUN		3		
1A. Advanced Algebra (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	6	25	28

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
2A. Advanced Algebra (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	6	10	22
3A. Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	29	28
3B. Trigonometry: Plane, Analytical and Spherical (6 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	18	78	85
4A. Plane Trigonometry and Plane Analytic Geometry (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	6	22	20
4B. Trigonometry, Plane, Analytical, and Spherical.....	II	3	17	9
6A. Plane Analytic Geometry (3 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	9	53	40
6B. College Algebra	II	3	10	18
6C. Outline Course in Mathematics..	II	3	21	22
7. Plane Surveying (credit: 2 hours)	I	L 4, R 1	2	0
9. Mechanical Drawing (credit: 2 hours)	I	L 6	5	4
10. Descriptive Geometry (credit: 2 hours)	II	L 6	6	3
11. Advanced Plane Analytic Geometry. Solid Analytic Geometry	I	2	13	3
12. Advanced Plane Analytic Geometry. Solid Analytic Geometry	II	2	8	2
13. Calculus (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	32	6
14. Calculus (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	6	13	5
19. Advanced Work in Integral Calculus	I	3	4	3
20. Advanced Work in Integral Calculus	II	3	12	2
21. Differential Equations	I	2	5	3
22. Differential Equations	II	2	6	3
23. Teachers' Training Course (credit: 2 hours).....	I	1	0	1
29. Projective Geometry	I	3	1	0
33. Seminar	I	1	1	5
34. Seminar	II	1	1	4

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
Music				
(for college students)				
Professor DICKINSON		26		
21. History and Criticism of Music (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)...	I	8	0	5
22. History and Criticism of Music (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)...	II	8	0	11
23. Appreciation of Music (credit: 2 hours)	I	3	20	55
24. Appreciation of Music (credit: 2 hours)	II	3	22	51
25. History of Music: Advanced Course (credit: 3 hours)....	I	2	0	1
26. History of Music: Advanced Course (credit: 3 hours)....	II	2	0	1
Oratory				
Assistant Professor EDWARDS		24		
1. General Course (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	6	15	11
2. Oratory (2 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	6	20	3
4. General Course	II	3	4	2
5. Literary Interpretation	I	3	0	3
6. Dramatic Reading	II	3	1	9
7. Debate	I	3	4	0
Philosophy				
Professor MACLENNAN		28		
Associate Professor KITCH		24		
Assistant Professor NICOL		6		
1. Introduction to Philosophy: Ele- mentary (4 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	I	12	50	70
2. Introduction to Philosophy: Ele- mentary (4 sec.) (credit: 3 hours)	II	12	48	69
4. Introduction to Philosophy: Ad- vanced	II	3	11	12
5. Evolution of Social Forms and Customs	I	3	1	9
13. General Ethics: Evolution of Morality	I	3	10	20
14. General Ethics: Evolution of Morality	II	3	8	19

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
15. General History of Philosophy.	I	3	11	10
16. General History of Philosophy.	II	3	10	10
17. Contemporary Philosophy	I	3	4	5
18. Contemporary Philosophy	II	3	4	4
23. Comparative Religion	I	3	6	9
24. The Evolution of Religion.....	II	3	7	11
27. Seminar	I	2	0	2
28. Seminar	II	2	2	5

Physical Education

Professor LEONARD		S 1, R13		
Professor HANNA		5		
Associate Professor METCALF		S10, R 9		
Associate Professor COCHRAN		S 4, R 7		
Assistant Professor SPEELMAN		S 4, R12		
Assistant Professor KELLER		S 4, R12		
Mrs. HATCH		S 6, R12		
Miss ELDRED		S 6, R12		
Miss HOBBS		S17, R12		
Miss DAVIESS		S18, R 1		
Mr. STELLER		S10		
1. Elementary Course (8 sec.) (credit: 1 hour).....	I	28	162	201
2. Elementary Course (9 sec.) (credit: 1 hour).....	II	S10, R32	143	211
3. Advanced Course (3 sec.) (credit: 1 hour).....	I	15	24	58
4. Advanced Course (3 sec.) (credit: 1 hour).....	II	11	17	44
5. Human Anatomy I (credit: 3 hours)	I	2	6	17
6. Human Anatomy II.....	II	1	0	11
7. Principles of Physical Educa- tion (credit: 2 hours).....	I	S 1, R 2	6	17
8. Principles of Physical Education	II	2	6	16
10. Organization and Administration of Play (credit: 2 hours)...	II	S 3, R 1	0	15
11. Advanced Practical Work (credit: 1 hour).....	I	S 9	7	0
12. Advanced Practical Work (credit: 1 hour).....	II	S 3	3	0
13. Junior Practical Work (credit: 1 hour)	I	S15, R 3	0	18
14. Junior Practical Work (credit: 1 hour)	II	S10, R 3	0	17
15. History of Physical Education..	I	2	9	20

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE		Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
16.	History of Physical Education..	II	2	8	20
17.	Applied Physical Education (credit: 3 hours).....	I	S 2, R 2	12	0
18.	Applied Physical Education (credit: 3 hours).....	II	S 4, R 2	12	0
19.	Medical Gymnastics I.....	I	3	0	20
20.	Medical Gymnastics II (credit: 1 hour)	II	S 4	0	18
21.	Physical Examination and Diag- nosis	I	2	0	20
22.	Emergencies	II	1	0	19
23.	Senior Practical Work and Teaching (credit: 2 hours)..	I	S 10, R 1	0	21
24.	Senior Practical Work and Teaching (credit: 2 hours)..	II	S 9	0	20

Physics

Professor WILLIAMS

Associate Professor CLARK

Mr. HECTOR

Mr. HILBERRY

Mr. SOLLER

L36, R12

L28, R 6

L12

L16

L 8

1.	General Physics (credit: 4 hours)	I	L24, R 3	30	28
2.	General Physics (credit: 4 hours)	II	L28, R 3	24	26
3.	Advanced General Physics (credit: 5 hours).....	I	L12, R 3	15	4
4.	Advanced General Physics (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L12, R 3	15	1
7.	Advanced Laboratory Course (credit: 3 hours).....	I	L 9	3	0
8.	Advanced Laboratory Course (credit: 3 hours)..... (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L15	5 1	0 0
9.	Meehanics	I	3	2	1
10.	Meehanics	II	3	3	1

Political Science

Professor GEISER

1.	American Government	I	3	37	16
2.	American Government	II	3	32	14
3.	European Governments	I	2	9	1
4.	European Governments	II	2	10	1
5.	Elements of Jurisprudence.....	I	3	23	2

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
6. Municipal Government	II	3	28	4
13. Seminar	I	2	15	0
14. Seminar	II	2	12	0

Psychology

Professor STETSON		L12, R27		
Assistant Professor NICOL		6		
Assistant Professor JONES		L27, R14		
Mr. LANSDALE		L22		
1. Introductory Psychology (4 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	I	12	37	59
2. Introductory Psychology (4 sec.) (credit: 3 hours).....	II	12	42	63
3. Elementary Psychology: Year- Course	I	3	8	8
4. Elementary Psychology: Year- Course	II	3	6	8
5. Advanced General Psychology..	I	3	2	2
7. Experimental Psychology (credit: 1 hour).....	I	L31, R 1	1	1
(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	5	3
(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	3	3
8. Experimental Psychology (credit: 1 hour).....	II	L30	1	1
(credit: 2 hours).....	.	.	3	2
(credit: 3 hours).....	.	.	4	1
9H. Senior Honors Course (credit: 3 hours)	I	.	1	0
10H. Senior Honors Course (credit: 2 hours)	II	.	1	0
11. Aesthetics: The Psychology of Art	I	2	5	1
12. Abnormal Psychology	II	3	8	27
15. Psychology of Development and Training	I	3	2	5
16. Psychology of Development and Training	II	3	6	5
21H. Junior Honors Course (credit: 1 hour)	I	.	1	0
22. Seminar	II	2	4	2

Sociology

Professor H. A. MILLER		20		
1. Introduction to Sociology.....	I	3	17	65
2. Social Problems	II	3	11	57
17. Social Organization	I	2	6	12

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
18. History of Sociological Theory.	II	2	4	7
19. The Race Problem.....	I	3	10	15
20. Immigration and the Immigrant	II	3	11	17
21. Seminar	I	2	1	9
22. Seminar	II	2	1	8

Spanish

Assistant Professor BAKER		7		
Assistant Professor DE FOREST		16		
1. Elementary Spanish (2 sec.) (credit: 4 hours).....	I	8	30	45
2. Elementary Spanish (2 sec.) (credit: 4 hours).....	II	8	16	37
3. Intermediate Spanish	I	3	6	8
4. Intermediate Spanish	II	3	6	8
5. Grammar, Composition, and Con- versation	I	1	0	2

Zoology

Professor BUDINGTON		L23, R10		
Professor ROGERS		L31, R10		
Associate Professor JONES		L40, R13		
Assistant Professor McLEWEN		L16, R 6		
Miss SPRINGER		L 8		
1. General Zoölogy (credit: 4 hours)	I	L12, R 3	24	39
2. General Zoölogy (credit: 4 hours)	II	L13, R 3	23	35
3. Zoölogy of Invertebrates (credit: 5 hours).....	I	L 6, R 3	2	3
4. Zoölogy of Vertebrates (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L10, R 2	6	12
9. Histology and Microscopical Technique (credit: 4 hours).	I	L 1, R 1	1	2
16. Cytology and Embryology (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L 9, R 2	3	4
17. Human Physiology (credit: 3 hours)	I	L 6, R 2	6	33
18. Human Physiology (credit: 3 hours)	II	L 6, R 2	6	30
19. Comparative Physiology (credit: 5 hours)	I	L 9, R 2	3	6
20II. Advanced General Physiology, (credit: 5 hours).....	II	L 6, R 2	0	1
27. Seminar	I	2	2	7
28. Seminar	II	2	2	7

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
30. Ornithology: Beginning Course (2 sec.) (credit: 2 hours)...	II	L 22, R 4	25	67
31. Ornithology: Advanced Course (credit: 2 hours).....	I	L 2, R 2	1	1
32. Ornithology: Seminar (credit: 2 hours)	II	L 4, R 1	1	3
35. Ecology (credit: 4 hours).....	I	L 4, R 3	2	2
36. Ecology (credit: 4 hours).....	II	L 6, R 3	2	2
— Special Graduate Course (credit: 7 hours)	I	L 1	1	0
— Special Graduate Course (credit: 6 hours)	II	L 1	1	0

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Old Testament				
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1. History of Israel	I	3	20	3
2. History of Israel	II	3	19	3
7. Hebrew	I	4	1	2
8. Hebrew	II	4	1	1
9a. Isaiah in English.....	I	2	3	2
10a. Isaiah in English.....	II	2	2	2
14. Genesis	II	2	2	3
New Testament				
Professor BOSWORTH				
1. Teaching of Jesus and Primitive Christian Theology	I	3	19	5
2. Teaching of Jesus and Primitive Christian Theology	II	3	16	4
7. Gospel of Mark	I	5	7	0
8. Gospel of Mark.....	II	5	10	2
10. Romans or Hebrews	II	2	2	0
Church History				
Professor HANNAH				
1. General Church History.....	I	3	11	1
2. General Church History.....	II	3	12	1
3. History of the Reformation....	I	3	2	2
4. American Church History.....	II	3	3	0
— Outline History of the Far East	I	2	5	4
8. Outline History of the Far East	II	2	3	5
Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics				
Professor YOUTZ				
Professor MACLENNAN				
1. Contemporary Philosophy	I	3	1	0
2. Contemporary Philosophy	II	3	1	0
3. Philosophy of Religion	I	3	7	2
4. Philosophy of Religion	II	3	7	1
5. Christian Ethics	I	2	3	2
6. Christian Ethics	II	2	2	1
Systematic Theology				
President KING				
Professor YOUTZ				
3. Systematic Theology	I	3	9	0
4. Systematic Theology	II	3	10	0

INSTRUCTOR AND COURSE	Semester	Teaching Hours per week	Men	Women
5. Seminar in Theology	I	1	2	0
6. Seminar in Theology	II	1	5	0

Homiletics

Professor HUTCHINS

1. The Work of Preaching.....	I	3	9	0
2. The Work of Preaching.....	II	3	13	0
3. A Year's Preaching.....	I	2	7	0
4. A Year's Preaching.....	II	2	7	0
5. Biblical Homiletics	I	2	4	0
7. Assembly Hour	I	1	24	0
8. Assembly Hour	II	1	33	0

Practical Theology and Religious Education

Professor FISKE

1. The Social Gospel.....	I	2	10	3
2. Church Polity	II	1	7	0
3. Church Administration	I	3	9	0
4. Religious Education in the Church	II	2	7	1
6. The Country Community.....	II	2	8	2
7. Psychology of Religion.....	I	2	6	3
9. Field Work	I	.	25	1
10. Field Work	II	.	30	0
12. Principles of Religious Educa- tion	II	2	18	1

Comparative Religion and Christian Missions

Professor MACLENNAN

Professor HUTCHINS

2. The Evolution of Religion.....	II	3	1	0
4. Modern Missions	II	2	7	6

Elocution

Assistant Professor EDWARDS

1. Public Speaking (credit: ½ hour)	I	1	8	0
2. Public Speaking (credit: ½ hour)	II	1	11	0

Slavic Department

Professor MISKOVSKY

Old Testament	I	3	1	0
Old Testament	II	4	1	0
Bohemian	I	2	1	0
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GIFTS

All departments of the institution—the College, the Graduate School of Theology, and the Conservatory of Music,—are under the care of the same Board of Trustees, and all gifts and bequests should be made to “The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College.” When bequests are designated for the uses of a particular department, or for any other special purpose, they are limited to such purposes. But the experience of colleges shows that it is desirable to have the specific use of the income and endowments left as far as possible to be determined by the Trustees as the needs of the growing work may demand. The work of Oberlin College has greatly outgrown the present equipment, and there is pressing need of additional endowments, scholarships, and buildings.

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I give and bequeath to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College
the sum of Dollars
for an endowment fund, to be called
.....Fund (or Professorship, or Scholarship).

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*Whereas the sum ofDollars has been
given to the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, by
..... of
upon condition that, in consideration of said gift, an annuity of
..... Dollars be paid to the said
during life;*

*Therefore the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College hereby agrees
to pay the sum of Dollars to the order
of said at the Treasurer's office
of said College, during the natural life of said
..... commencing January first, Nineteen
Hundred*

*In witness whereof The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College has
hercunto affixed the Corporate Seal and caused this bond to be
signed by its Treasurer at Oberlin, Ohio, this
day of, 192....*

